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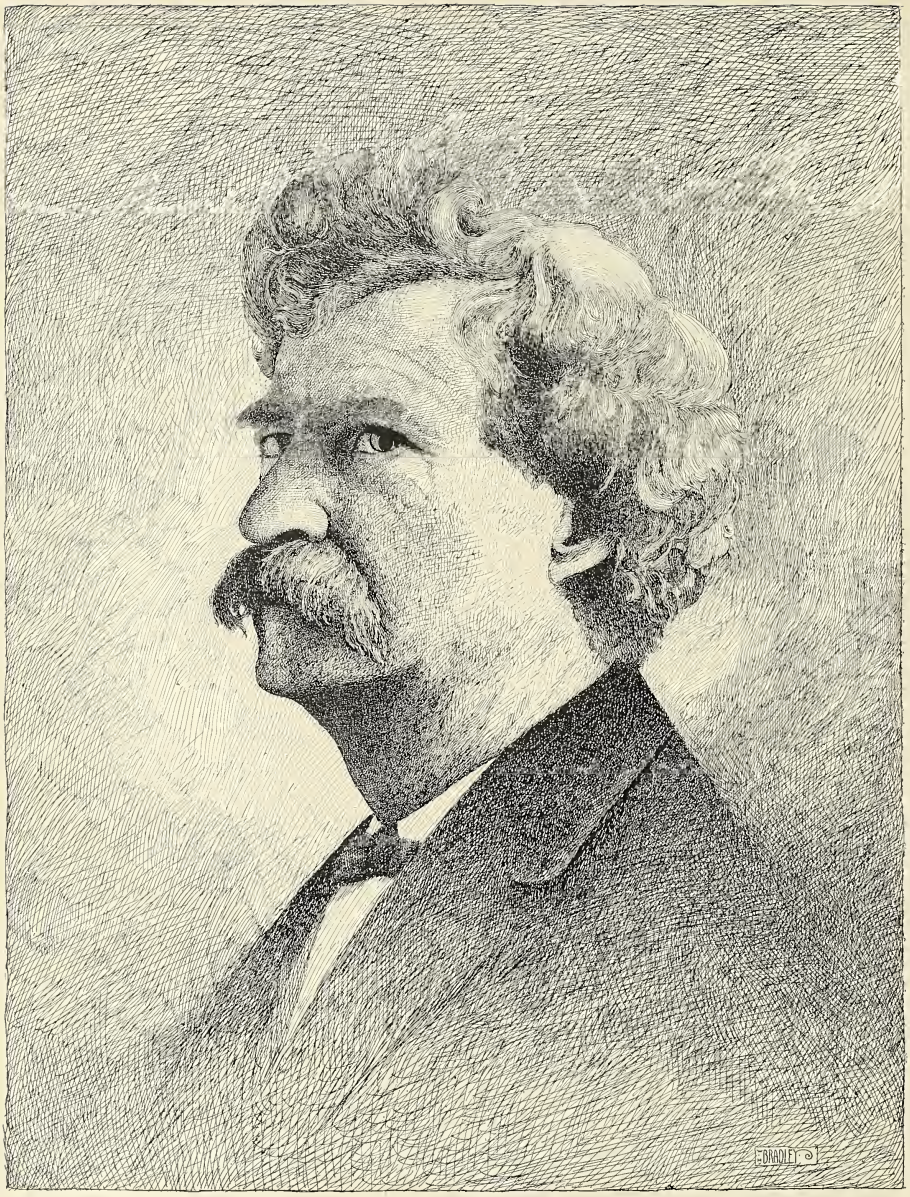

Mark Twain.

Pen drawing by Will H. Bradley, Chicago, from a wood cut print by Harley, New York, through the courtesy of Charles L. Webster & Company

(See page 25.)

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Written for The Inland Printer.

EVER OF THEE.

BY JOHN M'GOVERN.

READER, I know not why I should ask your eye to follow these vagrant lines. I do not. Lay them down, lay them down, and dream out your own youth. Live again those precious minutes that now are years. But pardon me that I write on, as I forgive the world that it goes forward, oblivious of this living drama, which I call My Life.

I am ten years old, and am to go to be a printer. The great sorrow, then, of parting from those who are fortunate to be rid of me—for men are the only animals that are not either highly valued or exterminated. We kill rats. We curry and polish the hides of oxen. But men we can neither turn to our profit or our pleasure. They run at large, and in bad weather, of course, they perish.

It is a big refracted sun that goes down on a homesick spirit. The hack has journeyed all day. The maildriver says it will be a drouth, for no rain has fallen in two months. A little rain, or at least a sunset without omens, would make the home back there seem nearer. Reader, I went once with my wife to the city school. She took our little child. The great temple of education was entered. The vow was put on the wee scholar. We solemnly withdrew, and left that child to all her terrors. My wife cried. God knows what awful thoughts the little one had, to haunt her life, as this sunset of homesickness in my childhood too haunts me, never to wear away—to be transmitted to my farthest kin.

The awe of the front street in town; the gleam of the yellow house that shall be my new home; the three days of probation before I go down "to learn my trade!" Charley Kimball has begun Monday, I begin Wednesday. That marvelous seniority of three days—let me—let me, reader, take hold on that.

Here is Charley at the left by a window. Tall, graceful, sixteen, three days learned in printing, full of heavenly music—Apollo to my gaze. Here am I, to be hoist on a box, and from this pedestal, to clutch with mine ignorance into that wooden case of type! Do not lay me down now, O reader, for, that way lies the eternal spring of knowledge! Across that walk of thought stalk Gibbon, Shakespeare, Richard Steele! Upon that frame opens the book of living faces—Lincoln, Douglas, Victor Hugo. In that space box lies all Space! In that case of capitals are the capitals of this world. This dumb little boy, left in the field like the kine, but having no value like unto the kine, he shall peer with filmy eye, and as lid upon lid rises from before his asking soul, he shall see the groves of Greece, ay, the sands of Assyria, and from each secret hiding-place of knowledge hereabout, some ennobling emotion shall leap to welcome him!

He knows how to catch frogs, to split wood—not well. He knows how to play town ball—not well!—you should see Charley Kimball for that! He is to reach his hand toward these small pieces of lead-stuff, and he shall see the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. A barefoot boy is in the ante-room; will Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius, Julian, Frederick, Hugo, Proudhon, Marx, Richard Steele, Shakespeare, Lamartine, Darwin, Agassiz, Lincoln, John Brown—will Jesus of Nazareth see him?

Tell him, Mr. Secretary, not to go! Be sure and tell him to wait! Your position depends on't, we caution you! We caution you! They wish to see this barefoot boy on important business!

We call the hopes of youth sublime, but they are not! It is Life that is sublime! It is Opportunity that is ecstatic! It is this unhoused, unfurred and naked animal found in the field—this mankind, that may laugh at death. It is this Newton who may catch the earth in his hand; it is this Kopernig who may set the orbs a rolling; it is this Darwin who may extort from Nature her dreadest secret—dreader, God knows, than death. Each was a barefoot boy; each caught his frog, and hopped his scotch, and fenned his dubbs, and baited his hook. When Raphael clasped his first butterfly, it was a greater hour than when he set his Madonna in the eternal clouds of art.

Now as I pass my hand over this type-case, stored with all the riches of our universe, I am to set a

paragraph from the Charleston *Courier*. I am to be shocked that rebel-words are to enter Unionism. I am to be shocked that the smaller army has even the right to be defeated! And as I put those letters slowly together, searching painfully for each hiding type, how sweet is that air which Charley Kimball sings:

"Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming;
Thy gentle voice my spirit can cheer."

How like a god! How abject and exquisite my worship and regard! "Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming!"—air most beautiful to my ear! Song that was sung as I stepped homesickly under the portals of paradise! Song that grows sweeter as I lay down Moreri's tomes, Bayle's Dictionary, Hallam's Middle Ages, Mosheim's Church history.

I set and set this type—an age! The line grows long. It is spaced by Charley. "Ever of thee!" he sings, and I begin the second line; the third at ten o'clock. At eleven o'clock I turn my iron tool downward, and Damascus, Lisbon, Ischia—earthquake and destruction happen! My type are on the floor! My heart is like the bats in Robert McIntyre's Wyandotte Cave. I whirl and flutter and hiss, and am distorted in face and soul!

I hear the cheery voice—"Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming—thy gentle voice my spirit can cheer!" I gather the type in a heap. I am not to be further punished. I go on—and learn my trade.

And as the years fall down out of my grasp, and as I gather them in these unsightly heaps, such as I now offer you, dear reader, I hear the gentle voice, singing the beautiful song, and I feel that I love, best of all, the moment that my type fell down. That great disaster made my song immortal, for it is now the song that recalls my calamity.

Our bodies, when they fall in ruins—may not our souls arise? May not the eternal songs of paradise recall our vagrant lives, and make them loveable—as I love Charley Kimball, long unknown to me—long gone from me. Perhaps, e'en now, on aging throat-cords, he strikes the ballad of our early days:

"Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming;
Thy gentle voice my spirit can cheer."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TALKS IN THE PRESSROOM.

BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

ONE thing most needful for good effect in illustrated printing is that the engraver and maker of cuts should know what a pressman can and cannot do in the way of bettering the effect of their work with an overlay, and rely as little as possible on the overlay to remedy defects. As a general thing when the artists see the engraver's rubbed proof of a work they forget that the cut is liable to be put in a form with cuts that require much more ink, and that whatever is engraved shallow is lost, to a large extent, by being filled up with ink and more or less fuzz from the paper. It will be seen by many examples in various publications what a pressman has to contend with in cut printing, and what can be done with an overlay, and a discerning engraver can readily observe where he can simplify matters by the softening of edges in his cutting and thereby save much time, worry and, no doubt, a good deal of profanity. Shallow cuts that require too much overlaying, engraving on the tympan and finicky work in general, and then show up poorly, are those that cause the superintendent to say to the pressman, "Whose ink are you using on that?" "Well, you had better try some of that other." "May be your rollers need wiping off," etc., and finally tell him, "Well, do the best you can," and walk away with a wrinkle on his brow while wondering if he had not better try a new pressman.

Superintendents act in this manner who may have had a good training in composing-room work, or who may have a most accurate knowledge of paper stock; yet, withal, very little knowledge of presswork and its difficulties. Such superintendents are, as a matter of course, suspicious; their very ignorance of the subject of presswork causes them to resent any information offered by an employé, be he ever so well informed, except, perhaps, it be given in a very private and confidential manner, when he (the superintendent) can reap the benefit of the coaching. To say that all superintendents of pressrooms are of this pattern would be so manifestly unfair that it would defeat my purpose in dwelling on this matter: to point out that it is illogical, unbusinesslike and a bad precedent to put a composing-room foreman over the pressroom, and that the firms who are guilty of such a procedure are as short-sighted as if they had put the pressman as overseer in the composing room—only more so.

How very little attention is paid to the care of inks, despite the iteration and reiteration of warnings and instructions! In this connection I wish to repeat instructions and hints offered before, although, perhaps, not in the same language, as I consider it missionary work from the amount of waste I witness in this respect, namely, the handling of inks, for probably from no other source is a loss from waste so great as in the matter of inks, especially in large establishments. Take, for instance, the pressman who opens a can of ink by prizing the cover off, thereby bending and twisting it out of shape, instead of inserting a knife under the lid and running the blade around the edge of the can, thus removing it in a workmanlike way. This style of pressman, when removing ink from the can, digs his knife down in the center almost to the bottom, removes the ink, covers the can, puts it away, and the next time he wants to use that ink he has to scrape all around the hole he made the last time he used it, thus wasting a considerable quantity of ink; whereas if he had removed the skin, inserted his knife deep enough to remove the desired amount of ink, and, after smoothing over the unevenness, put the cover on and laid the ink away, the next time he wanted to use it he would only have had to take a thin layer of skin off, and

there would be his ink all fair and clean and ready for use without waste. Leaving covers off quick-drying inks is another evil which pressmen ought to remedy, as the air gets at the ink, and in a very short time a thick crust is formed, which is a serious waste. Then there is the slobberer. Everybody knows him. The fellow who slobbers the outside of the ink can so that he really has as much ink outside as in the can. How we all love to handle that can when he gets through with it.

The next character I may notice is the man who gets a little seal or monogram to work, and, mixing his colors, puts the job on, makes a comparison with his sample, and finds he has got it too dark. He proceeds to lighten it up, but finds he has made it too light, and after going through the same process two or three times he at last strikes the desired color, but finds he has mixed enough tint to run a poster off with, yet he consoles himself with the thought, "Oh, well, this job will be in again in a short time," and, musing thus, he wraps up the ink, puts it away, and there it lies until cleaning-up day comes around, when he runs across his old friend the paper of tint ink and consigns it to the oily rag can, when all such waste could have been avoided by mixing a very small quantity at first, and increasing it after he had got the desired tint. A rule that meets with success in caring for inks is to have a place for each color, and keep each color in its own place. Always keep inks covered, for besides the shiftless appearance of a number of ink cans without covers, dirt and dust drop in and the consequence is dirty colored work, a source of annoyance to the pressman and employer alike, and a general dissatisfaction on the part of customers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS ON LABOR DAY.

BY CYRUS FIELD WILLARD.

AN ex-president of Boston Typographical Union said to me, the day after Labor Day:

"I think this parading is all nonsense, anyway; if I had my way, the union would never parade."

As he is, like Falstaff, "somewhat fat and scant of breath," I did not doubt his earnestness in making the statement. His remark is only a sample, however, of the feeling that is prevalent among a large number of printers. They do not believe in Labor Day parades, they say, for many reasons. These when analyzed resolve themselves into four, namely:

1. Fatigue.
2. Expense.
3. Disapproval of all forms of display.
4. Feeling that, in some way, marching in a labor parade is a compromise of their dignity.

I believe that the printers of this and all their kindred trades should have an organization that not only shall be the peer of any other, but shall be superior, head and shoulders above any other form of association. Edward Atkinson recognized the possibilities of the situation in his address to the convention of the International Typographical Union at Boston recently when he said: "You men stand at the very throat of knowledge. Through your brains and fingers all the education and news the people are to have, must sift."

The organization of such a class should take the front rank, and so it will when the possibilities of what can be accomplished by organized effort by employers as well as journeymen are realized. This is said parenthetically as an index finger pointing to the fact that Labor Day is one of the agencies to bring about that desirable but very rare feeling, fraternity.

The fatigue of marching is not so great as is imagined, and if memory is searched it will be found that the fatigue after Labor Day can be generally traced to other causes. As a matter of fact, the march is precisely the exercise that is needed by the average newspaper compositor who stands and sways at his case for hours, inasmuch as it brings into play another set of muscles than those generally used.

The expense is what most unions make it, and it rests with the men themselves. Outside of the time lost, the expense need be very small. The exercise in the open air is, on the other hand, liable to prevent sickness and its attendant doctor's bills. The money spent on Labor Day badges, etc., is at least harmlessly spent.

There are many who are opposed to all forms of "fuss and feathers," and to them all kinds of display is distasteful. Mere personal vaingloriousness, which exhibits itself in the proud display of a militia uniform, of course, is worthy the condemnation of those who fall, like these, in this class. It is all nonsense, such display. But there is a form of display which is creditable, and which is on the same plane with the feeling for display which prompts men to form an exposition and exhibit the products of their handiwork. This is the feeling which brings men out *en masse*, sinking their individuality to glorify a trade of which they are proud. If they are not proud of the trade they had better get out of it, as they will never amount to anything in it.

This brings us to the fourth class, which, I suppose, is the largest of those who do not want to parade Labor Day. They feel that their dignity is compromised because, as a rule, they belong to that class of half-educated craftsmen who are not yet so thoroughly the master of the trade as to be proud of it. They are "sports," oftentimes, and ashamed to let people know they work for a living. Others are members of that class which would not belong to the union if they did not have to possess a card before going to work. They also do not want people to think they are engaged in honorable labor, and so are opposed to turning out in a parade where they can be seen and the fact become apparent to all who see them.

These compose the class who never know the glow of exultation which comes to the artist when he has produced a masterpiece. The true mechanic takes as keen a delight when he says to himself, "I have

produced something." The men who labor, one and all, should feel a pride in the fact that they do labor.

Some men may feel that it is all right to turn out in their own union ranks, but to be mixed up with a lot of hodcarriers and bricklayers is something that runs against the grain. This is, of course, due to the feeling of superiority of one trade over another. I do not know in what particular, as business is carried on nowadays, a printer is superior to a bricklayer. They both earn about the same wages, and a good bricklayer requires to be about as intelligent as a good printer.

Upon examination it will generally be found that one trade is as good as another in its relation to satisfying the demands of society. The great trouble is that the hours of labor are, as a rule, too long to have that intense interest and delight in the work maintained as it should be all through a man's working hours. Subdivision of labor brings monotony, a foe to artistic excellence.

Respect for labor and a desire and delight in his work are coincident in the thorough mechanic. These are the ones who, when they become union men, are the stanchest of all. They are the ones who believe in celebrating Labor Day, because they respect themselves. They are the ones who believe in trade technical schools, under the control of the union, because not only do they know enough to know that they do not "know it all," but they realize that the tremendous strides that are being made in science applied to industry are such that the best mechanics are liable to get behind unless they are in exceptional positions. These are the men who do not believe they compromise their individual dignity on Labor Day, because they understand in a measure the great dignity of labor itself, honestly, artistically and joyfully performed.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING PROOFS.

BY TUNIC.

WITHOUT question one of the most neglected parts of the work in the majority of job printing offices is that of taking proofs. Many compositors seem to think, after spending hours sometimes upon a piece of work into which they have combined the originality of their minds with the skill of their hands until they have really created something worthy of themselves, that their work is finished and little or no care is exercised in taking the proof. The proof of that which on the galley may be the very acme of typographical perfection oftentimes goes to the customer for inspection in a condition which renders it not only unattractive, but which really detracts most materially from the appearance of the job, rendering it much less presentable and pleasing to the eye of the critical patron than it would have been had proper methods been observed in taking the proof. "First impressions are lasting," and thus a wrong idea is conveyed of what the appearance of the work will be when finished. Changes are marked, and frequently the entire arrangement of the job is changed as a consequence of this carelessness, thereby causing the customer to lose faith in the ability of his printers, the proprietor of the printing office to lose money on the work; and lastly, but not least, causing the compositor to add profanity to his list of sins. All this trouble can in a great measure be obviated, and the following suggestions are appended with a view toward helping members of the craft over this proof difficulty, which they undoubtedly will, if acted upon. The purchase of a good proof press is one of the best investments that can be made; but, notwithstanding this fact, many job rooms continue to "keep house" without the aid of such an article, and even in some quite pretentious establishments proofs are hammered off in the old way on the stone with mallet and planer, without any seeming attention being paid to the wear and tear of delicate type faces and costly material. But this habit will probably always continue, along with numerous other deep-rooted and pernicious practices into which "penny wise but pound foolish" managers and proprietors have allowed their employes to drift. The proof planer has undoubtedly come to stay in many offices, and it is not the object at this time to attempt to drive it from the field. But its productions can certainly be improved. Whether proof press or planer is used, keep them in good order. Change the blanket as often as necessary to keep it free from holes and a hard glossy surface. A sheet of even, heavy blotting paper under the blanket will add greatly to its utility. Let each compositor in the jobroom take proofs of his own work. Provide a good sized ink slab, either of stone, glass or iron, and see that it is kept clean. It should be washed daily without fail. Use a good quality of job ink for proofs of job work, and do not keep it in an open can where it will accumulate dirt and grit. When the boy washes the ink slab let him put enough clean, fresh ink on one end of it to last for that day and no more. A proof roller in good condition is as necessary for satisfactory proofs as good rollers on the job presses are for the production of perfect presswork. Let the proof roller be thoroughly washed every day, and when through using it hang it up out of the way of falling dust and dirt. Distribute the ink well and use it according to the matter to be proved — little ink for light jobs and faces and more for heavy ones. A little judgment exercised in this direction will make itself apparent. Keep the benzine can and brush handy and have them always where they belong; and above all, insist upon their use. Never use a rag to "rub a form off." The rag method of washing forms after proving them may be a source of income to the typefounder, but it will not improve the type faces. The paper used in taking proofs is of vital importance. Use the best quality of unsized stock and plenty of it. Do not cut your proof sheets as though you were using the last sheet of paper in the house and never expected to have any more. Establish regular sizes for proof sheets and do not send out proofs of the same size pages

on different sizes of paper. The following three sizes will suffice for the general run of job and book work in almost any office: 8 by 12 inches for the smaller jobs; 12 by 18 inches for the larger ones; 8 by 24 inches for headings and book work. Get out of the old way of wetting the proof sheet. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up the sponge, in wetting it, and in drying the sheet when made too wet, to say nothing of the bedraggled appearance of the proof after it has been taken. What printer has not held a wet proof around the stove pipe, against the heater or over a gas jet to render it dry enough for the proofreader to trust his pencil on? Avoid all this trouble in the following manner: Go to a tinshop and have a shallow pan made for each size of paper you wish to use, say about two and a half inches deep and an inch larger each way than the paper. The material may be of tin, zinc or galvanized iron. With these pans have covers made that will fit into them loosely with handles on the top sides. In the bottoms of these pans place three or four sheets of blotting paper. Then over the under sides of the covers stretch pieces of muslin, drawing them over the edges and fastening them from side to side and end to end with heavy thread. Before fastening insert under the muslin several sheets of blotting paper. Your wetting pans are now ready for use, and all that is required is to thoroughly soak the blotting paper with water, place the proof sheets in them and cover them up. In a short time the water will evenly penetrate every sheet, and in this way there is always ready for immediate use a supply of proof paper that cannot be excelled. Enough to last several days or a week can be prepared, and a part of the office boy's time can be no more economically employed than in attending to such things as this. The advantages of this scheme are patent to all printers. The cost of three of these proof-paper pans can be saved every week in an office of any size by doing away with the loss of time and annoyance of cutting or tearing proof sheets and preparing them for use.

On proofs of small commercial work, especially, always trace around the form with a lead pencil the size and shape of the stock to be used. This will give the customer some idea of how the job will look as regards filling the space when printed. In many instances this method will make a decided change for the better in the appearance of the work. Never allow a proof to go out containing typographical errors or turned letters. Insist upon the proof sheet being kept scrupulously neat and clean. Patrons of the office may admire art work and "fakes," but few will discover any beauty in the impression of inky fingers on the proof. When enclosing the proof in the envelope to send out, fold it as few times as possible, and in cases of small work always fold the sheet the way the type lines run as nearly as practicable. Many additional ideas concerning proofs might be elucidated here, but with these before the printer others will naturally suggest themselves, and, if followed out, the result cannot fail of proving satisfactory.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PAST NO LESSON FOR THE FUTURE.

BY COSMOS.

IN days not long gone by any forecast of the events that have taken place or of inventions that have been made, either in mechanics or in process work, in recent years, would have been considered as the vagaries of a disordered mind. At this day, however, incredulity has no place in the inventive or scientific world. The decade last past has been so pregnant with additions to human knowledge that it is fair to assume the visions of Bellamy, apart from their politico-economic aspect, bid fair to be realized and surpassed. The means of rapid transit from continent to continent, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, the typewriting machine, the various typesetting mechanisms, and photography with its adaptation to process engraving, which latter on account of its economy has almost retired wood engraving despite its superior beauty and artistic effects, have required the use of immense sums of money to make them operative; and making a solidarity of interest among a number of men, necessarily causing them to form combinations or trusts, show that means must be taken for the conservation of the interests of the vast army of men who toil for a daily wage. This mighty problem, having but the shadow of precedent, upsets the theories of political economists so completely that any attempt to voice them, as a guide for present or future action, is received with scant consideration.

The employment of boys, ostensibly to learn a trade, but in reality to learn merely enough to fill a certain niche in the departmental economy of the large establishments, is filling the laboring world with hosts of incompetents, and the theories advanced as remedies for the evil are as various as they are conflicting.

The apprenticeship system, that is, indenturing, an Old World relic, is fondly caressed by some and spurned by others. And it must be admitted that its strength, lying chiefly in parental control or guardianship, would have but little effect in the United States. The theory of technical schools being the remedy has many strong points in its favor, and the world has not lost all its philanthropists to aid in making such institutions a success. The widow of Joseph Reynolds—"Diamond Joe"—has, as stated by the Chicago *Herald*, announced her intention to carry out faithfully her husband's desires in regard to the bestowal of his property, so far as they were known to her, and the result is that Chicago is to have a manual training school on a scale never before attempted in this or any other country. "Such a use of wealth and such scrupulous and high honor in carrying out the wishes of the dead convey a lesson that is needed in these days," is the comment of that newspaper, which has additional meaning when it is remembered that "Diamond Joe" died without making a will and leaving an estate worth $15,000,000.

This to some trades unionists will cause them to think the Philistines are upon them, and, indeed, the evils that may accrue from the education of youths in

trades without instruction in trades union principles will be fully realized unless a pacific and earnest disposition is not immediately displayed by trades organizations to march with the times and take hold of the matter of technical education.

Written for The Inland Printer.

HOW TO MAKE GOLD LEAF ADHERE TO LEATHER.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

WHEN the book which is to be gilded and gold lettered has passed through the preliminary stages of binding, etc., and is sufficiently dry, a heavy coat of paste wash with about five or six drops of oxalic acid well mixed into it should be applied with a sponge. One coat of paste wash will be found sufficient, when it should be set to dry about twenty-five minutes.

Dissolve egg albumen about four days before using, and having strained a cupful put in about a teaspoonful of milk, which will keep the froth down. It is desirable to have the size comparatively thin, but with sufficient adhesive qualities. Apply a coat of this size with a sponge to the leather and let it dry say twenty minutes, after which apply a second coat, being careful to go over the surface quickly and in straight lines, avoiding a repetition in applying as it will otherwise streak or rub off the first coat. This last coat should be allowed to dry about thirty minutes.

The leather is now in a condition to receive the gold, and care should be taken that the sized surface of the leather shall not be handled or brought in contact with anything that will disturb the coating of size. Having cut strips of gold leaf appropriate to the work in hand, heat the gilding roll, place the gold strips you have cut upon the roll and commence filetting the back of the book. Continue this with the hot roll until sufficient gold lines have been placed, when preparation may be made for lettering the book, by having the type set up and placed in hot pallet. Where it is intended to place the lettering on the leather put a small quantity of olive oil on a piece of cotton and rub over the leather sufficient oil to stick the gold leaf to leather. This done, take the hot type and pass over the back of book or where the gold has been laid for that purpose, using considerable pressure. The gold will adhere in every case. Do not apply any gilding powder to leather for blank-book finishing. Powder is used only for lettering single names on work where staining the leather would be objectionable.

Written for The Inland Printer.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

BY S. K. PARKER.

WHO can doubt but what the art of printing, so far as the compositor's relation thereto, is on the verge of a revolution or radical change. All signs of the times point in that direction. That the idea of a typesetting machine, or a machine that will supersede typesetting or even the use of types, has come to stay can hardly be disputed. It only remains for practical experiment to determine which of the contestants for superiority in the line of present machines will prove to be the best and most available for use in book and news work, or how far improvements or new ideas and new inventions can be carried. The writer is much impressed with the conviction that electricity will play no unimportant part in the perfected typesetting (or its equivalent) machine, either as an adjunct to its operation or as a prime factor in the principles of its construction.

Job printing, it would seem, from the nature of the work, will necessarily be exempt from invasion by this new element, and this department may rest undisturbed for the present, or until, perhaps, photography or some kindred art intrudes and wakes up the job compositor from his fancied position of security.

The domain of wood engraving, as is well known, has been immensely trespassed upon by the photo-engraving process, and one cannot help but smile at the futile and vain efforts of some rule twisters to tread upon the coat-tail of the engraver, who in his turn is being distanced mainly by the aid of the camera and Old Sol.

Science and the mechanical arts have always proceeded hand in hand in the production and perfection of the different steps in the evolution of printing from its inception to its present stage. The mechanical processes of producing the wood blocks and types of the early printers necessitated the aid of science in the combination of inks, colors and roller compositions. The mechanical process of stereotyping called forth the aid of science in the direction of attaining greater durability and applicability of the plates, resulting in the electrotype, produced through the medium of the galvanic battery, aided by electricity.

The beautiful productions of the various process-engravings which we see in the magazines and art journals of the present day are the result of this union of science and mechanical art; and undoubtedly this combination of forces will continue until it results in the final perfection of a machine or process by which the drudgery of the hand compositor will be relegated to the memories of the past.

When this result has been reached, how funny it will seem when we think of all the worriments and complaints that were wont to be made by the compositors over the petty but vexatious details which accompanied the old method of doing things, and to read in the old text books and printers' journals the instructions and suggestions to apprentices as to the proper habits to form when learning to set type — to stand erect, not on one leg, not to click the type in the stick, not to bob his head, make false motions, etc. In fact, all the value of such literature as a practical aid to the beginner and the workman will have passed away, and the only interest remaining to it will be that pertaining to curiosities. Scales of prices, chapel rules and traditions will all be changed or become obsolete. All the thought and attention which of late has been

bestowed upon the arrangement of offices, etc., will be rendered useless. More or less old material and appliances will be no longer required, and the machine, like a new carpet in the house, will bring in its train requisitions for new furnishings and fixtures.

The phase of the subject as to what will be the practical result to the craft in this displacement of hand labor, would at first glance appear to be to the disadvantage of the compositor; but a review of the past history of the results attending the introduction of labor-saving machinery is reassuring, and leads us to believe that labor will not get the worst of the change, provided that capital is not allowed, as has been so often the case, to reap the lion's share of the benefits. An article by "An Old-time Printer" in the September number of this journal contains a pertinent suggestion on this point. It is unnecessary, therefore, to go over the same ground.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE DISCOUNT HUMBUG.

BY CONCORD.

DISCOUNT is a humbug, and it is discount off the price of almost everything that has driven the business people wild; and no one seems to care how workmen are paid, nor whether any profit or even return comes to the manufacturer. There is hardly a deal where someone else would not have shaved a little closer. What is it coming to? Why, this: Buyers will get the big end, and instead of getting a discount of say ten per cent, they will get ninety cents worth and the manufacturer will get ten cents on the dollar! Things have been overdone, overdrawn, exaggerated so much, that market values are only myths. "Comprehensive advertising," which means the use of flaming and extravagant descriptions of goods, by claiming them to be "the best goods in the world," made in the largest establishment in the world! The whole aim seems to be to beautifully misrepresent. The foregoing has no reference to the seemingly popular style used legitimately enough by many houses; but it has reference to that arbitrary, bulldozing, deceiving, unreal, and, therefore, to honest people, repulsive style which bears falsity on its face to the most casual reader; and it, to a certain extent, defeats its purpose. For instance, to advertise the productions of a manufacturing house in blazing and yet really unmeaning terms belittles such a house, and its dignity suffers and its word is taken rather doubtfully. It smacks of the live-and-*not*-let-live principle, and fosters a false and deceitful way of doing business, causing disappointment and loss to purchasers who have been taken in by it. To placard and in other ways advertise in the public papers and trade journals that this house — par excellence — *is* the house, is generally done by new and inexperienced concerns that have just been hatched, but that does not excuse them; and yet some older houses, seeming to fear that such blatant nonsense will injure their trade, or entrap some of their unsuspecting customers, attempt the same thing to their shame, but they fail to secure the prize. Why? Because of incompatibility. For where buyers come in response to such inducements, they expect to find goods fully up to the standard; better, indeed, than it is in the power of the advertisers to produce; and they are disappointed on being offered goods really inferior to those produced by experienced concerns whose goods are known and are always taken as standard. There has been in the raw, the warp or woof, or the putting together by cheap labor, some slighting, so that the cost of production has been reduced and the quality has suffered to such an extent that it is doubtful whether it can be called first-class. It is put upon the market and represented as first-class, defects not being visible, but reduced in price as a blind by which to sell it and other goods, possibly no better, and which could not be sold except by paying the buyer a high price for buying in the shape of a discount. After a little while the buyer finds that he was caught in a trap — is disappointed, not to say cheated; he declares against all tramp sellers and low prices — prices "below cost," below cost of production, even. How absurd to business men who know how unwise it is to sell at cost or at a loss. If selling at a loss is not made up (if it is ever to be made up or covered), the producer suffers; or, if made up, the buyer has been imposed upon, and he suffers. Again, old, unsalable-in-the-regular-way, shop-worn goods are got off in this manner to the unwary: Some samples of goods are sent to the "trade" at fabulously low prices to be retailed at regular list figures, and these samples on critical examination fall perhaps from ten to twenty-five per cent below standard, and would not be ordered by a reputable house, while the low offer was jumped at by others and sold regularly, thus taking the risk of dissatisfaction. Here is an excerpt from a business letter of a buyer who knew what he wanted and had so far failed to find it: "There are two dealers here, but they keep nothing but cheap affairs made at —— and advertised as the best." Here is a quotation from one of the "private" business circular letters sent to the trade: "In announcing this as the most attractive collection of special goods we have yet produced, we wish to be understood literally and without any of the usual discount for advertising enthusiasm." There is such a large quantity of miserable subterfuges for first-class goods in the market that they unsettle regular current prices to such an extent as to give it a feverish and unnatural condition and destroy confidence between buyer and seller, and also in the real value of the goods; so that the buyer questions whether the purchasing power of his dollar was what it should be and he finds that the advertising caught him. It seems to come down to the "diamond-cut-diamond" principle, and the shrewdest, sharpest, most unprincipled way of doing business will rule for the present, so that quality, finish, real value mean but little alongside of big discount, low price and cheap; and really, as business is generally conducted in the year 1891, it lacks the clear, sturdy, honest, straight-

forward, above-board quality of the years gone by when rivals were glad of each other's success. There was then as now enough business at fair prices for honest goods for the whole train of producers, and both manufacturers and consumers were satisfied. May business men soon again get into the way of doing unto others as they would have others do to them.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A LITTLE BOOKE OF YE OLDEN DAYES.

BY AN OLD-TIME PRINTER.

"THE PRINTER'S MANUAL; or, a Brief Treatise on the Art of Printing, including Some New and Important Subjects not Before Discussed. By A. N. Sherman, New York; West & Trow, Printers. 1834."

THE foregoing is the wording of the title page of a little book of ninety-two pages, including twelve pages of advertisements, the cover of which measures 2⅞ by 4⅝ inches, in the possession of Mr. H. S. Keeney, of Weyauwega, Wisconsin. The writer had been an apprentice for two years when this book was published, and now has many distinct recollections of persons and matters relating to the year named. In the preface the author says, among other things: "It is not expected that this, or any other work, will, alone, produce perfection in the art." And time has proved the absolute truth of this statement; for, after the lapse of almost sixty years, perfection is not yet reached. And further, we quote: "We know that no book, however voluminous, no directions, however minute, will ever supersede experience."

A few of the first pages are taken up by remarks on "Numeral Letters," "Accented Letters," "Observations on Composing," "Nouns," "Titles," "Making-up, Correcting, etc." Chapter II relates to imposing forms, and occupies thirty-three pages, some of which impositions have become obsolete, while others are embodied in the best "manuals" of the present time. Chapter III is devoted to printing presses (which were about all hand presses) and "inking machines." It would seem very strange to find one of the latter in use at this time, and perhaps very few printers are now living who ever saw one or worked with it.

Chapter IV is devoted to Greek and Hebrew, with cases for the same, and music case, etc., following which is, perhaps, the most interesting to printers, the "scale of prices adopted by the Typographical Association of New York, June 15, 1833." A few figures are here given:

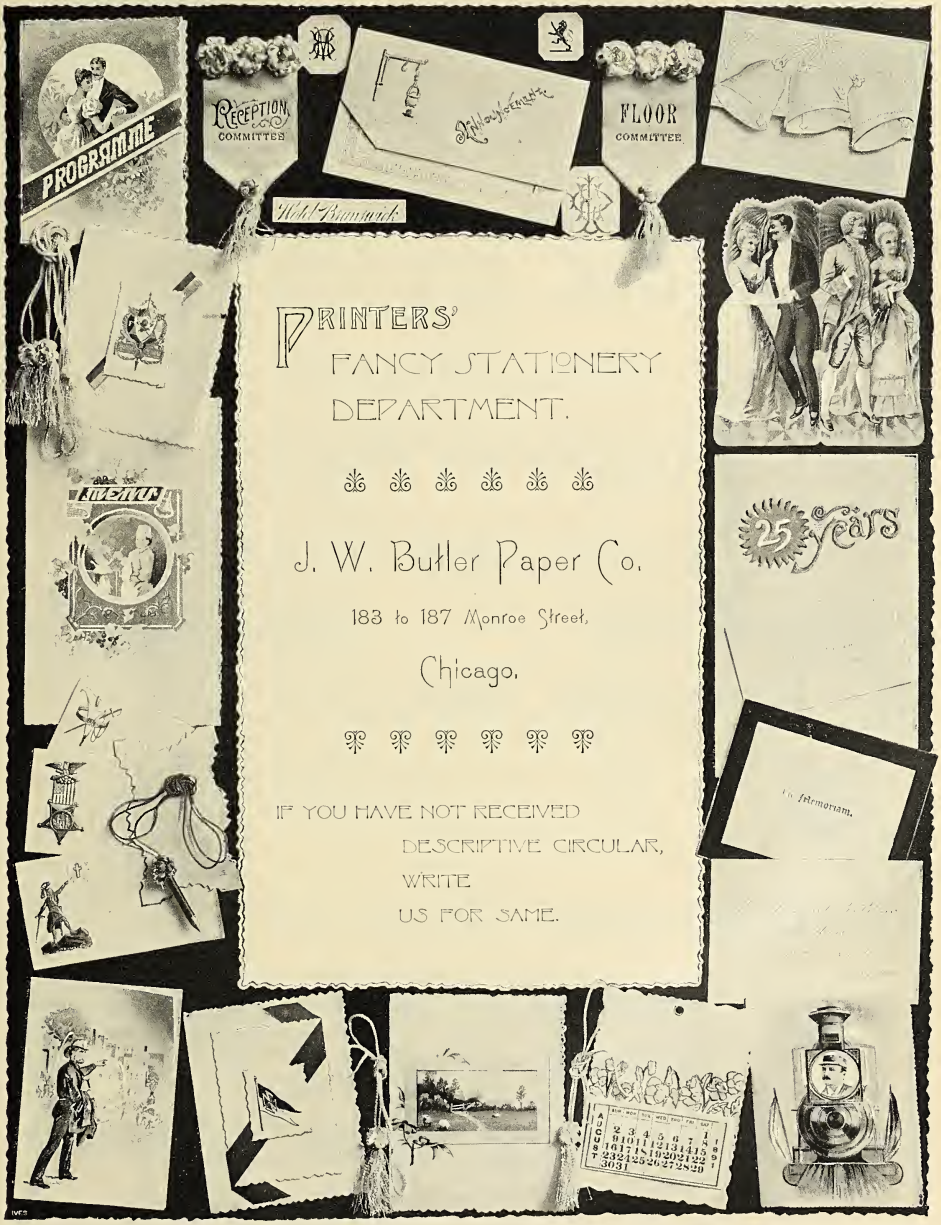
Composition.— English to nonpareil, 25 cents per 1,000 ems; agate, 27; pearl, 30; diamond, 37½. The extras were much the same as now. Hour work, 15 cents per hour; Greek and Latin, or Greek and English composition, price and one-half. Works in Latin or Spanish, 3 cents per 1,000 ems extra; French, 5 cents; arithmetical works, 5 cents; rule and figure work, double price; algebraical and works composed principally of medical, astronomical, or other signs, double price.

Presswork.— From 30 cents to 45 cents per token, according to size of form. Then follow instructions for making rollers, etc.

Among the advertisements are Robert Hoe & Co., pressmakers and machinists, 29 and 31 Gold street, the business of which company has assumed such proportions that their name is no longer seen in the advertising columns of any journal; Rust's patent printing presses; George N. Miner, machine shop; John Bell, printers' joiner; J. S. Redfield, stereotype foundry; William John Spence, self-inking machine; C. Bartlett, paper warehouse and card manufactory; J. L. Cross, paper warehouse; G. Peacock, colored paper and wirecloth warehouse; George Mather, printing ink, 111 Prince street, now George Mather's Sons, at 60 John street; S. D. & B. F. Childs, wood engravers, 4 John street, of which firm S. D. Childs removed to Chicago in 1836, and died a number of years ago, and the business is now carried on under the firm name of S. D. Childs & Co., at 140 and 142 Monroe street, Chicago, by Mrs. Mary A. Childs and J. A. Smith, the latter being manager of the concern, which has branched out until it covers all departments in the printing and stationery trades; D. Wells, wood letter cutter; H. Pattison, printers' intelligence office; Francis F. Ripley, stereotype foundry. A few of the above names are still "household words" through their successors, but nearly if not quite all have joined the silent majority. The list, however, calls to mind many old-time memories, and it is pleasant to see the names in print. But I fail to see the names of Pell, Bruce, and Connor, all at that time prominent typefounders.

In this scale of prices nothing is said as to the number of hours constituting a days' work; but, as it was adopted by employing printers about the time that the ten-hour day was established, it is presumed that ten hours was the number. Previous to 1833 all mechanics worked from 12 to 15 hours, commencing at sunrise and working until sunset in summer, and from six A.M. to nine P.M. in winter. The writer, as the youngest apprentice, had to make the fires in the winter before breakfast, and prepare the candles and candlesticks for evening work, during the winter of 1832-3. After that time the work ceased at six o'clock P.M. and the next winter another made the fires, etc.

In the scale for pressmen, one employed by the week was to receive not less than $9 per week.

Among the pressmen in the printing office of William Van Norden, where my apprenticeship commenced, was the famous roller maker, Samuel Bingham, who then made the rollers for that office, as well as worked a hand press. The name is still kept prominent by his sons. A year or two afterward, William Turner was one of the pressmen, who became professor of Greek and Hebrew in Union Theological Institute. He was the proofreader on Professor Anthon's Classical Dictionary, first edition, which was printed by Van Norden, and I carried the proofsheets to old Columbia College, on Church street, at the foot of Park Place, the scene of the late tragedy.

PROGRAMME
RECEPTION COMMITTEE
FLOOR COMMITTEE
PRINTERS'
FANCY STATIONERY
DEPARTMENT.
J. W. Butler Paper Co.
183 to 187 Monroe Street,
Chicago.
IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR,
WRITE
US FOR SAME.
25 Years
In Memoriam.

1863. 1889.

BYRON WESTON'S

JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Linen Ledger and Record Paper,

DALTON, MASS., U.S.A.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS

ESTABLISHED 1801.

FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED Papers recommend themselves as unexcelled for correspondence, business or pleasure, and for legal blanks and important documents.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS

LINEN LEDGER Paper possesses every requisite for books of record, where delicate and permanent color, ease in engrossing upon its pages, and great durability in long and hard service are essential.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS COMPANY,

. . . MANUFACTURERS . . .

DALTON, MASS., U. S. A.

For Sale in CHICAGO by

FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED PAPERS, J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO. AND BRADNER SMITH & CO.

H. E. Mead, Pres't. A. T. Hodge, Sec'y. W. C. Gillett, Treas.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER, RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

120-122 Franklin St., Chicago

· ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY ·

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOK, COVER, MANILA, ROPE MANILA, ETC., ETC.,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Send one dollar and get a copy of WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHARTS for Printers and Publishers. A book of reference, made up of 73 different specimens of paper, each showing 32 distinctive effects in color printing.

We make a Specialty of the Finest Grades of Papers.

Samples and Prices furnished on Application.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS LINEN LEDGER PAPERS

WATERMARKED

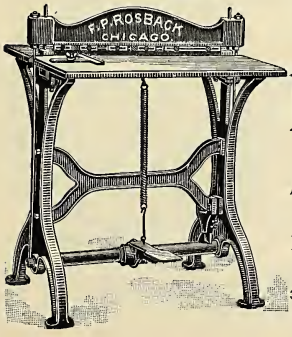
SCOTCH LINEN LEDGER.

OUR FIRST-CLASS TREASURY BOND, BANK NOTE AND PARCHMENT PAPERS ARE UNEXCELLED.

PARSONS PAPER CO.

Holyoke, Mass.

OLD HAMPDEN BOND.
MERCANTILE BOND.
WHITE AND TINTED WRITINGS AND BRISTOL BOARDS.
ROYAL LINEN LEDGER.



THE ROSBACK IMPROVED PERFORATOR

Has many points of superiority over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive Circular and Price List.

F.P. ROSBACK, MANUFACTURER, Successor to ROSBACK & REED, 37, 39, 41 South Canal St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Geo. H. Taylor. James T. Mix.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS

207 & 209 Monroe St., Chicago.

We carry a very Complete line of the following:

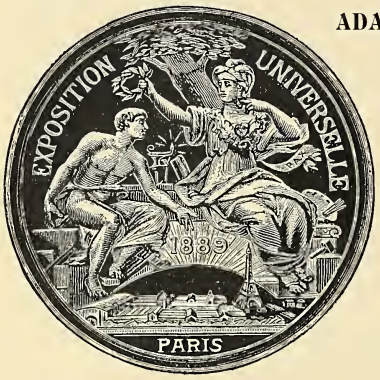
Cover Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,
Colored Book Papers,
Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,
Parchment Manila Writing,
Railroad Manila Writing,
Extra Chromo Plate Papers,
No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,
Document Manila,
Wrapping Manila,
Roll Manila,
Fine Laid Book,
Enameled Book,
Print Papers.

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.

Send 25 cents in stamps to pay express or postage on sample book.

THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO.

ADAMS, MASS., U.S.A.



RECEIVED
AT THE
PARIS
EXPOSITION,
· 1889 ·

THE HIGHEST AND ONLY AWARD—THE GOLD MEDAL!

For Superiority of their LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.

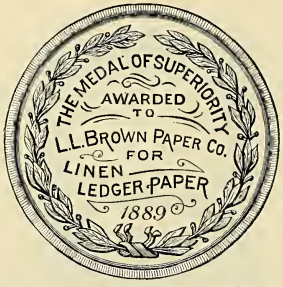
AT THE
EXPOSITION OF THE
OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL
STATES,
CINCINNATI,
1888

THIS COMPANY RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL!

IT BEING THE ONLY AWARD MADE FOR LEDGER PAPERS.

The report of the Jury of Awards reads: "For strength of fibre and excellence in writing and erasing qualities we recommend the highest award be given the L. L. Brown Paper Co."

THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NEW YORK,
NOVEMBER, 1889,



AWARDED THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO. THE MEDAL OF SUPERIORITY

For LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co.

Largest Stock. PAPER Lowest Prices.

Nos. 208 and 210 Randolph Street,

Chicago.

KEITH PAPER COMPANY,

TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

FACSIMILE OF WATERMARKS.

KEITH KEITH

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

KEITH LEDGER PAPERS are well made, strong, hard sized, rule nicely, write easily, erase and rewrite without difficulty, and have been given the preference by good judges in competitive tests with all other leading brands of Ledger paper.

RAVELSTONE

RAVELSTONE Flats are made in Laid and Wove, White and Perfection Tints, and are used by Lithographers, Stationers and Printers for first-class Commercial Stationery for Banks, Insurance Offices and Business Houses generally. These papers are also put up ruled and folded, in the usual sizes.

WESTLOCK

WESTLOCK Flats are well known and highly prized for their good color, cleanness, freedom from imperfections and all adulterants, strength, hard sizing, and are used for all kinds of commercial work, being especially preferred by makers of Blank Books, because they are thicker for the weight than other papers. These papers are put up folded, and in Note, Letter and Bill Heads, etc.

The above Papers are offered to the Trade through Agents located in the principal centers of distribution throughout the Country.

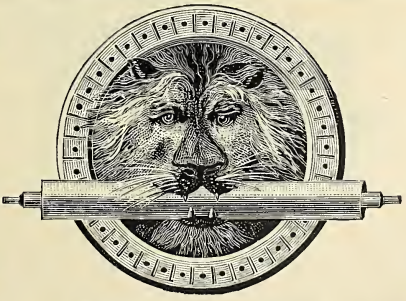
D. J. REILLY & COMPANY,

O. J. MAIGNE, Surviving Partner,

324 AND 326 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

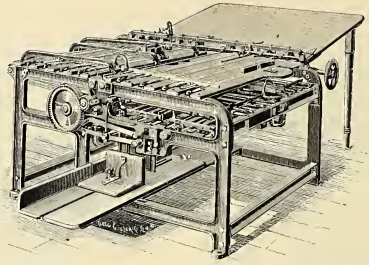
"PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION



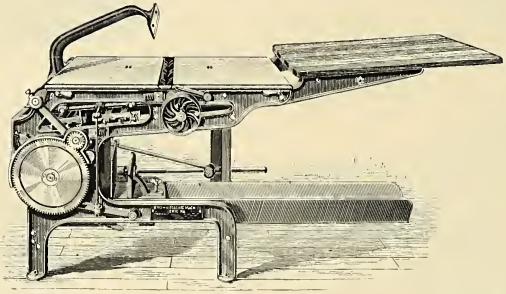
"ACME" ROLLER COMPOSITION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR CASTING ROLLERS IN EITHER OF THE ABOVE COMPOSITIONS.
ALL WORK WARRANTED TO SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING REQUIREMENTS.

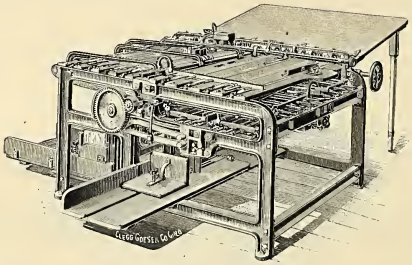
☞ALL THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED METHODS FOR CASTING ROLLERS EMPLOYED IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.



NEWSPAPER FOLDER.—Made with three and four fold deliveries and with paster and trimmer for eight pages.



NEW BOOK FOLDER.—Three-fold or sixteen-page machine. Can be fed to gauges as well as to points.



CHALLENGE COMBINATION.—Folds four, eight, sixteen and thirty-two pages. Folds, pastes and trims eight pages. Folds and pastes sixteen pages.

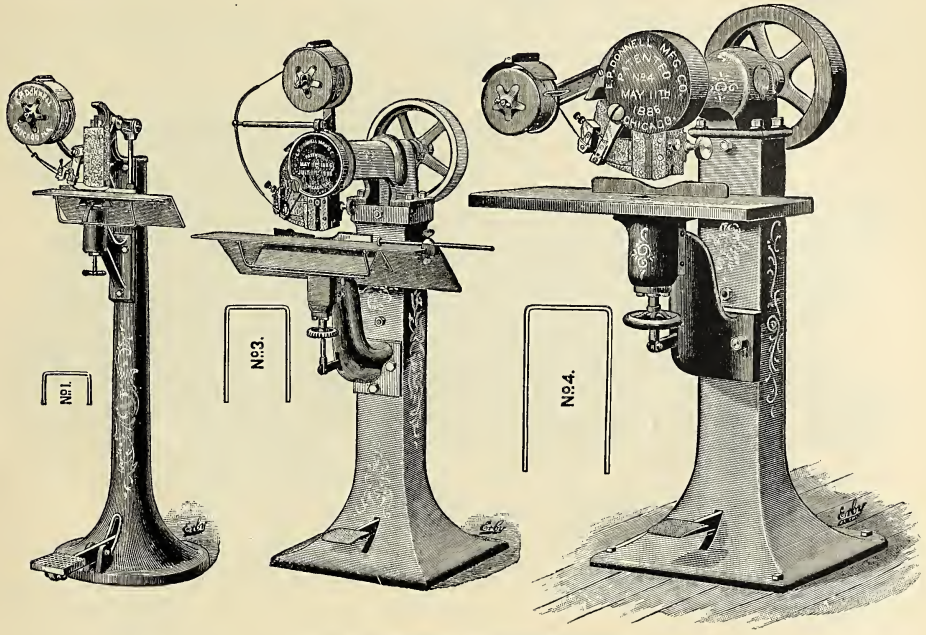
ADDRESS:

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

DONNELL'S PATENT Wire-Stitching Machines

PATENTED MAY 11, 1886; JULY 31, 1888; JULY 16, 1889.



(See full length of staples of each machine in above cuts.)

No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching,	Price, $125
No. 1.	Power " " " " " " "	" 150
No. 3.	" " " " " " "	" 400
No. 4.	Extra Heavy, round or flat wire (from 2 sheets to 1⅛ inch in thickness), flat or saddle stitching,	" 600

E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING CO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Iron Case Stands

AGENTS FOR
KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDRY,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

CHASES

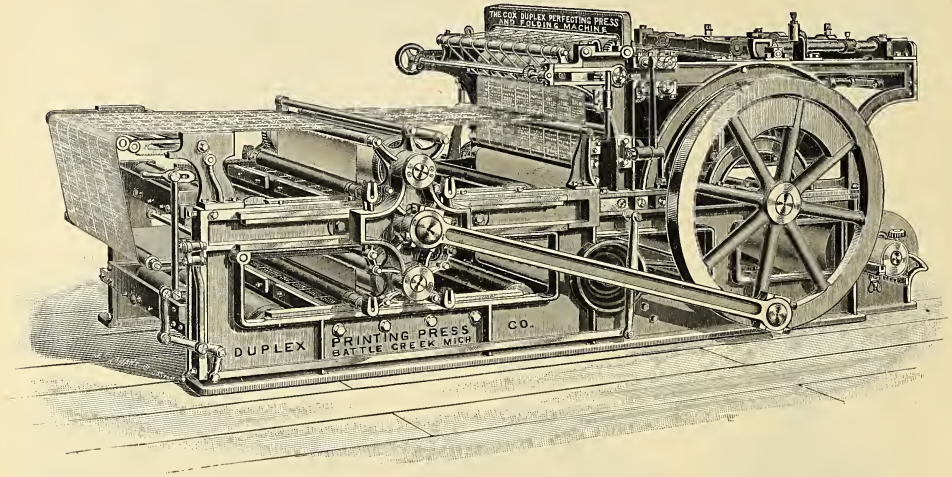
Brass Rules, Leads, Slugs

AND Metal Furniture.

52 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE COX DUPLEX PERFECTING PRESS AND FOLDING MACHINE.

Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback, Manager of the *Herald*, writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Battle Creek, Mich.: Office of TOLEDO DAILY COMMERCIAL, TOLEDO, OHIO, June 24, 1891.

Gentlemen,— Permit me to congratulate you upon your success in fulfilling the contract recently made with you to build a flat-bed perfecting press and folding machine to produce the *Toledo Commercial* at a speed of from 3,500 to 4,000 copies per hour. I have carefully studied the machine, so far as the pressure of business permitted, while being erected and adjusted in our pressroom, and I this morning personally witnessed the production of a full edition of the *Commercial* at the rate of 3,600 per hour—which we may call the final test—and upon which the machine was accepted.

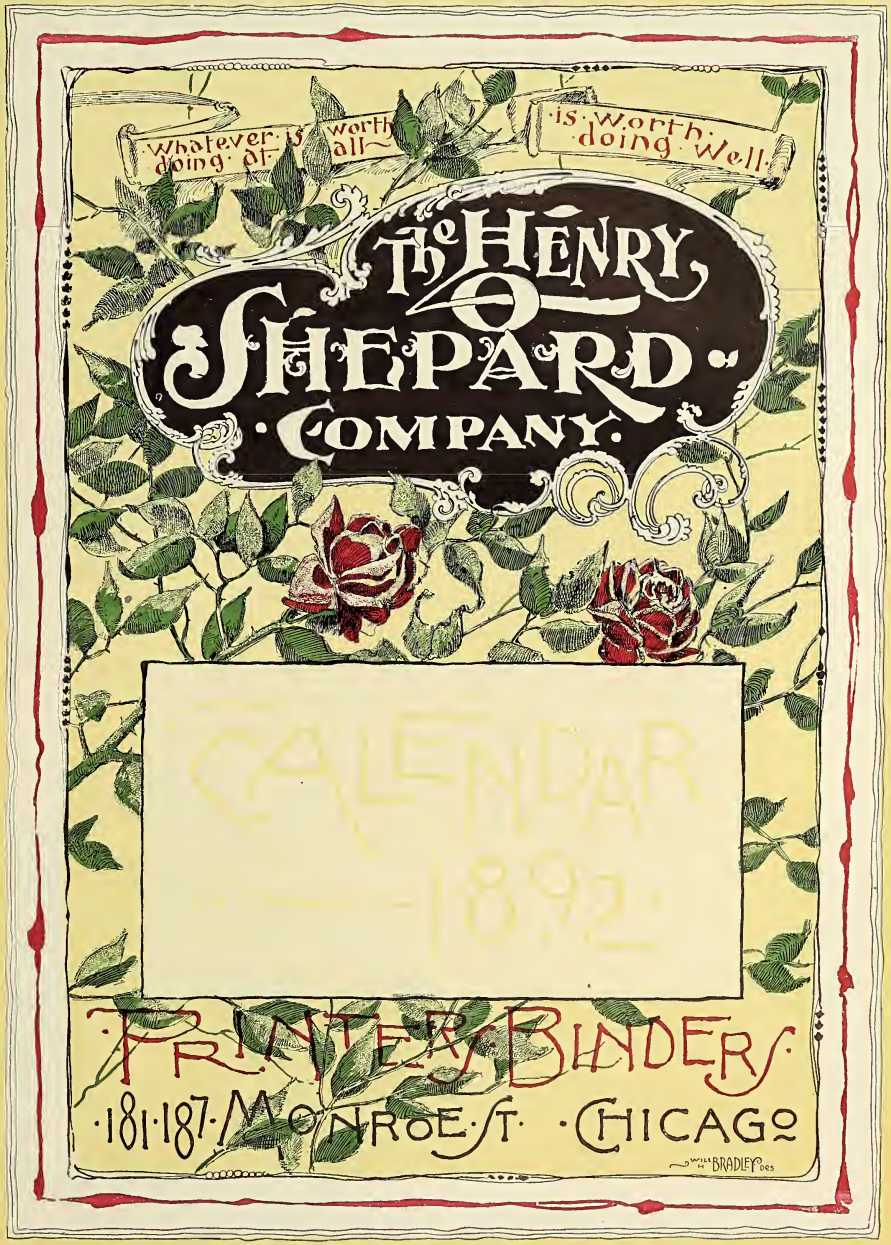
I take this means to acknowledge my satisfaction with the test, and hereby formally accept the machine under the contract. The money in full for the press has been deposited to your credit, and now awaits your order.

The experience obtained in this brief trial of your press justifies the hope that large savings will be made in the pressroom over the necessary expenses to be met in stereotyping and operating a stereotype press, such as we have heretofore been using.

Very truly yours, P. C. BOYLE, Pres. Toledo Commercial Co.

This press will print and fold, with equal speed, either a four, six or eight page paper, without any adjustment.

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR CALENDAR BACK.

Designed especially for The Inland Printer by Will H. Bradley.

The Reason Why!

THE accompanying advertisement, taken from a recent number of *The Creamery Journal*, published at Waterloo, Iowa, by Fred. L. Kimball, tells, in words too strong to be denied, of the incalculable benefit to be derived from a careful study of THE INLAND PRINTER each month.

Does This Strike You?

HAVE you been struggling along for years trying to get out a trade paper that would pay? Do you not know that if you would take THE INLAND PRINTER—read it, study it and *learn*—that success would crown your efforts? Let everyone in your establishment, from the proprietor down to the "devil," subscribe for "the leading trade journal of the world in the printing industry," and we will venture to say that inside of six months the character of work produced will so much improve that you will be surprised. Surprised not only at how much better your productions are, but also at the boom your trade will have.

TO BUTTERMAKERS.

Printers often ask how we keep the JOURNAL up to such a high standard of typographic excellence. The answer is, after simmering it all down, that we take *The Inland Printer* (a magazine for printers). The proprietor takes it, the foreman takes it, all the compositors take it, the pressman (you'll admit that he's an artist, too) couldn't well do without it.

Nowadays the tradesman or merchant who doesn't take his trade journal is like the driver of a hansom cab—he isn't in it.—(*Ex.*)

All up-to-the-times buttermakers take THE CREAMERY JOURNAL. It is a constant reminder to your employer that you are a conscientious workman in search of self improvement.

A commission man recently wrote us that he had "just sold a nice shipment of CREAMERY JOURNAL goods for one and one-half cents above the market." He meant by that, of course, that the butter was made by a progressive buttermaker who reads the JOURNAL. The workingman is known by his chips—and by the periodicals he takes.

A postoffice order, express order, postal note or draft will do, if you havn't a one dollar bill at hand.

ONE DOLLAR will keep THE INLAND PRINTER on your desk Six Months.
TWO DOLLARS will cause it to be seen there for One Year.
THREE DOLLARS pays for a Year's Subscription and our magnificent United States Map.

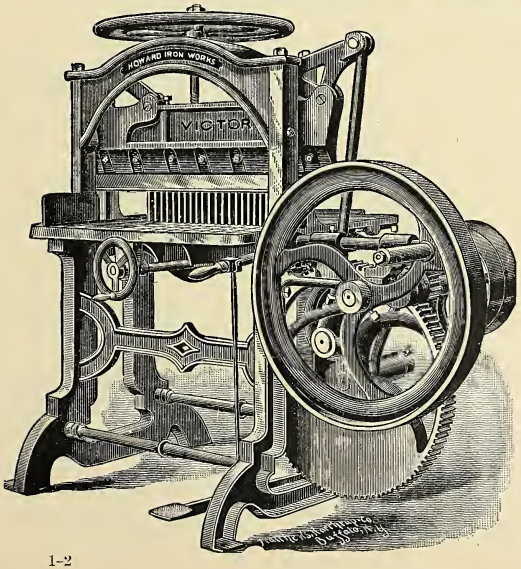
Try it six months or a year. You cannot *afford* to be without it. Volume IX begins with the October number.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The Inland Printer Co.
Publishers,
183 Monroe Street, Chicago.

Howard Iron Works,

BUFFALO, N. Y.



THE "VICTOR"

WITH IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

Best Low-Priced Steam and Hand Power Cutter in the Market.

SIZES, 30 AND 32 INCH.

Manufacturers of **PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.**

Write for Prices.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,
115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE, - CHICAGO.

1-2

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

113 to 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS AND PRINTING MACHINERY.

WE point with pride to the record of our SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE, and to the fact that our firm friends and best patrons are those who have used it against other makes. We cast all type from our own copper-mixed metals, compounded from our own formulas, by our own workmen, under our immediate supervision, and under no circumstances and for no reasons will we allow a deterioration of quality.

If you consult your best interests you will buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

CONNECTIONS:

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., St. Louis.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Paul.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Established 1804. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

CHICAGO: 109 Quincy St.
NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES. ✻ JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER **TYPE** *Cast from the Best Quality of Durable Metal.*

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS

In JOB DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

ETC.

Chicago Branch, CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. No. 109 Quincy St.

3c. lb. Buys a certain lot of News Print Paper. Fair quality.

4½c. lb. Serves the same purpose, with a lot of Book Paper.

6½c. lb. Purchases a lot of Colored Flat Writings. Good quality.

☐ Slightly higher prices purchase better goods in all departments.

$1.00 Buys a set containing many hundred specimens representing our immense stock of Wedding Goods, Folders, Programmes, etc.

2c. Pays the postage on an inquiry concerning these matters—it (the 2c.) will be a good investment.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EVERYTHING THAT WHITING MAKES, AND MANY THINGS HE DOESN'T MAKE.

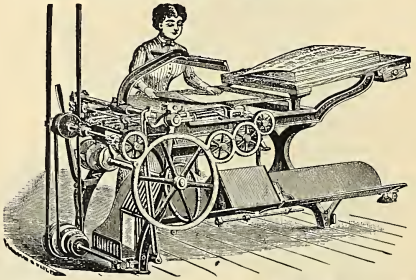
CALUMET PAPER COMPANY,

262-268 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

PAPER

Folding ✻ Machines

FOR FINE BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,

28 Reade Street, - NEW YORK,
345 Dearborn Street, - - CHICAGO.

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

GUARANTEED MONTHLY CIRCULATION, 8,000 COPIES.

H. O. SHEPARD, *President and Managing Editor.*
A. H. MCQUILKIN, *Associate Editor.* DR. JOHN E. HURLBUT, *Vice-Prest.*
C. F. WHITMARSH, *Secretary.* D. L. EVANS, *Treasurer.*

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1891.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

FOREIGN.—To countries within the postal union, ninety-six cents per annum additional. To Great Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, postage paid, twelve shillings per annum in advance. Do not send foreign postal notes. Make money orders payable to H. O. Shepard.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred. No foreign postage stamps accepted.

CLUB RATES.—Six or more subscriptions, sent at one time, one dollar and fifty cents per year each. Cash to accompany order.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain card	$ 6 25	$ 16 75	$ 31 75	$ 60 00
One-eighth page	12 50	33 75	63 75	120 00
One-quarter page	18 75	50 50	95 75	180 00
One-half page	31 25	84 50	159 50	300 00
One page	52 50	141 75	267 50	500 00

WANT COLUMN.—Twenty-five cents per line; no advertisement taken for less than 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER publishes its net rates in each issue of the paper. No agent or representative of this Journal is authorized to deviate therefrom or make any discounts. It solicits advertisements from dealers in or manufacturers of any goods used by printers, bookbinders, stationers and similar lines of trade. Its value as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

THE TYPOTHETÆ CONVENTION.

THE United Typothetæ of America will hold its next annual convention in the City of Cincinnati, commencing on the twentieth day of the present month. This organization, which had its inspiration from the one originally instituted in New York City some years ago for the purpose of social and fraternal intercourse between the leading printers and publishers of that city, has now assumed an importance that renders its annual deliberations a matter of much interest to the printing fraternity in general.

The avowed aims and objects of the United Typothetæ are worthy of encouragement, and may be briefly stated to contemplate a more thorough acquaintance and social intimacy among the employing printers of America, the eradication so far as possible of ruinous competition among its members, and the attainment of the power necessary to present a united resistance to unjust encroachments on their interests from whatever source they may be threatened. Ostensibly, and to all outward appearances, the objects of the typothetæ do not differ in any material respect from those set forth by the typographical union. The main objects in either case are to protect the business interests of their members, and to restrict competition in trade or in the question of wages, as the case may be. This being the case, consistency will not justify on either side a loyal support of the one and the wholesale denunciation of the other organization.

As a matter of fact, it will readily be understood by unprejudiced people that the interests of all concerned in the printing industry will be best served when the organizations of the employers and of the employed come together and work hand in hand for the suppression of all irregularities and the adoption of whatever reforms that may be deemed for the good of all. A striking illustration of the efficacy of this mode of procedure is furnished by the example of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, of Chicago, in their dealings with the typographical union of that city. In this case all changes in the scale of prices or conditions of labor are considered by a joint meeting of representatives of both organizations, and, when a decision is reached, an agreement is entered into for a stated number of years, during which time no material change can be made by one party to the agreement without the consent of the other. In case of a failure of the joint representatives to reach an amicable conclusion, the matter is referred to an arbitrator, whose decision is final and binding as to the question in dispute. This certainly seems to be a fair and business-like method for the settlement of the differences which may arise between the employer and the employed, one that is in every way in accord with the spirit of American institutions, and in every sense preferable to a resort to the barbaric practice of strikes and lockouts.

It is understood that the United Typothetæ is composed mainly, if not wholly, of employing book and job printers. Assuming this to be the case, we see no

reason why some such method as the one instanced should not be established between that organization and the International Typographical Union, at least to the extent of considering and settling some of the more important subjects of controversy that are so frequently brought forward — such, for instance, as that relating to the hours of labor. It would be absurd to suppose that either party would be sacrificing their dignity by taking steps looking to the adoption of so commendable a practice for the settlement of disputed points as the one cited has proven itself to be.

It is highly probable that the job printers of the country will declare for a nine-hour workday in the course of another year. They are becoming extremely restive in regard to the scanty progress they have made in impressing their employers with the necessity of granting some concessions in this direction, the more so as they see their fellow-workmen in other industries enjoying the benefits of a shorter workday, and this without having inflicted any injury upon their employers' interests. Some of the more prominent members of the typothetæ have been known to declare that the shorter workday was a certainty for the near future — in fact, but a mere question of time before its adoption must be conceded. This being their conviction, it would appear as though it might not be a difficult matter for the coming convention at Cincinnati to adopt measures admitting of the consideration of this question by representatives of the United Typothetæ and the International Typographical Union. The members of the older organization are pledged to arbitration as a final means of avoiding open ruptures, and it must be remembered that they have on at least one occasion in the past indicated their willingness to abide by peaceful measures, the occasion referred to being when they appointed a committee to lay their case before the convention of the typothetæ held in New York City a few years since, which committee, by the way, would not be recognized or given a hearing. All things considered, it would appear as though the initiative for the establishment of a new condition of affairs might, with all propriety, be taken by the Cincinnati convention. By some such action they would succeed in making their organization as popular as it is now powerful.

AUSTRALIAN BUYERS.

AS with South America so in Australia the representatives of American printers' machinery are few and far between, so much so that printers desiring to purchase American presses and to gain an understanding of American machinery in the typographic art are at unlimited expense and trouble to obtain satisfaction in this regard apart from circulars and advertising matter. Mr. Alfred L. Massina, of A. H. Massina & Co., publishers of the *Australian Journal*, *Tit-Bits*, etc., Melbourne, Australia, lately in Chicago on business connected with his firm, reports the difficulty in obtaining information of a satisfactory nature by a prospective buyer of American printing material to be beyond belief, though the country is overrun with commercial travelers in other departments of trade. Mr. Massina is enthusiastic over the grand possibilities of his country — the chief lacking elements, if any, being American energy, aggressiveness and push, and a properly distributed rainfall; which seems almost to bring us to the verge of saying "good society and water," though we deprecate any such implication.

STANDARD ORTHOGRAPHY FOR NEWSPAPERS.

WRITERS of fiction and "pressmen" generally in all large cities in America and England have formed clubs for social purposes and profitable discussion of matters pertaining to their occupation, or, perhaps, it would be better to say profession. A correspondent of this journal, writing from Brooklyn, New York, on this subject, says:

"I was lately present at an interesting informal discussion at a printers' lodge-room here, as to the business transacted at some editorial conventions. Complaint was freely indulged in as to the alleged pedagogue-like style and length of the papers read, to the exclusion of other methods of exchanging ideas and experiences. It was admitted that the various printing-trade journals attend to the more practical sides of the question, but again objected that many of the most clear-headed men in the trade never write to the trade journals. For instance, said one, what was the necessity for the numerous differences in style in newspaper offices? Some cardinal words were spelled differently; one office used Webster's, another Worcester's dictionary, the former often in an edition of half a century ago; some italicized all foreign words, others romanized the 'whole bag of tricks'; Why the difference of 'up' and 'down' for such words as 'councilor,' 'alderman,' 'judge,' etc? One speaker inveighed against the use of slang in reporters' English. 'What is gained,' he asked, 'by writing of "a close call"'? Had it any connection in life with a 'narrow squeak'; how was it an improvement upon the latter? 'Close' was no more euphonious than 'narrow,' etc.; another saying the only English of the thing was 'a narrow escape.' No one could explain how the one became a substitute for the other, if the Ojibways were not responsible! Everyone will, however, see that there is some sense in some of the questions raised — especially as to the possibility of *some* uniformity being arranged for by an association of editors who meet at regular intervals."

To the question of preference for the expression "close call" to "narrow squeak" as examples of forceful slang there is not much room to choose, but in the discussion of uniformity of spelling in newspaper offices there is much food for reflection. Editors frequently have pronounced and original ideas on orthography, and there are notable examples in this city, but it is probable that a thorough discussion of this subject would do much to instill a spirit of concession among journalists that would make an agreement upon a

standard possible. The editor of *American Notes and Queries*, has, in a manner, begun this agitation by writing to the editors of all the leading papers and periodicals throughout the length and breadth of the country, asking them on what syllable they themselves were in the habit of placing the tonic accent in the pronunciation of the word "advertisement."

Such questions in respect to spelling discussed at press clubs, editorial associations, and pressreaders' societies (which latter it is hoped will soon be formed in this city) will in all probability bring about a minimum of opposition in deciding upon a specific and standard usage in the orthography of the daily press.

THE SUBSTITUTION AGITATION.

SINCE the paper on the wrongs done to advertisers by the substitution practice was read by Mr. Richardson at the National Editorial Convention, at St. Paul, the agitation has been kept up with considerable zeal by both newspapers and periodicals, and the matter being somewhat foreign to the objects of this journal, any remarks upon it may, at this time, be deemed hardly necessary. Risking this view of the subject, however, the dishonesty of this usage is so glaring that we add our mite to the condemnation of a practice that is as demoralizing as can be conceived. It robs the advertiser of the legitimate returns from his experience, business acumen and expenditure of capital, while it neutralizes the efforts of the advertising medium chosen and tends to mark it as the cause of failure. A man who filches another's goods may be forgiven, perchance, but he who steals and lays his crime upon another deserves the lash of denunciation to be applied with vigor. The evil is somewhat indirect to the view of the general public, and it is all the more necessary that the agitation against it, which seems to be subsiding, should be sustained. The substitution of inferior articles of consumption for those advertised and known as standard is a wrong of vital concern to the public, and one which large establishments, it is said, are systematically perpetrating.

The evil done the advertising medium's proprietor or agent, as well as its patrons, may be better understood, perhaps, by the relation of a supposititious case, an example of many real ones, varying in degree: Supposing A brings an advertisement to B, who has charge of the advertising columns of a paper, and makes a contract, as an experiment, for a certain time, being assured of reaching the class from which his clients chiefly come. At the expiration of the contract A finds no adequate return to warrant him in renewing, and informs the puzzled B to that effect, who upon cautious investigation finds that the advertisement so ingeniously gotten up, so attractive in design, so thoroughly circulated, has brought forth a host of inquirers, who have been supplied with something "just as good" by the conscienceless vender, rendering the efforts of the advertiser futile and injuring, past remedy almost, the reputation of the journal he selected.

OUR FRONTISPIECE.

IN presenting to our readers the full-page portrait of the well-known author and humorist, "Mark Twain," an explanation of its treatment is in order and will be found in detail in the article headed "Our Designs," on another page. We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co., of New York, for the proof of wood cut from which the drawing has been made. The treatment is admirable, as a pen drawing having the highest artistic quality in its relation to values and in the softness of the outlines and detail. We may safely aver that Mr. Bradley's handling of the subject is equaled by few. Much of Mr. Bradley's work has appeared in this journal, and his work on the *Graphic* is an assurance of that high-class publication's enterprise in securing the best talent and in increasing its interest to its readers with each succeeding issue.

A CHICAGO AUTHOR.

THE leading article in this issue, from the pen of John McGovern, to the reader who allows himself to become docile to the author's theme — to its poetic and tender suggestiveness, carries to him recollections of his own youth, its hero-worship, its joys and its sorrows. It is in this vital, original strength of ideality, bearing the reader's sympathies with it, that Mr. McGovern's writings excel. A graduate from the case, he has won distinction by poems of exquisite beauty and finish and by numerous works of fiction, an enumeration of which in connection with a short biographical sketch taken from the Chicago *Herald* is given on another page. Mr. McGovern has lately accepted the editorship of the *Illustrated World's Fair*, a monthly publication devoted to the World's Fair (though independent of it) and to art and scientific literature, in which beauty of illustration and mechanical excellence are a fitting background to the contributions of such writers as Prof. David Swing, Rev. Robert McIntyre, Robert Ingersoll, Dr. Meloy, Professor Griffen, Anna Oldfield Wiggs, Colonel Clampitt, and others.

AN error, the result of irresponsible interference, appears in the article on page 3 in this issue entitled "Printers on Labor Day," written by Cyrus Field Willard. In the fifth line from the beginning of the article an allusion is made to Falstaff, whereas every student in Shakespeare knows that Hamlet is meant. An unwarranted interference with Mr. Field's manuscript was the cause of this.

AUSTRALIAN and New Zealand subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER are advised that hereafter the subscription price of this journal will be the same as to England, and other countries in the postal union, namely, two dollars and ninety-six cents, the Australasian countries having been included in the postal union by the new law which went into effect on October 1. Subscriptions already paid and now on our books will be completed at the old rate.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. IX.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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108. LA MOILLE'S TABLES OF SHORTHAND NUMERALS.

1. way, wĕ, or wŭ.
2. t.
3. yay, yĕ, yŭ, or ē.
4. p, or ō.
5. f, F-hook, or ī.
6. k.
7. lay, l, or L-hook.
8. ray, r, R-hook, or ā.
9. n, or N-hook.
0. s, or iss.
10. ways.
11. wĕ-wŭ, wĕ-wĕ, or wŭ-wŭ.
12. wĕ-t.
13. wĕ-yay, or wĕ-ē.
14. wĕ-p, or wŭ-ō.
15. wĕ-f, or wĕ-ī.
16. wŭ-k.
17. wĕl.
18. wĕr, or wĕ-ā.
19. wĕn.
20. tees.
21. t-wĕ, or t-way.
22. t-t.
23. t-yŭ, or t-ē.
24. t-p, or t-ō.
25. tef, or t-ī.
26. t-k.
27. tel.
28. ter, or t-ā.
29. ten.
30. yays, or ĕ-iss.
31. yĕ-way.
32. yĕ-t.
33. yĕ-yŭ, yĕ-yĕ, or yŭ-yŭ.
34. yĕ-p, or yŭ-ō.
35. yĕ-f, or yĕ-ī.
36. yŭ-k.
37. yŭ-lay.
38. yŭ-ray, or yĕ-ā.
39. yayn, or yĕn.
40. pees, or ō-iss..
41. p-wĕ, or p-way.
42. p-t.
43. p-yŭ, or p-ē.
44. p-p, or p-ō.
45. pef, or p-ī.
46. p-k.
47. pel.
48. per, or p-ā.
49. pen.
50. fees, or ī-iss.
51. f-wĕ.
52. f-t.
53. f-yŭ, or f-ē.
54. f-p, or f-ō.
55. f-f, fef, or f-ī.
56. f-k.
57. fel.
58. fer, or f-ā.
59. fen.
60. kays.
61. k-wĕ.
62. k-t.
63. k-yŭ, or k-ē.
64. k-p, or k-ō.
65. kayf, or k-ī.
66. k-k.
67. kel.
68. ker, or k-ā.
69. ken.
70. lays.
71. lay-wĕ, or lay-way.
72. lay-t.
73. lay-yĕ.
74. lay-p, or lay-ō.
75. lay-f, layf, or lay-ī.
76. lay-k.
77. lay-lay.
78. lay-ray, lay-r, lay-ā.
79. len.
80. rays, or ā-iss.
81. ray-wĕ.
82. ray-t.
83. ray-yĕ, or ray-ē.
84. ray-p, or ray-ō.
85. rayf, or ray-ī.
86. ray-k.
87. ray-lay, ray-l, or r-lay.
88. ray-ray, r-r, or ray-ā.
89. rayn, or arn.
90. ens.
91. nen.
92. n-t.
93. n-yĕ, or n-ē.
94. n-p, or n-ō.
95. n-f, nef, or n-ī.
96. n-k.
97. n-l.
98. n-ray, ner, or n-ā.
99. nen.
00. ses.

(To be continued.)

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE VOTE ON THE NINE-HOUR QUESTION.

BY NONPARIEL MODERN.

"THE proposition to establish a nine-hour workday has failed of adoption." So says the *Typographical Journal*, the official organ of the International Typographical Union, and I presume we must accept that dictum as correct. It does not altogether appear from the figures following the above statement that it should be so in fact. Of 12,896 votes cast by the members of the International Typographical Union (presumably comprising the bulk of the job printers, who would be most affected by the proposed change to a shorter workday), 9,672 were in favor of, and 3,556 against the adoption of the nine-hour proposition.

According to the ruling of the president of the International Typographical Union, a three-fourths majority of all votes cast was necessary to carry the proposition. This may have been good law, but it would seem to be bad practice. Why the expressed wish of 9,672 members should be over-ridden and set aside by 3,556 of their fellows, who were either timorous to enter the fight which was almost sure to take place, or dubious as to the result, is beyond the comprehension of "Nonpareil Modern" to grasp. It looks a good deal like the minority ruling the majority.

Let us look a little way into the returns for a few facts in connection with the voting. There were 38 unions, with 1,352 votes, *unanimously* in favor of the shorter day; in more than three-fourths of the unions voting, the measure received a *majority* vote; while of the total number of unions voting, *more than a majority* cast a *three-fourths vote* in its favor. The total vote was practically controlled by one union (Toronto, No. 91), in which 212 votes were cast against the proposition, and only 11 in its favor. Had these figures been reversed, the measure would have carried.

It scarcely seems credible that in an association of so intelligent a body of men as printers are represented to be, such an overwhelmingly favorable vote as the above should be allowed to be set aside by a minority only a fraction above one-third in number of the majority.

Brethren, the shorter workday is postponed, but do not be disheartened. It is to come and must come, and both employers and employés will soon see that it is to their mutual advantage that the hours of labor should be shortened.

Written for The Inland Printer.

DISPLAY IN JOBWORK.

BY A. R. A.

A LARGE assortment of type does not necessarily render display work easy, as some would suppose, but, on the contrary, is more often the cause of jobs being poorly displayed. The compositor being desirous of showing the latest faces will very often sacrifice the appearance of good display for the sake of using the "latest." And, again, we often hear the remark made—as an apology for poor display—"Well, I would have done better if I had had a better assortment of type." Having got possession of a good sample of pure incompetency I have reproduced it to illustrate what some "printer," either amateur or professional, knows, or rather does not know, about display work.

Chas. T. Rockwell
Dealer in
CALIFORNIA FRUIT AND FINE CONFECTIONERY
SODA AND MINERAL WATER
School Books - - - and - - - Stationery
TOYS, NOTIONS, FIRE-WORKS, FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
PROP. of the UPPER ICE CREAM PARLOR
116 BROADWAY, HUNTINGTON BUILDING
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Perhaps the person who set the original did not have a very extensive assortment to select from; but the reader, if a printer, will certainly agree with me that he had variety of type enough in his card to produce a better effect. Not only is his display out of all proportion, but the spacing is very bad. You will notice that there are eight different styles of type used in his card, which is variety enough for any card—too much, if anything. Now, to show that better results could be obtained by the same type, and one style of letter less, I append the following:

CHAS. T. ROCKWELL,
- - - DEALER IN - - -
California Fruit and Fine Confectionery,
SODA AND MINERAL WATER,
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
TOYS, NOTIONS, FIREWORKS, FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
PROPRIETOR OF THE
UPPER ICE CREAM PARLOR
No. 116 BROADWAY, - - COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
HUNTINGTON BUILDING.

This is certainly an improvement on the first one shown and would take no more time to set; but either carelessness or incompetency is to blame, or perhaps both. At any rate the responsible party has no more right to attempt jobwork than he has to fly. There certainly was no excuse for him to blame the type. This is only one of hundreds of jobs in which we see types abused, and true disciples of the "art preservative" may well blush at the abortions practiced by the

botch "printer"—if he can be called a printer. Remember that a large variety of type does not produce fine jobs, but the proper use of the material at hand; and a good workman will soon tell you who is to blame for a poor job, whether the type or the printer.

Instead of looking for the newest, would it not be better to use letters appropriate for the size and style of your job, even if they are a little ancient? Certainly it would; and if more attention is paid to this, not forgetting your spacing, which cuts no little figure in the appearance of your work, you will find that your job will give better satisfaction, both to yourself and others, instead of being an eyesore, like the accompanying sample, to all who see it. It is just as easy to do your work right as it is to do it wrong; then why not do it right? If you do not know how, do not attempt to do it until you have studied and learned.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE MORAL ASPECT OF THE SHORTER WORKING DAY.

BY O. S. JENKS.

THE movement of the trades in the direction of securing the shorter working day is, in general, based upon principles of equity and justice, supported by sound economic logic. The question has been considered in its various aspects from many different standpoints, but comparatively little has been said of the widespread and beneficial results that would follow such a reform—beneficial to the workingman and, reflectively, to society.

Whenever any labor union engages in an effort to reduce the hours of labor without a corresponding reduction in pay there are always people who remark somewhat as follows: "These labor unions want something for nothing; they propose to receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, thus receiving pay for two hours of idleness." The mistake of these people lies in their adopting as an immutable and just standard the hitherto prevailing rates of compensation, ignoring the greater productiveness of the worker in the present, through improved methods and appliances, as compared with the past. Suppose remarks of the character of that quoted above to have been made for the last twenty-five years, and suppose that workingmen in their successive efforts to better their condition had been impressed with the fairness (?) and logic (?) of such remarks, and that their wages had decreased with their hours of labor: then if, twenty-five years ago, a worker in some particular line of trade had received $2 for twelve hours' work, he would receive in the present for ten hours' work but five-sixths, and if he had obtained the coveted eight-hour day, but two-thirds, of that amount. Our country has become much richer with its increase in population and the development of its resources. The profits of capital are greater and the wages of labor have increased, but not in nearly as great a proportion as has its productive value. There is a contention made by the opponents of the short working day—spoken by the interested, and echoed by the unthinking—that is almost too imbecile to deserve consideration; yet it is often advanced, and it is within the purpose of these remarks to dispose of it. It is that the extra leisure time afforded the workingman by the short working day would be employed to his moral and physical detriment—in dissipation, or gaming. This is an insult to workingmen generally, as it represents a considerable proportion of them as being degenerate debauchees, for otherwise it lacks even plausibleness. We will admit that among workingmen, as in all classes, there are many profligate, dissolute, dissipated men; this is mostly the result of a childish instinct for "sport," which was gratified until the dawn of reason found them in thorough subjection to their habits. Man always has had, and always will have, time to accomplish his own evil, whether working eight or ten hours a day.

Now let us consider some of the advantages that would result from the establishment of the short working day. We know that a proper amount of recreation is as essential to the well-being of the individual as is a proper amount of labor, whether viewed from a social or from a hygienic standpoint. There is much wisdom in the adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." I am an optimist, and believe that taking at random any considerable portion of civilized humanity, the good will be found to predominate. If the short working day will give to a large percentage of society two, or even one, hour additional of leisure, the result cannot but be beneficial to society. Leaving out of consideration the small percentage of the indolent or vicious, and we have a vast army of workers released for a time from the work of producing wealth and engaged in beautifying their homes, enjoying the society of their families, better acquainting themselves with the duties and prerogatives of citizenship or merely passing the time in healthful rest and recreation. Innumerable are the ways in which this vast number of men would employ the time to wholesome advantage.

To a person whose daily toil confines him to a shop or factory, there is a delicious sense of freedom in emerging in the evening and forgetting for a time all the perplexities of the day. Before, his world of thought and action was circumscribed by the four walls of the shop; now, it is as wide as Nature. And so, in a greater degree, when he obtains a respite of a few days. He then feels in earnest that he is a man—a factor in civilization—and his every ambition and purpose is quickened; he is in the purer atmosphere of his home and its surroundings; when he resumes work his toil seems lighter, he has partaken of the gifts of God, intended for him as for all mankind.

It is painful to contemplate that among the most determined opponents of labor reforms are many professionally moral men and magazines. We can scarcely blame the workingman if, as is sometimes charged, he is deficient in respect and appreciation for the higher things of life, when we see the persistent opposition

Photo by Scholl, Chicago.

SYDNEY ARMSTRONG.

With Frohman's "Men and Women" Company.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by the Photo Engraving Company, 67 Park Place, New York. (See the other side of this sheet.)

THE FIRST! THE LARGEST! THE BEST!

Photo Engraving Company,

Nos. 67-71 Park Place,

New York.

ENGRAVING FOR ALL PURPOSES.

WE make a specialty of Half-Tone Work, and refer to the plate on the other side as a specimen of our productions, but do every kind of Engraving.

Send to us for estimates and sample books.

HENRY O'NEILL, PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH TRIPP, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN HASTINGS, TREASURER.
C. S. LAWRENCE, SECRETARY.

to his interests on the part of the exponents of advanced ideas. In this connection we quote from the *Social Economist* for September:

With what tenacity some people cling to error in utter disregard of experience. In discussing the question, "Shall France have an Eight Hour Day?" in the *Chautauquan* for July, Vicomte George D'Avenel solemnly declares that "All the necessaries of life would increase in value," that "Wages everywhere, as a consequence, would be reduced," and "The material gain accruing from the multiplied inventions of this remarkable century * * * would be for a long time lost." Just as if all this had not been predicted twenty times over during the last forty years, with exactly the opposite result. The fact that in England and America the working time has been reduced from sixteen to ten, and in some trades to nine and even eight hours a day, followed by lower prices and higher wages, goes for naught with such writers as Vicomte George D'Avenel. "The remedy for workmen," says this writer, "ought to be sought not in the increase of their wages, but in the reduction of their expenses," so the laborer's condition is not to be improved by trying to get more wealth, but by learning to live upon less. The evils of poverty are to be remedied by increasing poverty. And this was specially translated for the readers of the *Chautauquan*.

The above hardly requires further comment. The delusion under which writers like D'Avenel labor is, that the workingman belongs to a lower order of beings, devoid of appreciation for the finer things of life; to whom pleasure and luxury are but as pearls before swine. He is a mere mechanical apparatus; why should he require more than enough to enable him to perform his functions as a producer of wealth.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MARK TWAIN.

BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, who has a world-wide fame as "Mark Twain," was born in Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. At the age of twelve he lost his father and quit school. His mother has said: "He was always a great boy for history, and could never get tired of that kind of reading; but he hadn't any use for schoolhouse and textbooks."

Until he was fifteen he was a printing-office apprentice. From seventeen to twenty-four he was a pilot on a Mississippi river steamboat, and learned the landings, currents, bars, islands, etc., of the 1,375 miles between New Orleans and St. Louis. While a pilot, he found his future pen-name from hearing, when the lead was heaved, the sounding sung out, "Mark twain."

When twenty-four he quit the river, and went to Nevada as the private secretary of his brother, who had been appointed territorial secretary. Soon he went to mining, without great success. Thus, when twenty-seven, he had been a printer, pilot, clerk, and miner, but he had no idea of achieving literary fame, nor of acquiring wealth by his pen. He did not dream of what his next quarter of a century would accomplish.

In 1862 he accepted another chance of success, and became city editor of the Virginia City *Enterprise*. Some of his effusions he labeled, "Mark Twain." In 1864 he was called to a San Francisco paper. In 1866 he visited the Sandwich Islands to write up the sugar industry. On his return he began lecturing about the Sandwich Islands. His articles were being widely copied, and his reputation was spreading.

In 1867 he went to New York, where his "Jumping Frog" was published and made him famous. That year he visited Europe on the Quaker City excursion. This tour resulted in "The Innocents Abroad," a book written in California, and published in Hartford on the subscription plan. Although a number of publishers had declined to issue this volume, it immediately achieved remarkable success.

Since then Mr. Clemens has published the following books: "Roughing It" (1872); "The Gilded Age," by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner, introducing "Col. Sellers" (1873); "Tom Sawyer" (1876); "Sketches" (1876); "A Tramp Abroad" (1880); "The Prince and the Pauper" (1882); "The Stolen White Elephant" (1882); "Life on the Mississippi" (1883); "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" (1885); "A Library of Humor" (1888); and "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court" (1889).

Over half a million of his books have been sold in the United States. They have been read and reprinted wherever the English language is spoken. They have been translated into half a dozen languages.

Early in his literary career he was awakened to his own needs, and became an ardent student. He has made specialties of the English language, literature and history, and has acquired French and German. His knowledge of human nature is very profound. He is a good actor and a fine elocutionist, and has conducted a class in Browning. He has quit lecturing, although his audiences were always large and pleased. Unlike many authors, he has business talents, and is the chief partner in the publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Co., New York.

In Hartford, during the winter, Mr. Clemens devotes himself more to social duties, and employs a secretary. He there does not try to do much literary work, but is, sometimes, very busy.

At Elmira, in the summer, he is generally home, hard at work. When he is working, there is an imperative rule that he must not be disturbed. His time of work is in these summer months. Here he is not interrupted. Here he crystallizes what he has thought and put in his notebooks during the other part of the year. He makes a point of recording at the time such scenes and ideas as he wishes to preserve. He does not finish one task before beginning another, but works at one or another as he feels inclined. He does not publish his work as fast as completed, and has kept book manuscripts for years.

He goes to his "study" about half past eight A.M., and takes no lunch nor noon meal. About five P.M. a horn is blown at the cottage to call him to dinner. He retires about half past ten P.M.

Mr. Clemens is a pewholder and a regular attendant

of Rev. Joseph H. Twichell's Congregational church, in Hartford.

He does not care to ride horseback nor to drive, but rides a great deal in a carriage. He is a master of the bicycle, a great pedestrian and an expert billiard player.

His other recreation is smoking. He smokes constantly, it would seem, except when eating or sleeping. He usually makes a cigar last forty minutes, and smokes about twenty cigars a day. Sometimes he uses a pipe. Once he abstained from tobacco over a year. He found himself unable to work as he wished until he resumed smoking.

At home Mr. Clemens is, if anything, more entertaining than in his books. You enjoy his bubbling wit and note the breadth of his learning. He makes his guests feel at ease. His manner is so companionable, he will please with equal facility the most distinguished guest or a common laborer. He has often been spoken of for a non-partisan candidate for mayor of Hartford.

Besides some very clever literary inventions, Mr. Clemens has produced several ingenious mechanical devices. "Mark Twain's Scrap Book" has had an enormous sale. It originated from one he made for his own use. Having trouble with notebooks, he invented one that always opens at the right place to write. He has devised a vest that enables the wearer to not use suspenders; a shirt with cuffs and collars attached, requiring no buttons nor studs; a perpetual calendar watch charm, giving the day of the week and the month; and a game, something like cribbage, where historical dates and events may be played upon a board.

In 1871 Mr. Clemens' publishing interests took him to Hartford, Connecticut, and he concluded to there reside. He built a unique house of bricks of various colors and at different angles on Farmington avenue, about a mile and a quarter from the old center of Hartford. On the south, the next residence is Charles Dudley Warner's; on the east, the next house is Harriet Beecher Stowe's. His place is called "Nook Farm." Its list of distinguished guests would fill a book. On the top floor is Mr. Clemens' working room. In one corner a table is littered with literary flotsam and jetsam. In the middle of the room is a billiard table, where Mr. Clemens works the most.

Mr. Clemens is now in France, although Elmira, New York, has been, for about twenty-one years, excepting this year, the summer home of Mr. Clemens and his family. His wife and her folks are old residents of that city and vicinity.

We leave the Elmira station and drive along shady streets to a road ascending East Hill, by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher's residence. This steep and stony highway passes few houses and is skirted by woods and ravines. For almost two and a half miles there is an up-grade nearly every rod of the rocky road. No wonder Mrs. Crane said: "We know folks mean it when they come here to see us." Winding and climbing, yet given pleasant views, we toil upward, favoring the horse. Keeping in sight of a telephone wire, we trail the humorist to his lair. At what seems the summit of this range of hills, there appears, on the left-hand side of the country highway, some ornamental grounds and a vine-clad cottage.

We are ushered into a corner room, ceiled in wood, and with walls lined with pictures and well filled bookcases. In the right-hand corner, next to the hall door, stands an open upright piano. In front is a broad, doorless entrance to the large, vine-covered porch. This wide and open portal frames a charming view, looking eastward, of the Chemung valley, and that river, winding silverly along, amid the city bowered in trees, two miles away, and about six hundred feet below.

This cottage contains nine rooms, and is the home of Mrs. Susan L. Crane, a widow, an adopted sister of Mrs. Clemens. Here, as Mrs. Crane's guests, Mr. and Mrs. Clemens and their three children (daughters) have spent the summers, from about June 1 to September 15. Two of the children were born here. All the girls derive great benefit from the open-air life. That is one reason for this being their summer home. They are fond of horseback-riding. The large barn, farther up the road, contains numerous fine horses and carriages.

From the cottage winding paths lead, among fruit trees, vines and plants, to higher grounds. On one summit is an abandoned stone quarry, containing a small pond, which is used for a water reservoir. This spot gave the locality its name, "Quarry Hill Farm."

Near by, upon a pile of refuse stone from the quarry, is a vine-clad, dark-colored, somewhat little, octagonal frame building, modeled after the pilot-house of a Mississippi river steamboat, and is a reminder of the origin of its occupant's pen-name and early life. This place is "Mark Twain's study."

From this doorway is a magnificent view of Elmira, from among vines, which clamber over this building. This room may be called the home of "Huckleberry Finn," and other creations, for they were here clothed in racy English.

On either side, between the angles in the walls, are three large windows of plain glass, with venetian blinds. On the left-hand side is a couch, with soft mattress and pillows. There are chairs. The floor and the round table are littered with letters, torn envelopes, requests for autographs, manuscripts, proof-sheets, writing tablets, etc. A waste-basket is jammed full. Numerous papers and envelopes have been partly or wholly burned in the fireplace, which is opposite the doorway, and made of large bricks, stood on end, and painted red. Over the fireplace is a square window, and above that is a cupboard, in whose small, square compartments repose manuscripts and other articles,

including, doubtless, many literary secrets. Several cigars are lying around.

Upon the table stands a child's small tin horn. It seems incongruous with its surroundings, until we recall the author's recent work here, and we are tempted to inquire if this trumpet was used to conjure some of the tournaments at the court of King Arthur.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ADAPTATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY TO PRINTING IN COLORS.

BY CARL MARX.

ILLUSTRATIVE of the manner in which photography has been used in obtaining typographic printing blocks, an article in *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*, translated from *Progrès Photographique* by Ch. Gravier, contains matter of much interest. The ingenuity of the celebrated engineer M. Marinoni, who for the adjustment of the different monochromes has had recourse to photography, results in a rotary printing press receiving the white paper from rolls and converting it into a journal printed in four colors, at a rate of 12,000 copies an hour. The colored picture is photographed, isochromatic preparations and colored screens being used in order to obtain the relative values of the different tones of the original; and from the negative four positive prints are transferred to wood, and on each of the blocks are engraved the cuts necessary to obtain in the printing all the lines which will deposit on the paper the same color. The blocks are then confided to a worker in galvanoplasty who molds and deposits the copper in sufficient quantity to take the place of the wood, and form the metallic block to be used in printing. The metallic block is strengthened by running lead on the back and bent for the cylinder by a machine. By an ingenious contrivance the sheet of paper is printed in one color by passing under a first block; immediately it presents itself under a second block which prints the second color, in the same manner under the third, and finally under the fourth block which limits and forms the connection by printing the text. With these superimposed colors and by the intervals showing the white of the paper, it is possible to obtain the delicate tones of the aquarelle.

HOW TO SECURE REGISTER.

Chief among all the causes for imperfect register in book printing may be placed the general ignorance both among compositors and pressmen of the necessity for squaring the rows of pages. Not alone must the heads of any row of pages be in perfect line, but they must also form an exact right angle with the sides of each row.

Too often we find that pressmen have an idea that if one page backs the corresponding page fairly well they are in register, while it is quite possible that these two pages might be out of line both ways with every other page in the form. Every pressroom should have as a necessary part of its furniture a steel straight edge of forty-eight to fifty inches long, and a steel square with its sides as narrow as is compatible with retaining its accuracy. To use them intelligently, the foreman should first make a gauge with a strip of cardboard, casting off first, the gripper margin; second, the size of the page; third, the head margin if the form is of twenty-four or thirty-two pages, the back margin, if sixteen pages; fourth, the size of page again. Then measure from the first mark made one-half the size of the paper and so on for the other three marks; this will give a correct gauge from the gripper edge to the foot of the form, and by placing it first on one end of the sheet and then on the other, stabbing through so as to leave a stab mark on the sheet, guides for the straight edge are secured. By means of the straight edge and a hard, sharp-pointed pencil draw lines from one mark to the other. On the opposite edge of the gauge cast off one-half the length of the sheet. If the form is of sixteen pages find the length of two pages and the head margin, deduct this from half the size of the paper, one-half of the remainder should be the distance between one of the marks (which will then be a center guide) and the foot of the inside page. Mark off on the gauge from this point the size of one page, then a mark; the head margin, then a mark; the length of another page, then another mark, and a perfect gauge is made on which should be written the title of the book and the size of paper. By making a hole at one end, the gauge may be hung up when out of use, and be available for the same work at another time.

To use the side gauge, select one row of pages, that next the grippers or the second row being preferable, place the gauge correct on the head margin, and with the point of a eureka overlay knife stab the sheet at the center guide. Now fold the sheet over so that the lines already drawn, parallel with the grippers, will meet exactly and the fold come on the center stab. Holding the sheet firmly, with the lines true, make a good fold down the center. Open the sheet flat, and, using the gauge at the gripper edge of the sheet and the center guide exactly on the fold, stab the sheet to correspond with the marks on the gauge. Reverse the gauge for the other half of the sheet, stab again, and the sheet is ready for the square. By placing one of the legs of the square true with the first lines made, and the edge of the square even with the stab marks in the sheet, a perfect right angle line may be drawn which will show at a glance any imperfection in the lining of the pages. After adjusting this, register, in its true sense, can be secured.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ETCHING ON WOOD.

Commence by filling the pores of wood with carbonate of copper, boiling it in a solution of sulphate of copper, then in one of carbonate of soda. Allow it to soak in pure water sufficiently long to dissolve the sulphate of soda produced in this operation. Dry slowly and polish one of the surfaces. A varnish of asphalt is applied upon the back and sides of the block; the polished surface receives a coat of gelatine sensitized with bichromate of ammonia of which the following is the formula: Dissolve two grammes of gelatine in sixteen centiliters of water by means of a gentle heat, add a demigramme of bichromate of ammonia, then pour upon the block, which is then placed upon a negative, after which wash with warm water to carry away the soluble particles. Upon the elevated parts which remain apply a varnish of asphalt to protect them, and plunge the block into strong nitric acid. The parts not protected are transformed, more or less, into nitric cellulose, which disappears easily by aid of a brush, under form of a greenish powder; the asphalt on the back and sides is removed by means of benzine. The graven wood is then ready for use. This process is not as new as one might imagine; it is of Russian or Polish origin. It may be added that the block should be made from boxwood.

"I DIDN'T know yo' could read, Bre'r Downey."

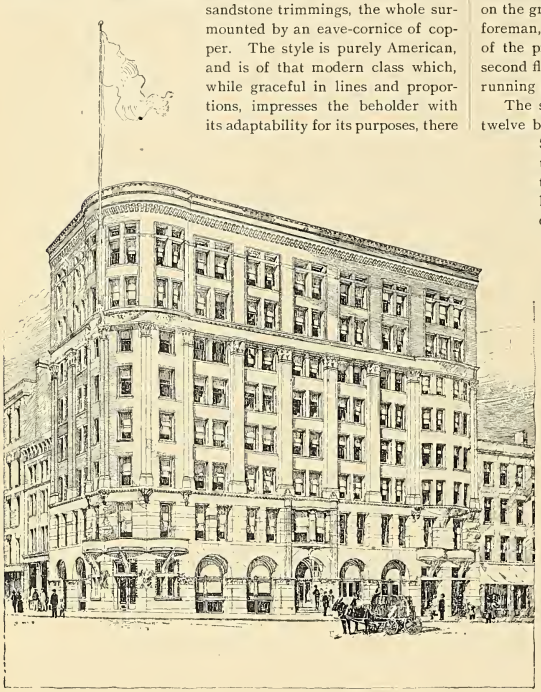
Downey (apparently much interested in his paper)—"Oh, yes, I'se read ebber since I wuz er boy."

"Den how comes it you'se readin' dat paper upside down?"

"I always reads dat way, den I'se gets at de bottom ob de fac's widout habing ter read down de whole column."—*Ex.*

ST. LOUIS "GLOBE-DEMOCRAT'S" NEW HOME.

The illustration herewith gives a general idea of the appearance of the new Globe-Democrat Building, now nearly ready for occupancy. The structure is eight stories high, having a frontage on Sixth street of 58 feet 2½ inches, and on Pine street of 135 feet. The first floor is constructed of Missouri granite and brown sandstone, the seven upper stories of stock brick, with brown sandstone trimmings, the whole surmounted by an eave-cornice of copper. The style is purely American, and is of that modern class which, while graceful in lines and proportions, impresses the beholder with its adaptability for its purposes, there



being no waste of space, no dark rooms, but accessibility, light, ventilation and general convenience prevailing throughout. A novel feature is the swelled corner from the seventh floor upward. The mammoth clock, illuminated at night by electric lights in a novel manner, is a striking feature.

The basement and sub-basement extends under the entire building, 22 feet below the street level. The sub-basement contains the boilers, elevator machinery, electric light plant and engines to run the four Hoe double-perfecting and inserting presses with which the new establishment is equipped. Each press is operated by an independent engine, to guard against any accidents.

The basement proper is occupied by the presses, wetting-machines, roller closets, storage room for roll-paper and the necessary paraphernalia requisite in a model pressroom. Here is also located the stereotyping rooms, with William Mooney as foreman. Two freight elevators run up to the street level, and a third to the eighth story, for the purpose of running the pages from the composing room on the top floor to the stereotyping department in the basement, and a novel device for conveying the folded papers direct from the presses to the mailing room, the invention of Joseph Curtin, foreman of the *Globe-Democrat* pressrooms, are features of this department. A broad stairway, in addition to the employés stairway, leads from the counting room to the pressroom, and a gallery provides for the accommodation of visitors desirous of viewing the workings of the wonderful presses. Coal reaches the sub-basement through a chute, and paper is handled through an opening in the private alley at the west end of the building.

The main entrance to the upper building, 18 feet wide, is in the center of the building on the Pine street side. A flight of marble stairs leads to the upper floors, and two hydraulic passenger elevators run to the seventh floor. West of the main entrance, on the ground floor, are the mail and delivery rooms, Mr. Hackett, foreman, with outside entrances on Pine street. Immediately east of the private alley, which is covered by the building from the second floor upward, is an entrance for employés, with a stairway running to the top, and an hydraulic passenger elevator.

The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors each contain twelve bright and roomy offices, the handsomest office rooms in St. Louis. The stairway from each story is of marble, the corridors of marble, the floors of the offices marble tiling and the walls wainscoted with Italian marble to the height of four feet. These offices are all arranged with connecting doors, and the entire suite of twelve rooms on any floor can be traversed without the use of the hallway. The woodwork is all of quartered oak, with sash lights and transoms in the corridor partitions. An offset 11 feet wide by 48 long, in the center of the south wall, gives light and ventilation to the handsomely appointed toilet rooms on each floor, the corridors and the elevators.

The composing room occupies the entire eighth floor, with a double elevator for handling the forms when ready for stereotyping. It is lighted on four sides and by means of skylights, so that plenty of light and pure air are given the typos. The proof-readers are isolated from the compositors, having a handsomely appointed room partitioned off for their especial accommodation, and provision has been made for private offices for the foreman, copy-cutters, etc. This room is in the charge of Mr. M. R. H. Witter, the foreman, and twice president of the International Union.

The entire seventh floor and part of the sixth are occupied by the editorial, local and telegraphic forces of the paper. A library and conversation room, adjoining the local department, is a pleasant feature, and an innovation in western journalism. Ample accommodation has been provided for the telegraph operators employed on the paper, sixteen of them being nightly engaged in receiving dispatches from all sections of the country — all parts of the world.

There is also an artistic department connected with the paper, including photo-engraving, chalk-plate stereotyping, a photographic plant and an apartment for the cabinets containing stock cuts of prominent men, whose features adorn the columns of the paper, as from day to day they come into prominence.

The counting room is located on the Sixth street side, with entrance at the corner, and is probably the handsomest business office of any paper in the United States. The ceiling and walls are of polished mahogany, the floors tessalated tiling, and the counters and fixtures are unsurpassed in appointments and beauty. The cost of fitting up this one room was $20,000.

The building, from basement to roof, is fireproof, all the latest inventions in that line having been utilized. The estimated cost of the building was $300,000, but the actual cost is largely in excess of that sum.

The officers of the Globe-Democrat Publishing Company are as follows: President, D. M. Houser; vice-president, J. B. McCullagh, who is also managing editor of the paper; secretary, Simeon Ray.

DAM-RONG.— The brother of the king of Siam is named Dam-Rong. With a name like that he will have to lead a life but little short of that of an angel to prove that he is all right.—*Ex.*

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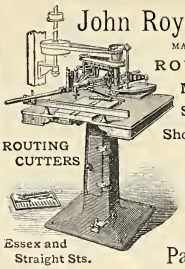

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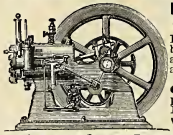

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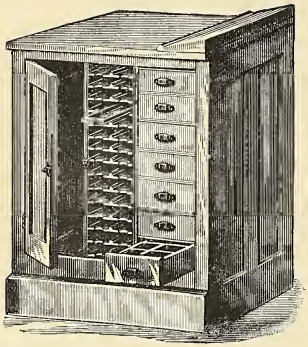

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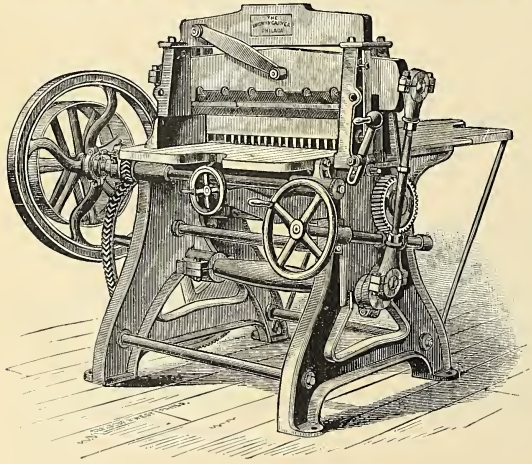

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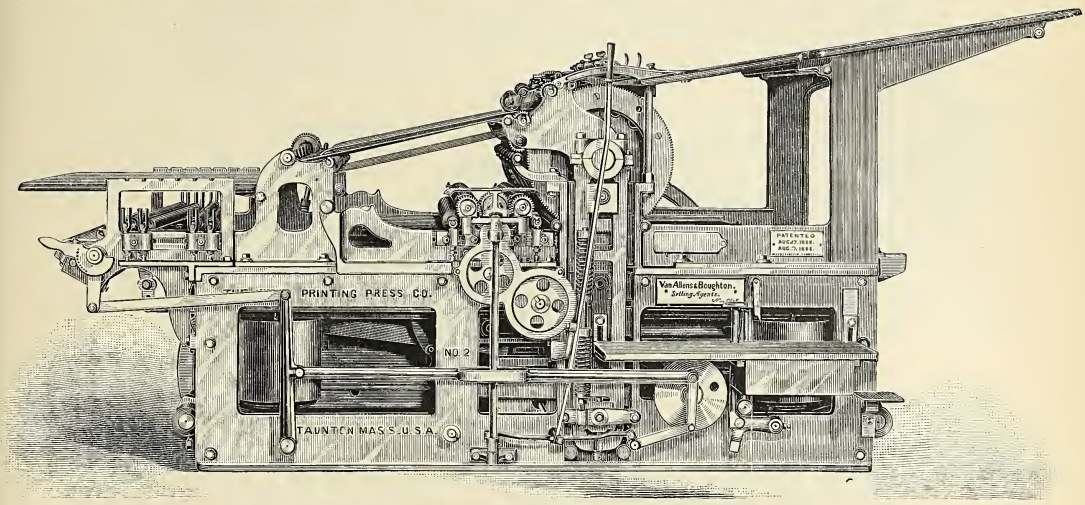

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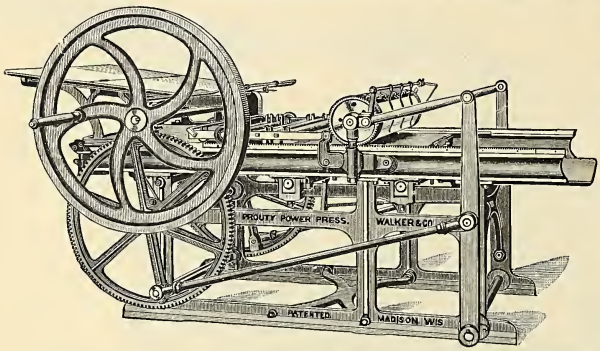

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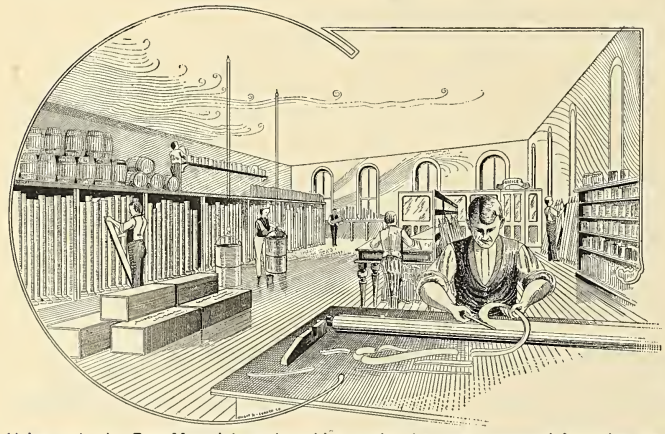

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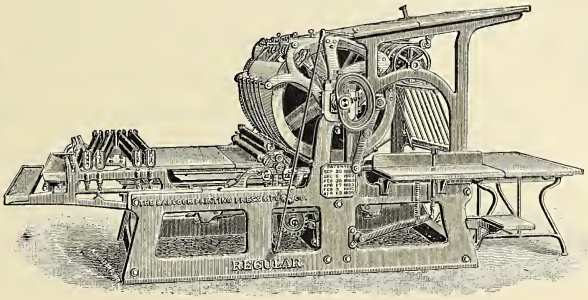

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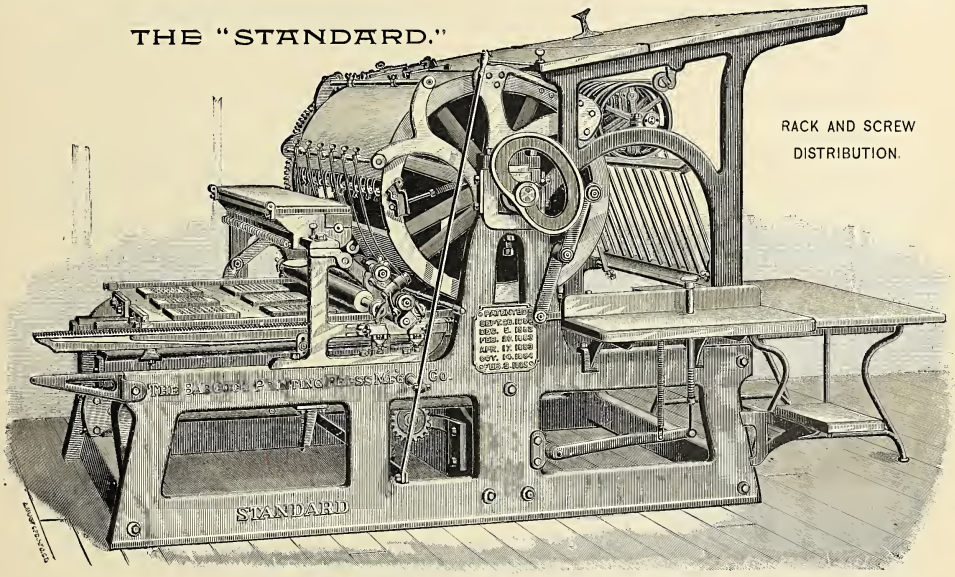

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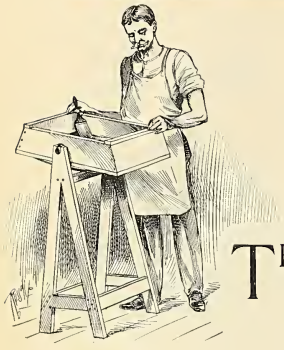

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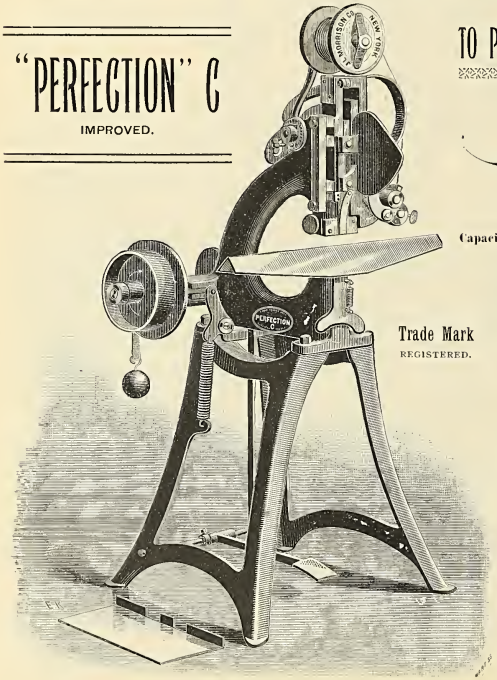

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Ruins of the Taylor building, as seen from Park Place windows of STEVENS & MORRIS, photo-engravers, 20 College Place, New York.
The illustration is a specimen of half-tone work of this firm.

CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, La., August 28, 1891.

The *Times-Democrat*, after laying off all of its hand workmen, found it impossible to get along with the machines and secured the services of six or seven compositors. It is said, however, that it will try the machines exclusively again after September 1. The machines on that paper do not give entire satisfaction yet. The *Times-Democrat* will publish twenty pages on September 1, as will also the *New Delta*. The *New Delta* has negotiated for a Goss perfecting press, and the arrival of the same is expected in a week hence. It will require the stereotyping process. Most likely a new dress will be required on that paper, but no arrangements to that end have yet been made. Business is fair considering the season of the year, but there are more than enough workmen to meet the demand.

Hon. W. J. Hammond, who represented the union several times at the International Typographical Union, is convalescing after a three months' illness. D. F. Y.

FROM EASTERN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., September 12, 1891.

Here in Poughkeepsie work has gradually become scarce since July, although most of the offices have something to do.

In the office of A. V. Haight work has been very brisk for two or three years, but is a little slack at present with most of the extras idle, although he has in hand two directories and quite an amount of smaller jobs. He has just finished and delivered 10,000 catalogues for the A. A. Griffing Iron Company, of Jersey City, New Jersey, using over fifteen tons of paper.

The Enterprise jobroom is doing some good work and has just turned out a directory of Wayne County, in this state, for Newburgh parties.

There are four other job offices all doing a fair business here.

The *Recorder*, at Cold Springs on the Hudson, is offered for sale by the executors of the estate of the late S. B. Allis. Mr. Allis was for over twenty-five years the postmaster at that place; a pretty good record for an editor. A. R. W.

TYPOTHETÆ BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, September 17, 1891.

Regular monthly meeting held September 15. No employers present. No lunch was served, but a disappointed quorum of fifteen was finally persuaded to stay and take their seats.

The financial report showed the association had been able to paddle along since last meeting with its nose just above water. "The mild, dry weather of the last few weeks had acted as a tonic on the older members, and braced them up wonderfully." No sick benefits had been paid during the month, and the secretary agreed to wait till things picked up for back salary. All felt encouraged, though work was scarce.

The secretary announced that during September he "had been taking in new members on the installment plan, i. e., 25 cents a week, to be collected through firms where the gentlemen might find work." He asked permission to adopt the scheme in the future, which was granted. "Applicants generally needed most of their first earnings for new shoes and a change of linen; besides many had, in previous months, played him false by obtaining several weeks' work on an I. O. U., and then either skipping town or joining the union. The installment plan would be a kind of clincher."

A prominent member moved that President Parker be instructed to escort the employers to their annual convention to be held at Cincinnati in October. This motion brought forth a cyclone of objections from one of the directors, who insisted that the low state of the treasury would not permit us to send a man down there "simply to eat Blue Points and drink choice wines with the bosses." And for a time it seemed as if the employers would have to go without protection. But at this point two members, who are wheel-horses in our association and alleged owners of subdivisions in Jefferson, successively took the floor, and when they got through training their scathing batteries of eloquence upon the "objector," he was found to be bald-headed and glad to vote in the affirmative. Our president will pilot them down. AN OLD TYPO.

FROM GLENS FALLS.

To the Editor: GLENS FALLS, N. Y., September 10, 1891.

Business still remains good, there being no idle men in either of our sister villages. About the middle of October is the time set for the first appearance of the *Daily Record*. A. C. Johnson, the present editor and proprietor of the *Weekly Messenger*, is the adventurer in this case, and promises the public a bright, newsy and thoroughly republican afternoon daily.

Labor Day was properly observed by the printers hereabouts by abstaining from work and engaging in various forms of recreation. A party of typos, consisting of John Moynihan, Fred Dunwick, Charles and "Plunk" McKinney, Ed. Cronkhite, Charles Wilcox, of the *Star;* James Feeney, of the Glens Falls Printing Company, John Chambers, of the *Messenger*, and P. H. Sullivan, of the Sandy Hill *Herald*, were driven in carriages to Warrensburgh, where they took dinner at the Grand Army House and enjoyed a very pleasant day with their brother printers of that town. J. C.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., September 12, 1891.

Business is looking up, and a lively trade in all branches of the printing business can safely be predicted for the coming season. The typefoundries and printers' supply houses are receiving an unusual volume of orders from out-of-town buyers for early September, which indicates an awakening throughout New England.

Labor Day was dreary, drizzly and disappointing. A few visiting organizations tramped through the streets behind half-drowned bands and drum corps, but there was no parade. About the only body of intending participants in the street display that managed to make the day memorable otherwise than as an inclement one, was Typographical Union No. 13. In the afternoon, at their hall, they had a banquet, followed by speech-making, some excellent music and recitations and a royal good time. President McCraith presided.

The usual number of copies of the August INLAND PRINTER received by the Boston agents were exhausted within a few days after their receipt, and two orders for additional copies were necessary to meet the demand. The great improvement in its general appearance and new editorial features are recognized and appreciated. G.

THE "ANGLE-ROLLER STARTER."

To the Editor: BATTLE CREEK, Mich., September 15, 1891.

We notice in recent numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER (which we observe increases in value, both to workman and employer, with every issue) much discussion as to the priority of invention of the "angle-roller starter," so called. We wish to state, in this connection, that the device in question was applied to a "Campbell" two-revolution book and job press in our establishment by one of the members of our firm four (4) years ago last spring, (1887). We do not claim any originality in thus applying this

device, as it was suggested to us by Mr. Al. Merke of the Campbell Printing Press Company, but we fail to see how anyone can claim to be inventor of a device that was known and in use long before his application for a patent was made. To any who may not have tried this scheme for saving wear and tear of rollers we would say that the saving in roller bills alone is surprising, to say nothing of the saving in time and annoyance to the pressman.

For table-distribution presses where it is not practicable to attach the "starter," we have found a mixture of any heavy grease and powdered rosin applied to the "fork," in which the roller rests, to be very useful, in warm weather especially so. It prevents any unnecessary turning of the roller after the ink-plate leaves it, and thus prevents the roller from getting out of place endwise, which is the cause of much of the abrasion usually noticed. WM. C. GAGE & SONS.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., September 14, 1891.

The edict has gone forth and No. 116 has determined to make the fight spoken of in our last letter, and on October 1, unless the proprietors pay the scale, 30 cents per thousand, the newspaper offices of this city will be minus union men. The apprentices also have determined to show the true spirit of unionism and quit work with the journeymen, which action upon their part deserves special praise. If our members in said offices will not look so much to the interests of the proprietors and more to their own, the cause of unionism will be greatly benefited in this city in the near future.

The different trade unions of this city, at their August meetings, appointed committees to meet on Monday, September 7, and look into the advisability of forming a federation of labor, and, from what we can learn, it will not be long until plans will be consummated and the "Hill City" can boast of being in line with her sister cities in the all-important labor movement.

About the worst botch of a job that has come under our notice for a long time is the opera house programme, which Manager Tennyson has taken from a union office and given to the *Virginian* (unfair) job shop. The programme is not only a disgrace to the art of printing, but also to the opera house, and yet they claim it to be the best in the South.

Mr. W. M. Lile, trustee for John W. Rohr, printer and binder of this city, is offering the plant at private sale. It is one of the best plants in this section. WILLIAM.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., September 16, 1891.

Several prospecting parties in the journalistic field have recently looked over Washington with the view of establishing another daily at the capital, but seem to have been discouraged because of inability to procure press news service. The existing papers have ironclad contracts with the Associated and United Press organizations, and no new concern can get in, no matter how much capital may be possessed.

The printing firm of Benson & Washburn, removed this week from their old stand, 18 St. Paul street, to larger quarters at 111 South street, where better facilities are afforded to work their large presses and embossing machine. The firm is now making a specialty of embossing work.

J. Harry Hull, assistant city editor of the *American*, has just accepted a position on the New York *Times*. Mr. Hull is a writer of a wide range of ability and is almost certain to distinguish himself in metropolitan journalism.

The *Evening News* came out last week in a new dress of type. John G. Menzel & Co., furnished the outfit.

The Baltimore *Baptist* has enlarged its forms from a four-page to an eight-page paper. F. P. Audoun has been doing the composition and presswork for the *Baptist* people, but as that gentleman signified his intention of going out of business, he notified the publishers of the *Baptist* that they must secure other parties to set up and print their sheet. Rumor says that C. C. Bartgis & Bro. offered to get out the eight-page paper at the price which Mr. Audoun had received for the four pages, and that a committee of union printers prevailed on the owners of the *Baptist* not to give the job to Mr. Bartgis, even if they had to pay more for the work in a union office. This was very magnanimous on the part of the publishers of the *Baptist*. But, however all this may be, Mr. Audoun changed his mind last week; he will not sell out, but will continue at the old stand and print the paper as formerly.

The printing trade has been very dull of late, so much so that several firms have had little or nothing to do, something very unusual in the quarters referred to. FIDELITIES.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE OLD-FASHIONED APPRENTICE.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., September 18, 1891.

In reading over the correspondence in the September number of your paper, I noticed that "B. H. A.," writing from Vermont, puts in a good word for the old-fashioned apprentice.

I was very pleased to read his communication, although sorry that his section of the state seems to be suffering from a dearth of apprentices of that class. Having learned the trade in a country office myself, and having, since that time, had ample opportunity, from working in city offices, of seeing how city apprentices turn out, I wish to state that, in my opinion, the best place for a young man to learn the "art preservative" is the country office.

A few reasons and comparisons: In the country office, the apprentice, in nine cases out of ten, is first set to "learn the case." Of, course, in addition, he has to do all the chores, such as running errands, sweeping out office, washing forms and other like jobs. When the "case" is thoroughly learned, a small piece of "reprint" copy is given him to "compose," and if the foreman is a good man, who honestly intends to teach his apprentice the trade, he instructs the boy thoroughly *how* to set. From that he gradually works along, learning everything his foreman is capable of teaching, including presswork and everything in connection therewith, until, at the end of his five-year apprenticeship, he is ready to go out into the world, as good a compositor as they make them.

How different is the story in the majority of city offices. The city apprentice rubs along for a couple of years, and never gets any further than distributing leads, sweeping floors, running errands, etc., with the result that at the end of his apprenticeship term he is sent out with about half the knowledge he should have. Besides, there are some other reasons whereby a city apprentice is behind his country brother. In cities there are generally what may be termed two classes of apprentices — the job and book room apprentice, and the newspaper apprentice. When the time of any one of these is completed, he has a pretty thorough knowledge of one particular branch, but knows absolutely nothing about the other. He is not, therefore, a *practical* printer, while his fellow-craftsman from the country has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the trade.

As showing which class is the more desirable, I have only to refer you to your issue of September, page 1085, where, in an article headed "An Exhortation," the dilemma of a Rhode Island establishment is pictured. By all odds, I agree with "B. H. A" in saying, "Don't drive out the old-fashioned apprentice yet."

J. G. H.

NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., August 11, 1891.

The principal topic of printers in the capital has been the reduction of the age of female compositors in the Factories Bill. Trade has been very quiet all over the colony, notwithstanding which missionary efforts are being put forth by the New Zealand Typographical Association, both north and south.

The half-yearly report of the Canterbury Typographical Association suggests, as a means of bringing the funds up to a proper proportion, that the weekly subscription for the current half year be increased to one shilling for full members and sixpence for

apprentices. The general depression in business is responsible for the paucity of funds. Every effort has been made to advance the interests of members, however. In February last, at the request of the Timaru branch, the president and secretary paid a visit to Timaru for the purpose of interviewing the proprietor of the Timaru *Herald* with the object of obtaining an advance of wages for our Timaru members. The deputation was well received, but no good has resulted so far.

The board of the Wellington branch, in its half-yearly report, congratulates the members on a prosperous half year — the increase being greater than for any similar period, 143 as against 115 last year, and nearly every member employed. Regret is expressed that simultaneously with this increase a lack of interest is displayed, and a disposition to leave the entire conduct of the branch to the board of management — and the report urges a stronger personal interest and share in the work on the part of members.

All efforts to get the *Catholic Times* office worked on society principles have so far proved futile.

The office of the *Globe* newspaper (Dunedin) was fired by an unknown incendiary on the morning of August 4. Insurance, $7,500 on the building and $4,000 on the stock.

TOM L. MILLS.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK CITY, September 12, 1891.

The trade shows indications of "bracing up" for the fall trade, but there are a considerable number of compositors idle yet.

The proprietor of the New York *World*, who some time ago put his compositors on time wages, has reverted to piecework again, as being more satisfactory to himself, since it allows more room for discrimination between bad and good printers, or rather to discriminate as between the hare and the tortoise. There is not the same basis for judging men in the time system as there is in piecework, in which case the "duffer" is not "in it," if he has ever so good a show. At one time the *Journal* and the *Tribune* worked on the time plan, but found it more theoretical than wisely practical. I am told that Harpers, Monroe, and Street & Smith are busy on new orders in the domain of fiction. Liddle's are extending their premises, so as to afford a capacity for an increase of output by one-half in their printing business.

The *Advertiser* of this city is becoming ramtagerous. It calls the editor of a local evening contemporary a scoundrel — no subjunctive moods about the adjective. The *Advertiser* has been busy making wry faces of late. Is it going in for it as a business?

The sixth annual outing and games of the Union Printers. Clambake Club took place on September 20 at New Dorp, Staten Island, and was well attended, there being a variety of interesting games and sports at Greenwald's botanic gardens.

The New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association held their first summer night's festival at Lion Park, New York City, on September 17, under very auspicious and successful circumstances. The organization is only a few months old, but promises any amount of vigor and practical usefulness.

LEONIDAS.

FROM WHEELING.

To the Editor: WHEELING, W. Va., September 17, 1891.

Typographical Union No. 79 at its last regular meeting advanced the newspaper scale 5 cents per thousand, which was to go into effect Saturday morning, September 12, at 7 o'clock. Until the evening before the scale was to go into effect no settlement had been reached. That evening the publishers and the executive committee, including Victor B. Williams, went into conference, and after several hours' hard work, the scale was compromised by the publishers granting 33⅓ cents for evening papers and 38 cents for morning papers, which the union accepted. To Mr. Williams, the international organizer for this district, a great share of the credit is due for the satisfactory settlement reached. He made many warm friends during his short stay in this city. This is the first advance in the newspaper scale for years, and the boys are happy to think it was gained without any trouble between the union and publishers.

The morning papers in this city have made quite a change in appearance in the past few months. They are both eight-page papers and are printed on Hoe perfecting presses, and each have added several cases to their composing rooms.

The jobwork has been a little slow, but has commenced to liven up a little.

The printers turned out on Labor Day 100 strong, with red, white and blue umbrellas. They had the right of line, and were complimented for their fine appearance all along the line of march.

The Farmers' Trades and Consumers' Address Company have purchased J. B. Wills' job office and added a pony cylinder press on which to print their address lists. They will do a general line of work, and Mr. Wills will be the foreman of the new concern.

W. T. M.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., September 21, 1891.

Labor day was celebrated this year under the auspices of the Trades Council, and was participated in by some forty trades and labor unions. The weather was all that could be desired for a street march, it being bright and cool. The picnic was not so well attended, for the reason that it was too cool for that purpose. Typographical Union No. 18 led the second division with Schremser's fourth regiment band at the head. It was also the occasion for No. 18 to show its handsome new regulation United States silk flag, and no one was prouder to be the standard bearer than William Barber, who acquitted himself as well as any of the G. A. R. veterans who paraded the streets during G. A. R. week. The different newspaper chapels also carried their chapel banners. The union was in command of Major Harry D. Lindley, about four hundred members being in line. The labor day procession was in charge of George W. Duncan, president of the Trades Council, and member of No. 18, who was chief marshal.

The Trades Council also issued a handsome souvenir and programme of the day's festivities, which netted a handsome profit. It was issued from the office of the Detroit Publishing Company, under the supervision of Thomas Lacy, and was a credit not alone to Mr. Lacy, but also to the firm. All the leading business houses of the city had ads in the same. It also contained a brief history of the Trades Council since its birth, written by George W. Duncan.

In a recent correspondence it was mentioned that No. 18 had appealed to President Prescott and the Executive Council in the matter of the type used on the *Tribune* in this city, but was not sustained. In consequence, the scale was raised to 48 cents for morning papers, and 46 cents for evening papers.

A. W. Habin, of the *Free Press* electrotype and stereotype foundry, has just issued the "Handy Mechanical Pocket Companion," a book of 250 pages, for the engineer, business man and mechanic; containing tables of metals, table of wages, strength of materials, board measure, scantling measure, horse-power of shafting, belting, circumferences, areas, squares, cubes, etc. It is a book neatly bound, and can be carried in the pocket for reference, and reflects credit on the author.

P. A. L.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 10, 1891.

The only event of importance within the last thirty days was the annual observance of Labor Day. Kansas City Typographical Union was given the post of honor at the head of the procession, and the admirable personnel of its members was a source of congratulation to themselves and the printing fraternity in general. Its membership was more heavily represented than any other union in the procession, and the marching of the men had that peculiar swing which gives unmistakable evidence of a united and perfect autonomy. The procession was thirty minutes in

passing a given point, and was followed in the afternoon and evening by speaking and dancing at the exposition building.

Sunflower Typographical Union, of Kansas City, Kansas, nobly assisted in the festivities of Labor Day.

No improvement can be noticed, as yet, in the state of trade here.

No. 80 is passing through the biennial throes of revising her constitution and by-laws. The apprentice is coming in for consideration and debate. He has been a neglected individual in the past and it is proposed henceforth to exercise more of a fatherly care over him. In too many large offices he is, in fact, an abused individual in more senses than one, and it is not too late, even at this day, to do something to make him a better printer, and even to decrease his numerical strength.

The Hartwell-Daniels printing ink company is making a success of its Kansas City manufacturing venture. It not only supplies the home trade, but is sending its agents all through the West and Southwest.

Rumor of a revival of the defunct *Globe* newspaper are occasionally heard, but only, so far, in homeopathic doses.

Non-union offices recently captured a big share of the city jobwork, hence there is a "big kick" on hand from the organized people. L. E. H.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, N. S. W., August 8, 1891.

Trade throughout the continent has looked up somewhat since my last. Our labor party has not, after all, taken to a life on the cross-benches, but decided to follow the premiership of Sir Henry Parkes, because he has promised them more than they could have secured for some time to come as a separate party. Sir Henry promised to introduce measures granting the electoral reform of one-man-one-vote, which is already enjoyed by New Zealand; a factories bill which will more efficiently protect workers in large establishments, and several other labor measures. Besides the record of the part printers played in the late election, I have to note that Mr. G. Dyson, vice-president of the New South Wales Typographical Association, made a great struggle at Paddington, being only ninety-five votes short of victory; and Mr. W. G. Higgs, late secretary of our society, and at present printer of the *Democrat*, was defeated after a strong battle in South Sidney. Noticing that the advertising columns of the daily papers were filled with the political announcements of the various candidates, but that the labor candidates were almost unrepresented therein, the idea got into the heads of some of the newspaper compositors that it would be a good thing to lend them a hand. The idea spread throughout the newspaper offices (the first honors being due to the Sydney *Morning Herald* companionship), and thenceforward column after column appeared in the various papers, arranged and worded in such a manner as to prove most effective in the cause.

The new rates for compositors in Brisbane (Queensland) are: jobbing offices — compositors, bookbinders, lithographers and paper-rulers. $14 for week of 48 hours; newspaper work — morning paper, on piece, per 1000 ens, 26 cents; evening papers, piece, per 1000 ens, 24 cents; "'stab" wages, night work, $17.50; "'stab" wages, day work, $14.

The twenty-second half-yearly meeting of the New South Wales Typographical Association was held on Saturday evening, July 25, when there was a large and enthusiastic gathering of members, and a large amount of business was accomplished.

The amount paid to claimants under the Out of Work Benefit for the one-half year was £151 10s. 8d., as follows: For the month of January, £45 15s. 8d.; February, £11 2s. 3d.; March, £30 11s.; April, £12 9s.; May, £34 2s.; June, £17 0s. 9d., being a monthly average of £25 5s. 1d., or £5 16s. 7d. weekly. The amount paid out compares favorably with the one-half year ending June 30, 1890, when it amounted to £159 12s.

The shearer's trouble has ended by the unionists agreeing to work with non-unionists. This is thought to be a satisfactory conclusion to the trouble. At the present time a conference is going on between masters and men, from which it is thought some good will result. It is useless for the workers of Queensland to expect any good from their parliament, as the only representatives they have there are Messrs. Glassey and Hoolan. M.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 15, 1891.

A slight change for the better in the printing business during the past month is noticeable.

The failure of the Bremaker-Moore Paper Company several weeks ago was something as unexpected as it was sudden. This company has one of the largest and most complete paper mills in the country, they being among the first to adopt the wood process for making paper, and their financial standing was considered first-class. A vigorous effort is being made to get the concern on its feet again, and I hope to be able to say in my next that such is the case.

William T. Langtry, superintendent of John P. Morton & Co's printing department, together with Robert Rowell, has just returned from his annual outing at Petoskey, Michigan, where the hay fever, to which he is subject, gives him less trouble than here at home.

The Bradley & Gilbert Company recently added four new Peerless jobbers.

Typographical Union No. 10 at its last meeting adopted the report of the committee that had been appointed at a previous meeting to revise the constitution and by-laws. Very few important changes were made.

Walter P. Howard is now in charge of F. C. Nunemacher's composing room. Fred. E. Loeffler is running the pressroom of the same establishment.

The Masonic Home printing office is now at work on the grand lodge reports, and Superintendent George Middleton has found it necessary to put on a number of extra men.

Converse & Co., publishers of the *Christian Observer*, have put in a typesetting machine, but what success they have had with it has not been made public.

Urey Woodson, of the Owensboro *Messenger*, it is thought, will be one of the three railroad commissioners to be appointed by Governor Brown.

Pressmen's Union No. 28 has taken a new lease of life, and the future for it looks quite promising. James Collison, who has been president since the first of the year, has gone to New York city, where he expects to locate. Success to him. C. F. T.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 11, 1891.

The printing business in this city continues to be dull, with no prospects of any marked increased activity in the near future. The printing business might have been even in a worse condition than it is if the union had decided to order a strike for a nine-hour day, as was expected. That the contemplated strike was not ordered was by no means the fault of the San Francisco union, which expressed itself as being strongly in favor of obtaining a nine-hour day, and although the hopes of the majority here were crushed in reference to the declaring of a general strike throughout the United States, the members have not given up their expectations of securing a nine-hour day in this city. At the last meeting of the union the entire board of officers of this body were empowered to act as a conference committee in reference to arriving at some amicable conclusion with a like committee appointed by the typothetæ of San Francisco, consisting of the following named gentlemen of the executive committee of the latter organization: Ai. Rollins, George Spaulding and Samuel Valleau. The joint meeting of these two committees will be held on Saturday, September 12. The committee from the typographical union has been instructed to bring it to the notice of the representatives of the typothetæ that the union is in favor of a nine-hour day, and to request this

concession. The new scale of prices recently adopted by the typographical union will be discussed fully, and, it is very likely, will be altered to a considerable extent to appease the objections of the employing printers. The result of this meeting is a matter of deep interest on both sides. The board of officers of the typographical union will report the question back to the organization at its next meeting, the last Sunday in September, when a vote will be taken to determine the advisability of declaring a strike in this city.

One of the most interesting matters connected with the last regular meeting of the typographical union was the dismissal of the charges against Secretary McDaid. The secretary had been accused by N. L. Long of many things, including the diversion of funds and defamation of character. President Rogers, after vainly endeavoring to secure a committee to try McDaid, reported back to the union. The charges were then dismissed. The secretary, however, objected to the dismissal of those portions reflecting upon his honesty, and also offered to prove that Long's admission to the union was obtained by fraud and forgery. The matter was allowed to rest here, Mr. McDaid having been completely exonerated.

FROM OREGON.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Ore., September 14, 1891.

Business in the printing line has been very slow this year. A large quantity of printing, lithographing and engraving is sent east to be done.

The *Oregonian* will move into its new premises about Christmas, when the Lewis & Dryden Printing Company will move into the premises at present occupied by the *Oregonian*.

The *Northwest Pacific Farmer* has been sold to Mr. Frank Lee, an old member of Multnomah Union, No. 58. Mr. Mason, the former proprietor, we understand, will associate himself with the Pacific Printing Company, the premises of which establishment has been refitted and enlarged to meet increased business. Mr. Casey, manager of the concern, whose health has been impaired, has gone back to Harrison Springs, British Columbia, to recuperate.

The *Northwest Forester*, Portland, Oregon, will appear this month with a green cover, emblematic of the order it advocates, and an edition of 15,000.

T. Sutherland, editor and proprietor of the *Sunday Welcome*, was drowned while attempting to board the ferry-boat for home August 20.

The boys have all been taking a hand at hunting and fishing to wear away the hours of a vacation, as the following report will show: Messrs. W. Cass, Earl Ogilbee and W. W. Shinn, of the Pacific Printing Company, hied themselves to the Coast, Mount Hood and the Sound district for bear and trout. Messrs. Glen and Watson, of the *Sunday Mercury*, went to Ashland, California, for large game. Messrs. Bottsford and McDonald, of the Beach printing house, took in Mount Hood and the Cascade Range for game of all kinds, while the rest of the boys either camped on the banks of the beautiful Willamette for carp between working hours and bed-time or took in the river excursions. W. NIHS.

A PLEA FOR THE COUNTRY PRINTER.

To the Editor: COLUMBUS, Mo., September 10, 1891.

The city printer is being constantly written and talked about, his efforts encouraged and successes applauded; but very few say a good word for the country printer.

I mean by city printers the men who compose the working forces of the great daily papers, and who are employed by the large job and book printing establishments all over the country. They have the very best and latest improved appliances with which to perform their work, the latest styles of type, rules, etc., with which to produce artistic effects in printing. Labor-saving material is considered a necessity in every city office.

The country printer is to be found in the smaller towns, toiling his life away at the case or in the jobroom — for no printing office is so unpretentious that it does not have a "jobroom" — and finally passing in his last proof, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

He is, by necessity, isolated from his fellow-craftsmen. He has no opportunities to meet and mingle with others engaged in like work, to exchange ideas and experiences. His employers do not furnish him with expensive and modern machinery and material. His workshop is supplied with antiquated type and machinery, which, oftentimes, has been relegated from some larger office. With this outfit he is supposed to produce anything from a "dodger" to a bound volume of Tennyson, and do it well.

Among this class of workmen you will find men possessing as high a degree of proficiency and artistic ability as among their fellow printers in the city; men who, working under the most vexatious difficulties, and with material that would be thrown aside in disgust by the city printer, produce work which compares very favorably with that issued from more pretentious establishments, supplied with everything necessary for the work at hand.

The "union," "scales," "nine hours per day," etc., are all nonsense to him. His services are paid for by the week, and poorly paid, at that. He may, indeed, be a member of the typographical union. If so, he is no better off. He may pay his dues and assessments, but he never derives any benefit from it, for the reason that it is not suited to or interested in his branch of the noble calling. He may attend its conventions and general meetings, but he returns but little improved. The discussions and speeches listened to, the plans of work and rules adopted, do not concern him or his occupation.

Great and beneficial as has been the work of the typographical union, powerful and far-reaching as is its influence, it is not adapted to the needs of the country printer. Its plan of organization and the oversight it exercises over its members renders it impossible to apply its principles to the country office.

Hence country printers need some organization in which they can come together at different times and at different places, to exchange ideas and study the methods employed by others to the end that they may render a better service to their employers, and benefit themselves intellectually, socially and financially.

E. G. K.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1891.

Trade is dull, but an improvement is expected soon. About one hundred appointments have been tendered in the government printing office the last two months, and a good many changes have been made, the most noteworthy of which took place in the *Record* room about two weeks ago, when about half the number employed therein were transferred to the jobroom at $3.20 per day. This transfer, of course, created no little "kicking" on the part of the victims. But later on, as copy was said to be very "short" with those men remaining in the *Record* room, Public Printer Palmer thought best to effect another change, and a few days ago he allowed those prints to return to their old love and made the *Record* room an annex to the jobroom, thus erasing from the list another "piece department" at the government printing office. This fact should, we think, be looked upon favorably by the *Record* hands, as for the past three weeks little or nothing has been done by them, and now that they are given "time-work" we cannot see why they should not rest contented, inasmuch as there seems to be no other alternative.

Subbing is said to be pretty dull at present, and idle prints are more numerous than usual down town. Book and job printing offices are also a little dull, but are anticipating a busy season later on.

The recent sudden removal of the Sunday *Chronicle* office from its large and imposing business house to a "little old shanty" a few blocks further up the street gives a very, very bad color to real success of that issue, to say the least.

There are few publications in the city more enterprising than the little bi-weekly *Inventive Age*, published in the interests of patentees. In the line of mechanical beauty, this journal has few

equals, being illustrated each issue with finely-made portraits, etc. The publishers, the Du Bois Brothers, are having erected a new building of a beautiful pattern, and when completed will remove their office therein and have it as their publication headquarters.

A weekly publication in this city, the *Capital News*, which is devoid of anything to render it of any value, has been endeavoring to gain the attention of the public by printing scurrilous attacks on employés of the government printing office. The editor of the paper also seems especially venomous against Public Printer Palmer and Foreman of Printing Brian. The attacks are cowardly and beneath contempt.

George Ramsey met with a very painful accident at the government printing office a few days ago, by having one of his hands badly mashed in the pressroom. It is considered that amputation will not be necessary.

The baseball season was brought to an end at the government printing office a few days since in a game by members of the Government Printing Office League. The contest was between the jobroom and specification room nines, and the pennant was won by the former in a very close and exciting game. The average during the season of the government printing office "prints" made a very favorable showing.

Foreman Avon Pearson, of the *Record* room is much pleased by the recent transfer of that room into an annex to the jobroom, thus affording his hands steady employment.

C. M. Cyphers has been engaged for several weeks in laying the new type.

What Alfred Davis, of the specification room, does not know about Kansas City newspaper life there is little use in trying to ascertain.

Messrs. Charles W. Otis and A. F. Bloomer, two very efficient proofreaders of the document room, seem to greatly enjoy an existence upon this terrestrial globe, if personal appearances have a "say in the matter." EM DASH.

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., September 5, 1891.

In the early part of the present year the Philadelphia Electrotypers' Union, being desirous of including in its membership all electrotypers in that city, issued circulars inviting them to attend meetings to be held for the purpose of expounding the benefits of unionism and inducing them to become members. Some of these circulars were addressed to employés of the electrotype department of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, and evidently found their way into the hands of the officials of that corporation, for a letter was addressed to the secretary of the Philadelphia Electrotyper's Union, signed by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, calling attention to the issuance of the above mentioned circulars, in which the following sentences occur: "We desire to say that we *will not employ* in those departments *any men who may join this union*, and have issued orders to that effect. You will hereafter discontinue sending letters to them here." [The italics are mine.] This appears to your correspondent to be a good deal like a dog-in-the-manger policy—What I don't want you shall not have—on the part of the typefoundry. Not many years ago a union, or combination, was formed by the typefounders of the United States (under the name, I think, of the Typefounders' Association of North America), for mutual benefit or protection, and one of the members of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company was elected its president. If it is right for employers to form a union and become members thereof, why should they not accord the same privilege to their employés? If they have experienced the resulting benefits from unionism and are not satisfied therewith, that is no reason why they should, in effect, say to their employés, You shall not join a union except upon pain of instant dismissal from our service.

The Constitution of the United States declares that all men are *free* and equal; yet the instances are not rare in which we see men or corporations endeavoring to dictate arbitrarily to individuals what they shall or shall not do, evidently under the impression that because they employ the labor of the individual they therefore obtain control of his heart, mind and conscience. I do not for a moment deny their right to employ whom they please and employ them on what terms they please, so long as the individual is satisfied to labor for them. But I do maintain that if a man wishes to join a body composed of his fellows for the purpose of bettering his condition morally, financially or socially, his employer has no right to endeavor to coerce him into declining to associate with his fellows because, forsooth, they wish to obtain control of him to such an extent that a threat of dismissal will turn him to their way of thinking and acting.

"In union there is strength," and this oft-repeated truism should be well considered by both employers and employés. Let each form their own unions, and let these unions work together for the common good of the whole body; not being at daggers' points, as it were, on all questions relating to their dealings with each other, but endeavoring to meet on common ground and discuss amicably all grievances or supposed grievances that may exist between them, and find out a solution of the same that will be permanent and satisfactory to both sides. The idea that capital and labor should be forever clutching at each other's throats is an altogether mistaken one, and such action as was taken by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company in the instance cited will only tend to intensify the strained relations that more or less exist in all trades where employers openly declare their opposition to the association of their workmen in unions for mutual defence, but not necessarily for defiance. INDEX.

THE TYPEFOUNDERS' TRUST.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., September 8, 1891.

The newspapers this afternoon printed a dispatch from the Exposition City to the effect that a deal would be completed within the next twenty-four hours, whereby a trust would be formed, representing $18,000,000 in original sureties. It is to be a typefounders' trust, backed by an English syndicate. All the typefounders, the despatch said, of any consequence in America are in the deal, with the exception of one establishment in Chicago and perhaps two concerns in New York. The smallest concerns are to be squeezed out of existence.

This was shown to J. W. Phinney, of the Dickinson typefoundry of this city, who used some vigorous language when talking about the matter. He denied that any trust would be able to get control of the typefoundries in the United States and did not know anything about the English syndicate. He then went on to say: "We notice that about all the reported combinations of typefoundries come from Chicago, and we have thought it probable that with poor business pressing upon a concern, this concern takes this method to get a general advertising gratuitously. The public has had so many of these reports that have never materialized that it is hardly worth any paper's time and space to give this dispatch any extended consideration. We can quickly tell all we know about this so-called biggest of big deals: First, no deal has been completed for a trust. Second, no deal representing a trust will ever be completed in twenty-four hours or ever. Third, no trust has ever been thought of or considered. The truth and the whole truth of the matter is that in view of the large losses under which type has been manufactured and sold for the past two years, some year or more ago a meeting of the typefounders of the United States was held in New York, at which every typefoundry was represented, and, as a result of that meeting, a committee was appointed to devise some method for the general betterment of the business and to place it upon a secure and permanent foundation. In the report of this committee it was proposed to form one corporation for the purchase of all the typefoundry plants and businesses. The meeting accepted the report, discharged the committee and up to the present time no corporation has been formed, no application for one has been made and not a dollar has been promised or secured for such a purpose. That it is the one way out of the present business trouble all

believe, but it is a big operation to successfully develop and complete, and no financial Moses has as yet appeared."

Mr. Rogers, of the Boston typefoundry, said there was some truth in the story of a type trust. He said: "I do not know who the English capitalists are behind this move, but the whole affair is being managed by a New York broker, C. De H. Brower, of 10 Wall street. He offered options which expired August 1, and which promised to be a good thing for the founders who might enter the combine. Our firm signed the agreement, but the whole matter fell through. Mr. Brower is now offering new options, but whether we will enter it now I do not know. We are holding it under advisement. I fancy there may have been greater difficulty in raising the necessary capital in England than the original projectors expected there would be. There are perhaps fifteen or twenty typefoundries in the United States of considerable importance. I should say $18,000,000 was an excessively high figure to value them at. Seven or eight millions would come nearer to it. It is all nonsense, however, that there is any combination contemplated that will squeeze the small concerns out of business."

This is what the two big Boston type concerns think about the matter. The wide divergence of facts and opinions are given not only for the information of your Chicago readers, where the news originated, but also for their amusement as well. C. F. W.

[We subjoin an extract from the Chicago *Tribune* of September 8, giving the result of an interview with an official in one of the largest typefoundries in Chicago, which though almost a repetition of the matter above given, will not be without interest: * * * * "I am not fully posted as to the recent developments, but it was originally intended that the English syndicate should advance $4,000,000 in cash. For this it was to get practical control of the combination. The owners of the foundries in the trust were to get this money, which represents two-thirds of the cash value of their plants. Then the foreign stockholders were to get the preferred stock of the trust, amounting to $4,000,000. Part of the common stock was to go to the original holders of the foundries. In addition to this they were to get two-thirds of the bonds to be issued, amounting to $6,000,000, these bonds to bear six per cent interest. The preferred stock was also to bear six per cent interest, and after this was paid the capital stock holders were to take whatever remained of the earnings. If this amounted to more than six per cent the preferred and capital stock were to participate equally up to the amount of eight per cent. If any remained over and above this it was to go to the holders of the capital stock. There may have been a few minor changes made in this, but I hardly think so. The amount of the whole deal is that the Americans are to take the minority of the stock and in a general way be retained as managers. The ultimate aim is to advance prices. Of the twenty-three typefoundries in the United States I don't think more than four or five have been making any money. The balance-sheets of some of the largest and oldest concerns in the East have shown a loss for years. This, of course, is what induced the formation of the trust."—ED.]

THE editor of a daily paper says: "We took a new reporter on trial yesterday. He went out to hunt for items, and after being away all day returned with the following, which, he said, was the best he could do: 'Yesterday we saw a sight which froze our blood with horror. A cabman, driving down Clark street at a rapid pace, was very near running over a nurse and two children. There would have been one of the most heartrending catastrophes ever recorded had not the nurse, with wonderful forethought, left the children at home before she went out, and providentially stepped into a chemist's shop just before the cab passed. Then, too, the cabman, just before reaching the crossing, thought of something he had forgotten, and turning about, drove in the opposite direction. Had it not been for this wonderful concurrence of favoring circumstances, a doting father, a loving mother, and affectionate brothers and sisters would have been plunged into deepest woe and most unutterable funeral expenses.'"

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ELECTROTYPING.*

NO. VI.

CLEANING THE PLATE.

After the cast is taken from the backing pan it is turned face up on a suitable stand or table, and all remaining wax, acid or plumbago removed by scouring the face of the plate with benzine, pulverized pumice stone, and a stiff brush.

Or, the wax may be removed by pouring kerosene oil on the face of the cast; the oil dissolves the wax, and is in turn removed by brushing fine sawdust over the face. The cast is then dried and all remaining pumice stone or sawdust brushed therefrom, after which it is ready to be sawed up.

This is done by means of a circular saw, and is performed by sawing the superfluous metal from around and close up to the guards on the plate.

STRAIGHTENING THE PLATES.

After the plates are sawed from the cast they are carefully inspected, and, if satisfactory, the operator beats down with a suitable hammer those portions of the guards that may have become higher than the printing surface of the plate. This is done that the face may be examined under a straight-edge, and if found uneven the plates are partly or rough straightened, in order that they may lie level on the bed of the planing machine.

The first cut is now taken from the back of the plates, after which they are restraightened. This is a delicate operation, and careful judgment is necessary, as the operator must not alone understand the condition and composition of the metal, but he must also realize the value of every stroke of his hammer in order to avoid battering or damaging the surface of the plates.

In order to locate the sinks or low spots, the surface of the plate is rubbed lightly with a hard rubber (such as is used for ink erasers) to which is glued a small wooden block. By this means low spots are left unpolished, and may be indicated on the back opposite the sinks by means of a calipers or markers used expressly for this purpose, after which the plate is turned over and tapped lightly on the back and cleaned with a stiff brush in order to free it from any particles of metal or grit, which, if allowed to remain, would be liable to be imbedded in the surface of the plate in the operation of beating up the sinks or low spots.

The plate is now laid face down on the steel slab, and the places marked on the back by the markers are carefully beaten up to a true surface with the face by means of the ball end of a hammer, or punch, after which the sides and ends are brought up and the plate made level with a straight-edge.

SHAVING THE PLATES.

After the plates are finally straightened they should be shaved perfectly true and to a standard gauge—say small pica.

It is important that the knife in the shaving machine should be set perfectly true, and all the plates shaved to the same gauge (except titles, half-titles and copyright pages, which should be shaved a thick paper lower), otherwise the cost of presswork will be greatly increased by unnecessary overlaying and underlaying of plates.

BEVELING THE PLATES.

The plates having been shaved to the desired thickness, a proof is then taken on a hand press and carefully examined for defective letters, the guards are then cut off by means of a circular saw, and the plates beveled on the sides and foot, and the head trimmed to within a thin lead of the folio or running title.

The cutters of the beveling machine should be sharpened to a set gauge in order to insure a uniform bevel on the plates.

It is absolutely necessary that the form should be locked up perfectly square, otherwise the plate will be out of true when

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trimmed or beveled; the result of which will be an imperfect register of the plates on the press and consequently a crooked-appearing page in the book or job.

ROUTING THE PLATES.

After the plates are beveled the blank spaces are cut down sufficiently low to prevent the ink from blacking the paper in printing. This is best done by means of a routing machine.

After the plates are trimmed and beveled they are carefully examined, and all unnecessary matter that was left in routing or that will show in printing must be cut down below the shoulder of the type.

FINISHING THE PLATES.

All the battered or imperfect letters should be picked up and reshaped, if possible, or new type must be inserted in their places.

The blank spaces should be carefully looked over to see if any type or parts of cuts have been built off with wax in the operation of raising the blank spaces in the mold.

Should it become necessary to make corrections in plates — such as the changing of a letter or even a few words — type may be used. But should the corrections necessitate the use of considerable type, or the alterations be of such a character that the matter must be transposed or overrun, the defective part should be reset and the pieces cast. The folio of the page in which the corrections occur should be set over each piece, and a proof of the pieces, together with the marked proof of the plate, should be sent to the foundry as a guide to the finisher while making the corrections.

After the pieces are cast they are straightened in the usual manner and shaved to the desired thickness, and are then trimmed to suit the page.

The defective matter is now cut off and the new pieces properly adjusted, after which they are securely joined on the back by means of a solder composed of equal parts of lead and tin.

The tinning solution, used in tinning the copper shells, is used as a flux for the solder and is usually kept in a small bottle and applied to the joints of the plate before soldering by means of a small brush or stick.

It is important that the soldering iron should be well heated, in order that the solder may flow freely and amalgamate properly with the electrotype metal, otherwise the joints are liable to separate on the press and cause considerable damage.

PLATES MOUNTED ON WOOD.

Plates not intended for patent blocks are generally styled job-work, and are usually shaved to small pica gauge, after which they are trimmed on all sides and mounted type-high on either wood or metal. The wood, on which the plates are mounted, may be either oak, cherry or mahogany, and should be free from checks, knots and soft spots, and may be planed to the desired thickness by a Daniels planer; but when accuracy is desired the wood should be shaved on a machine with an adjustable head, to which is attached a parallel knife. With this machine metal or wood may be shaved accurately and to the desired thickness.

Some operators fasten the plate to the wooden block by first punching a hole in the plate with a brad awl, through which they drive a $\frac{5}{8}$ No. 17 or 18 round iron nail, while others discard the awl, preferring to drive the nail directly through the plate into the wood.

When the space will admit the safest plan is to use $\frac{1}{2}$-inch No. 3 or 4 flat-head wood screws, especially on large plates. The holes for the screws should be counter-sunk that the screws may set well into the plate, while the nails should be driven home by a nail set or punch in order to prevent the heads from blacking the paper in printing.

PLATES MOUNTED ON METAL.

All electrotypes that are intended for newspapers, or from which duplicates are to be made, should be mounted on metal bases, and may be done by either of the following methods:

The plate may be heated and joined to the base by the use of a fusible alloy composed of the following metals:

Bismuth	8 ounces.
Lead	4 "
Tin	4 "

or they may be soldered with a heated soldering iron, and a composition composed of equal parts of lead and tin; or by laying the plate face down in a heated mold and pouring the molten metal thereon, after which the mounted plates may be trimmed square by a hand plane, but is best performed by means of a metal body trimmer used expressly for that purpose.

SAMUEL MELLOR, JR.

We present on this page a picture of Samuel Mellor, Jr., of Trenton, New Jersey, who has recently been elected for the fourth time the president of the New Jersey State Federation of Trades. Mr. Mellor was born in Trenton in 1856, and has resided there continuously since that time. He is of an industrious ancestry, his father, Samuel Mellor, Sr., being the oldest employé in S. K.

Wilson's woolen mills, in that city, where he has been employed for nearly two-score years. At the early age of twelve young Sam took a situation in the mill in which his father was employed, but remained only a short time, when he secured employment in a dry goods store. In order to make up for lack of opportunities in the past, he attended night school at odd times and pursued his business studies to advantage. Becoming tired of this occupation he associated himself with a gentleman named Drake and embarked in the newspaper business in the country town of Yardleyville, Pennsylvania. Life as a rural editor is, at the best, a trying one, and the firm of Mellor & Drake was not encouraged by the merchants' reply to their solicitations for ads. "As soon as your paper gets a circulation and is regarded as a successful institution we will no doubt advertise with you," or the citizens' "I am not prepared to subscribe now, but as soon as your paper is firmly established I will be one of your patrons." This live-horse-and-get-grass policy was a damper upon the journalistic aspirations of the young firm, and their fondly cherished

ambition to "run a newspaper" was soon abandoned and the firm dissolved.

In 1874 Mr. Mellor entered the office of the *State Gazette* as an apprentice. In 1877 he connected himself with Trenton Typographical Union No. 71, one of the oldest and strongest trades organizations in the state (there not being now, nor has there been, a non-union printer or non-union office for the last 25 years in the city), and in 1881 was chosen its vice-president. In 1882 he was chosen to represent No. 71 in the convention of the International Union, which was held at St. Louis, Missouri. His name was prominently mentioned at that time in connection with the position of vice-president, but owing to the fact that most of the offices of honor were filled by eastern men, it was deemed best not to press his candidacy. In 1883 he was elected president of No. 71, and since that time he has filled prominent positions in the union, attended the sessions of the International Typographical Union, both at New York in 1885 and at Boston in 1891, and is at present the treasurer of his union. In 1887 he was elected a delegate from the printers' union, to represent them at the ninth annual convention of the New Jersey Federation of Trades, which met at Orange, New Jersey, and has been elected every year since as a delegate by that body. He was nominated for president, but declined; he was immediately elected vice-president of the convention. The tenth annual convention of the Federation met in Trenton, when Mr. Mellor was elected its president, also delegate to the American Federation of Labor, which met in St. Louis, Missouri. The following year, 1889, the convention met in Jersey City, when he was again elected presiding officer by a large majority. In 1890 they met in Newark, when the trades unionists decided to sever their connection with the Knights of Labor, in the belief that better results could be obtained by each party controlling its own affairs, and, while Mr. Mellor was not desirous of a reëlection, he was unanimously elected by the trades bodies as their president without opposition. At the late session, which was held at Paterson, he announced to his many friends that he could not serve them longer, and after discharging his duties, and nominations were made for the position, without a moment's warning all candidates withdrew their names, and he was unanimously chosen again for the position, and in addition presented with a gold badge, as a slight recognition of the valuable services rendered to the wage earners of the state. His position on various questions in convention would indicate that he believes that the executive of the New Jersey Federation of Trades should not be merely a figure-head, but should be actively at work at all times in propagating the trade union method of organization and trade union ideas, and that the federation should become a powerful and aggressive organization that should control and direct the labor movement, and should not only by representation, but in fact, be at the head of the trade union movement.

JOHN McGOVERN.

Like scores of other men who have won distinction in this comparatively young western city, says the Chicago *Herald*, Mr. McGovern is a Chicagoan by adoption. He was born in Troy, New York, February 18, 1850, and was the eldest of a family of three children. The death of his father and sister occurred during his fourth year, both dying of cholera and on the same day. Soon after that very unhappy event his mother came to Ligonier, Indiana, where she died in 1858. Very early in life Mr. McGovern's mind gave promise of a strong literary turn. As a youth he dreamed dreams and saw visions, but, probably owing to his uncongenial surroundings and a lack of encouragement, he left the work of expressing them for the maturer years of his life. In 1862 Judson Palmitter, of Kendallville, Indiana, publisher of the *Noble County Journal*, took the youth into his printing office to teach him the trade of printer. Here he became somewhat acquainted with newspaper work and job printing as it is conducted in a country office. During 1866 Mr. McGovern worked at his trade in Sturgis, Michigan, returning to Kendallville in 1867, and in the autumn of the following year, after spending the summer in Kalamazoo, he reached Chicago. His mind, which during his youth had dwelt upon the thought that he would be a writer, seemed to have experienced a reaction at the age of fifteen, and from that until he reached his twenty-second year the pursuit of a literary calling was not entertained by him. At twenty-two the return of his love for writing began to make itself apparent in occasional pieces of poetry, the finish and beauty of which gave promise of better things to come. Indeed, Mr. McGovern might today be known as a poet rather than a writer of fiction had a less eminent and competent authority upon poetry and poets than his warmest of friends, Henry Guy Carleton, written the affectionate letter in which it was stated that he would never become a poet. Mr. McGovern began working in the Chicago *Tribune* office October 16, 1868, as substitute typesetter. After awhile he obtained regular "cases," and previous to May, 1884, when he severed his connection with the *Tribune*, had filled the positions of proofreader, telegraph editor and night editor. In July, 1884, he began writing the editorials for the *Current* magazine and became editor of that publication in July, 1886. While on the *Current* Mr. McGovern wrote some poetry of a very high order, and one could wish he had not reached the conclusion that writing poetry was not in his line.

Mr. McGovern's last newspaper work was done as editorial writer on the Chicago *Herald*, which position he filled from October 1, 1887, to October 1, 1889. His book-making may be said to have had its practical beginning in 1878, when he wrote a book of 700 pages called "An Empire of Information." In 1881 "The Golden Censer," a book of moral essays, containing 500 pages, was published, and enjoyed an extraordinarily large sale. In 1882 he circulated among his friends a brief, little, unpretentious volume, containing seventy-five poems. In 1882 "The Toilers' Diadem" of 600 pages of moral essays was issued. In 1887 the novels "Burritt Durand," "Daniel Trentworthy" and "Geoffrey" strongly marked Mr. McGovern's bold launching into fiction. The two former were printed as serials in the Chicago *Herald*, while "Geoffrey" appeared in the *Weekly Budget*, and has not yet been published in book form. Those readers of the *Herald* who are familiar with the fine story of "Daniel Trentworthy" may be properly informed that "Geoffrey" in a similar manner depicts the Paris commune. In 1889 Mr. McGovern wrote "David Lockwin; or, The People's Idol," which was also published in the *Herald* and is not yet printed in covers. "King Darwin," as yet unpublished, was written during 1890, and "Jason Hortner, the Young Napoleon of Finance," is a well-nigh completed story to which the author will shortly turn his attention.

Mr. McGovern was married to Kate C. Van Arsdale, of Chicago, in 1877. Three children have been born, of whom the eldest, a daughter, is now thirteen years of age. A darling son of five years was buried in 1888. The remaining son is now in his third year. Mr. McGovern does his writing at home in his library, surrounded by 1,500 well selected books, 100 at least of which are such as a book-lover would hunt for a long time and might not find. His library and interesting home represent a literary and art collection extending over twenty years. Mr. McGovern's recent acceptance of the editorship of the *Illustrated World's Fair* gives that journal a literary strength that will assure its success.

CASH FOR PRINTERS' BRAINS.—The proprietor of the *American Paper Trade* offers $50 as a first prize, $25 as a second prize, and $10 as a third prize for the best display advertisement set from copy furnished by him. Also a special prize for designers and die sinkers of $75 for first choice and $50 for the second choice of an embossed page to be printed in three colors. Twelve proofs of each advertisement to be delivered to his office. An electrotype of all designs to be furnished by the successful compositors, designers or die sinkers. There are no other rules. The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges: William J. Kelly, editor of the *American Art Printer*; A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie, New York, and J. E. Griffith, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Specimens to be sent to Andrew Geyer, 63 Duane Street, New York City, not later than October 15, 1891.

THE SÉDARD CONTEST.

THE twelfth Sédard concours has just terminated, and the work which was awarded the first prize is issued as a supplement to last month's *Intermédiaire*. The call issued by M. Sédard for participation in the contest designated an *avis de passage* as the subject, limiting the size to that of the pages of the *Intermédiaire*. The technical term, *avis de passage*, is peculiarly French, and means a notice from an agent or drummer to his provincial customer that he will pay him a visit, together with a puff for the goods and the house he represents. It is a sort of extra introduction after circulars and price-list have been sent the customer. Of sixty-two contestants, M. Marius Ardoin, of Nice, carried off the first prize with a colored card, 5¼ by 3¾ inches in size. In plain English, it is simply a business card, rather neat and pretty, but by no means perfect typographically, and not what might be expected to result from a contest in which as many as sixty-two artists are struggling for supremacy. The mitering of the rules is very faulty, and the register is not perfect.

A new concours, the thirteenth, is announced by M. Sédard, specimens to be handed in up to October 31. This time, the subject is a more definite and satisfactory one, it being the title page of a book, full text and exact size being given.

A GOOD PRINTING MACHINE.

Some time ago we added to our plant a new "perfected Prouty" job press. A description of this machine may not be amiss to our readers. One's first impression on looking at it is—strength. It is solidly built, and its well proportioned frame being cast in one piece, it rests firmly and squarely on its four feet without a possible twist or strain.

It is not generally known outside of printing offices how strongly printing presses are required to be built. The strain when taking an impression is sometimes equivalent to the force exerted by tens of thousands of pounds. When with this ponderous strength is combined speed and numerous other requirements, it will be seen that the building of a press to fulfill these *desiderata* is no small task. It is like constructing a warship, combining in its capabilities resistance, strength, tonnage, speed, etc., within a definite, prescribed limit of cost.

Job printing presses have, until within the last few years, been extremely defective in construction. They were complicated, clumsily-built affairs, with few of the conveniences which the modern machines possess. But invention has done wonders as well for the printer as for other artisans, and the "Prouty" is one of the latest and best of them. It combines the fine work which the "Universal" once claimed as its sole prerogative, with the speed of the fast running machines. It is, moreover, much stronger than any of them, while the principles of its construction are much better — the action of its parts being more simple, direct and positive. One need not visit many job printing offices to find presses thumping and pounding to an extent not only disagreeable in its effect but ruinous to the machines, the chief cause of which may be traced to cams, rubbing or sliding motions or powerful springs. These devices are all conspicuous by their absence in the "Prouty," and so, should you visit our office, you would be able to hear conversation carried on in an ordinary tone. The only objections to this state of affairs so far as we can see are that the lack of noise between the clattering of machinery and the shouting of the men prevents the office from being so extensively advertised to passers by, and — the lungs of the workmen do not acquire the stentorian strength to be noticed in some other places. (This may be a valuable hint for consumptives.)

We feel that in this latest addition to our machinery we have something to be relied upon. We have found it so thus far at all events. It is so constructed, its "bearings" being made so wide, that its durability is of the kind made celebrated by the "Deacon's One-Hoss Shay," "running a hundred years to a day."

We should at any time be pleased to show specimens of the work which this perfected press has turned out to those wishing to see them.—*Weston's Occasional.*

DON PIATT UNDERSTOOD.

Fred Grant is not the only man who took vigorous exception to Don Piatt's articles. There were several, among whom was the giant-like Zach. Chandler. Piatt had been in the habit of publishing weekly several stories about the famous Zach. Some of them were very good. All were laughable — save to the son of Michigan. But the latter bore his grievance silently for a long time, until Piatt published a story telling how it was Chandler's habit to leave the capital sober and arriving at his home, after visiting a dozen or more saloons, a little the worse for wear; and how, because of his liberality in the matter of tips, the hackmen at the capital used to almost tear him to pieces in their endeavor to secure him for a passenger. The story continued into a gorgeousness of detail that was worthy of a better cause, says the Seattle *Times-Press*.

Chandler took offense and, after taking on a load just light enough to permit him to navigate alone, he presented himself one night at the office of the New York *Herald* bureau. A number of correspondents were seated about the table, with Piatt at the farther end. Chandler staggered in with a long-barreled revolver which he swung about his head in such a reckless manner as to remind all the correspondents, save Piatt, that they had pressing engagements elsewhere. Piatt did not move. He couldn't. Chandler's eye, over six feet above the floor, pinned him to his seat. As if in the chair of the president of the senate, Chandler pounded the table with his revolver for order. When he had secured it to his satisfaction he said:

"Piatt, you' been havin' lo's o' fun o' me; haven't chu?"

Piatt was about to protest when Chandler interrupted him by thumping the table with the weapon.

"Yessher have. Know you. [Hic.] Good stories, too, some of 'em — good. [Hic.] Had to laugh myself. But — [bang went the muzzle of the revolver on the table]— they'er getting monotonous. I am — [bang] — tired of 'em. D'you understand? — [bang] D'you understand, I say?"

Piatt, pale as a ghost, declared that nothing could be plainer.

"All right," Chandler continued, with another bang. "I want chu to know that this revolver's loaded [bang] and I won't have any fooling. I won't shoot you tonight, but I'll do it next time you try to be funny with me, understand, Piatt [bang, bang, bang]. Sure you understand? 'Cause I should hate to shoot you and you not understand why I did so? D'you understand?"

"Yes, sir," Piatt replied, feebly, his head just showing above the table.

"Very well," said Chandler, giving the table another whelt, whereat Piatt disappeared from view. "Don't forget. Good night."

And swinging his revolver around him as an athlete would an Indian club, he brought it down upon the table with a final bang and rolled out of the office. During the rest of his life he had no further cause to complain of Piatt.

READERS of the New Zealand letters in THE INLAND PRINTER will recognize the following tribute, which appeared in the July number of the *Australian Typographical Journal*, the editor of which is Mr. John Hancock, member of Victorian parliament and secretary of Melbourne Typographical Society. Mr. Mills has, after an interval of some eighteen months, again taken up his pen as New Zealand correspondent, and this is his welcome: "Our readers as a whole, and New Zealanders in particular, will welcome the reappearance in the columns of the *Journal* of the literary effusions of Mr. Tom Mills. As a trades unionist of long and tried standing, and as an authority upon matters connected with the 'art preservative of all arts,' he has secured for himself a world-wide reputation. At no time in the history of labor has there been so earnest a desire for knowledge of the social conditions of co-workers in distant places, and at no time have misrepresentations been so rife as they are at present. We therefore heartily welcome our old correspondent back, and congratulate our readers upon his return."

MARIE JANSEN.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROTHERS & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet.)

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

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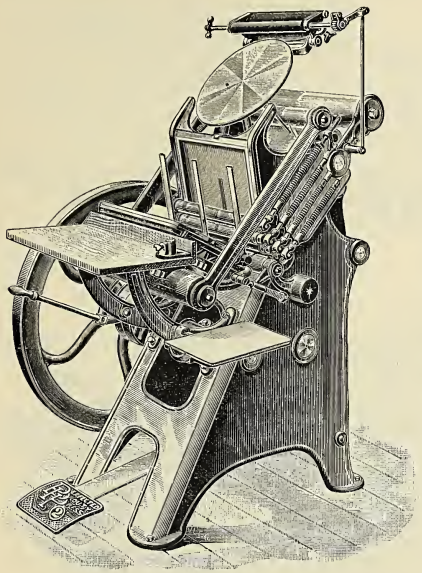

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A great many first-class presses on the market, world-beaters, presses that discount everything else on the face of the earth. Some of the makers talk a great deal stronger than you do." So writes one concern who were, however, wise enough to know that broad claims do not constitute value, and so ordered a "Prouty" and made no mistake.

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You can't afford to put up your money on broad claims. Look into the FACTS, and when you have learned them you'll know where to get the greatest value for your investment.

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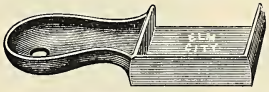
This is the only Folding Galley Bracket, and is indispensable in a Printing Office. It is specially designed for use on imposing stone frames, stand or cabinet fronts, or anywhere that a Galley Bracket is wanted for occasional use and then to be put aside and out of the way. The bracket is made in two pieces, the arm being attached to the screw plate by a steel pin running through both, permitting the arm to swing freely. It is kept closed by a steel spring which also holds it firmly against the stop when open to receive a galley. When folded, the Bracket extends but three-fourths of an inch beyond the surface to which it is attached.

The convenience of a Bracket always at hand and never in the way will readily be appreciated by every printer.

Price, per pair, Japanned, 60 cents.

Elm City Single Measure News Stick.



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This Stick has no rival for news work. Being made solid to measure, there is no chance of its slipping to a wrong "set," and being light, well balanced and well shaped, it makes the easiest stick to hold yet offered.

The handle fits the palm of the hand, leaving the fingers comparatively free from the severe and cramping grip necessary on all other news sticks. Weight, six ounces.

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Half Medium,	14 x 20,		400
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Steam Fixtures,			15

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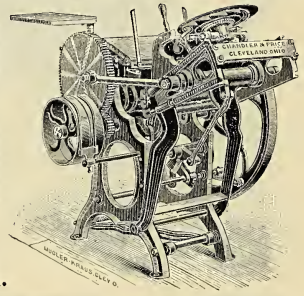

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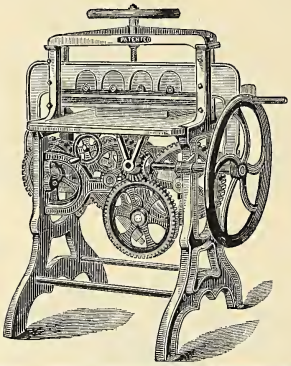

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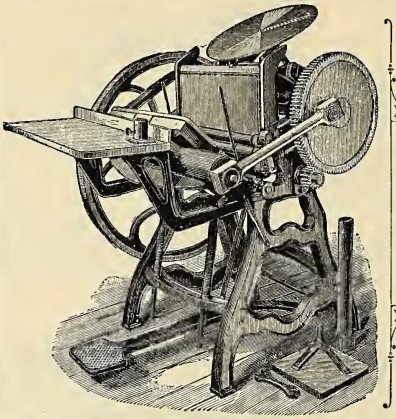

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" 9x13 " " 725 "			100	" 9x13 " " "			140
" 10x15 " " 1,000 "			135	" 10x15 " " "			190
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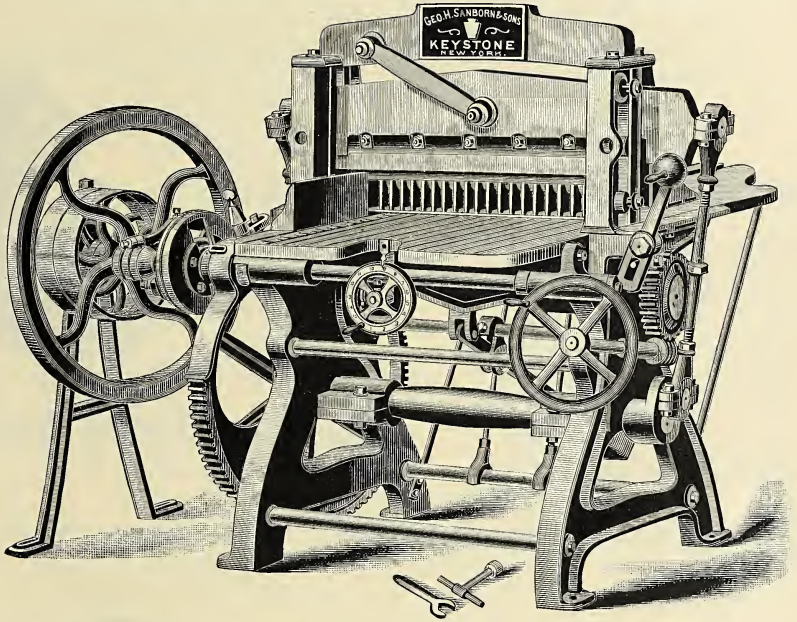

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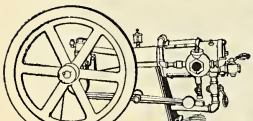
You Turn the Switch, Engine does the rest.



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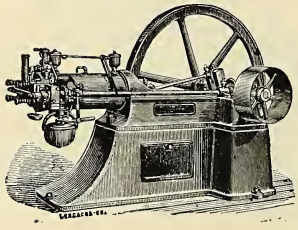

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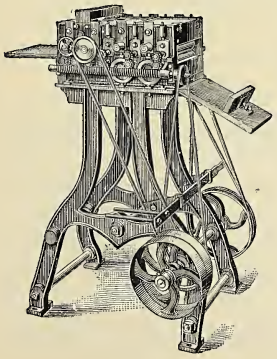

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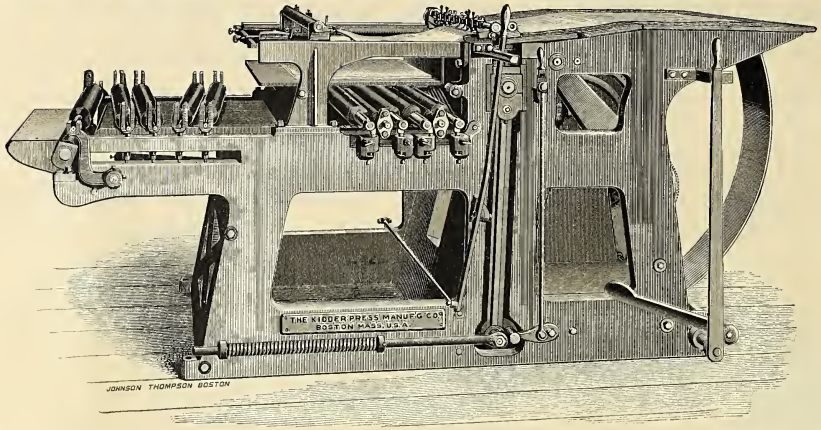

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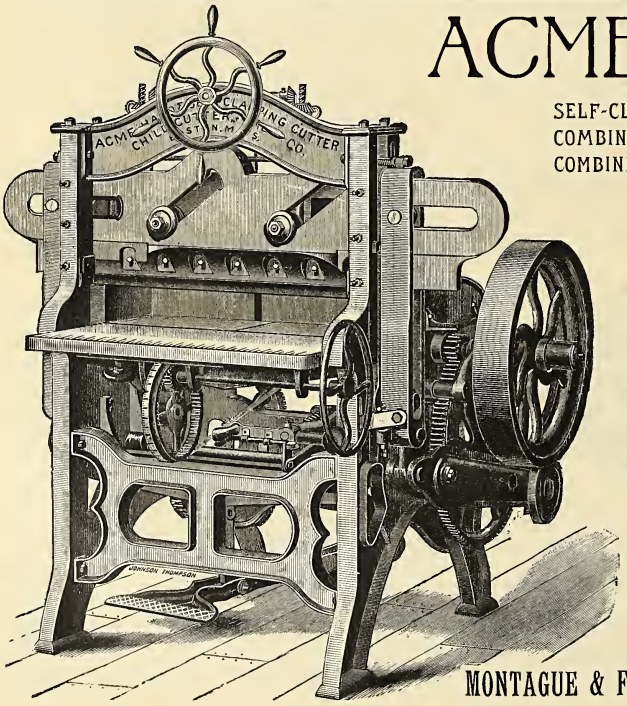

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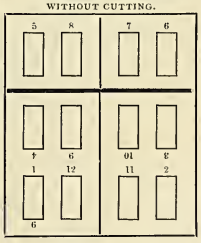

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VIEW OF BERCHTESGADEN, TYROL.

Half-tone reproduction from photograph, by A. Zeese & Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PARIS TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

BY EDOUARD THIEN.

THERE is trouble ahead for the Ecole Estienne, the Paris municipal school for typography, lithography and all the other graphic branches. For some time past vicious attacks have been made on the management of the institution especially on M. Magnuski, the director. The *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie*, while it does not join in the general charges of mismanagement made by other papers, gives space to a rather caustic letter by M. Arsène Alexandre, who, in forcible manner, exposes the true condition of things.

"The city of Paris at one time had as a plaything its battalions of scholars," says M. Alexandre. "At first this liliputian army was very interesting, with its fifers playing Beranger's *Lisette*, defiling at the command of valiant schoolmasters and officers with military mustaches. This for two or three years was tolerated and enjoyed as one of the attractions of July 14. But the fourth year doubts were expressed as to the utility of the juvenile army, and it was found that instead of training good soldiers for the future, bad characters had been created for the present. So the whole scholastic army was disbanded.

"After the little soldiers the little typos have their turn, and apparently with not much better success. We had to have another plaything, however, and now there is a chorus of protestations and accusations from all sides. The printing trade is an enviable one. If not entirely an art, it is a profession of the highest order. So much printing is done that there are never too many printers (?). The papers being overstocked with talent, the writers are forced to resort to writing books, and whether these books sell rapidly and profitably or not does not concern the printer and compositor, as each is sure to be paid for his labor in any case. Typos are a congenial class, lively, wide awake, of agreeable disposition, and with the public meet seldom with anything but sympathy. Is it strange, then, that it is an object to a family to make a typo of the son, a worker of the book? Now, an official school, a sort of polytechnic where the making of a book is taught the same as the alphabet—what a brilliant idea, what a seductive dream! To leave such a school at the end of a few years' study, capable of filling the position of foreman on a large daily or of manager in a publishing house—the vision was enough to turn a man's head.

"The city founded the Ecole Estienne, and conscientiously engaged in the new game of Little Typo. After some time of experimenting it had to be admitted that not only has the school failed to produce a harvest of model typos, but that the whole enterprise is based on a wrong footing and has to be commenced over again, in short, that a bad mess has been made of it The responsibility, for all this, must naturally fall upon someone, and who should it be but the director of the institution, M. Magnuski, and accusations of all sorts are raining down upon his head.

"One of our confrères has made himself the echo of these charges. All municipal councilors who have accepted a position in the administration are said to have resigned, the professors likewise. In short, says M. Alphonse Humbert, things have assumed such a shape that it would be prudent to put the key under the door before dreaming of any reform. To us the solution is very plain. Let the director be suppressed if he be guilty of the charges brought against him in the Communal Council. But to suppress the school itself would be wiser still. Is not past experience conclusive? With or without a competent and upright director, neither l'Ecole Estienne nor any other institution of its kind can be successful, for the simple reason that a trade cannot be learned in school. It has never been done and never will be done. It was a fatal blunder of the city of Paris, imitated by the state, to believe that model workmen could be hatched as by a brooding-hen and then thrown upon the industrial market. We know some typos, and excellent ones, who in the matter of schooling have never had but the common primary education. Some have commenced their lessons at the case in some provincial town, others have served their apprenticeship gradually in some large establishment in Paris, but not one in an official institution, where a professor has taught him in learned lectures the art of typography. These professors, by the way, are not noted as practical workers, but as men who would be embarrassed if actual material and tools were placed in their hands. As for the pupils, they simply miss becoming artists and are mediocre workers. We have often inquired of proprietors, managers and journeymen in different establishments as to the prevailing opinion concerning the graduates of these official schools, and are informed that they are uniformly considered as vain and incompetent, embarrassed at the slightest practical difficulty, and knowing all except what they should know."

Probably M. Alexandre is taking too one-sided a view in this matter, but the question as to the utility of industrial schools is still an open one. Great things were expected of the Ecole Estienne, and two years ago a similar institution was established in Brussels which from all accounts is prosperous and flourishing. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be smoothed over, reforms instituted where necessary, and the idea of joint artistic and practical education of the typo given a thorough trial.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ERRARE EST HUMANUM.

BY ELLIS FIELD.

A CHAPTER of errors to which the innocent types become unwitting parties is interesting occasionally. The following were culled from the first proofs of a work recently published in Chicago. The copy was not especially bad, being readily deciphered in the proofroom, no queries or reference to the author being necessary for the correct reading. The errors are noted by quotation marks, the correct words by italics, sufficient of the text being given to show the sense:

"Froupel," all the time, that neither the pope's decree, "now" any diplomacy would prevent the king of Portugal "power" attempting to "raise" land at the West—*Fearful; nor; from; seize.*

America "was" the sugar-cane—*owes.*

"Waived" in his gratitude—*wearied.*

Most beautiful "impal-book"—*missal-book.*

Bearing on its gilded "tears" the first "prints" of America is now "presented"—*leaves; fruits; preserved.*

It was "fraud" at court—*found.*

But to obtain "pan" him a decree "confining" similar discoveries—*from; confirming.*

Had "opened" by treaty—*assented.*

The pope "expected" his joy—*expressed.*

Always "pieped" his inquiries—*pressed.*

In the middle of their "fire heads"—*foreheads.*

Indians wore their hair "breaded"—*braided.*

Columbus "discoms Hondmas"—*discovers Honduras.*

For other purposes of discovery, "knitless"—*it was fruitless.*

Views are less "explicit"—*exalted.*

"Amie" of Beaujeu, or the "indow" of "Amiral" Louis de "Bornbon"—*Annie; widow; Admiral; Bourbon.*

One of the "navatives" says, with a "pardmatle aggriation"—*narratives; pardonable exaggeration.*

Ten other friars "duped"—*dressed.*

Columbus "strove" for the new city—*chose.*

"Frutility" of the soil—*fertility.*

Did not want to "walk"—*work.*

A "dreument"—*document.*

He took the guns and naval "munitias" from "the few" of the vessels—*munitions; four.*

Had tried to "permit" the massacre—*prevent.*

"Civil" and "cautious"—*cruel* and *licentious.*

Divided by "nicher arch"—*wicker-work.*

The "sight of the Navidad"—*site* of *La Navidad.*

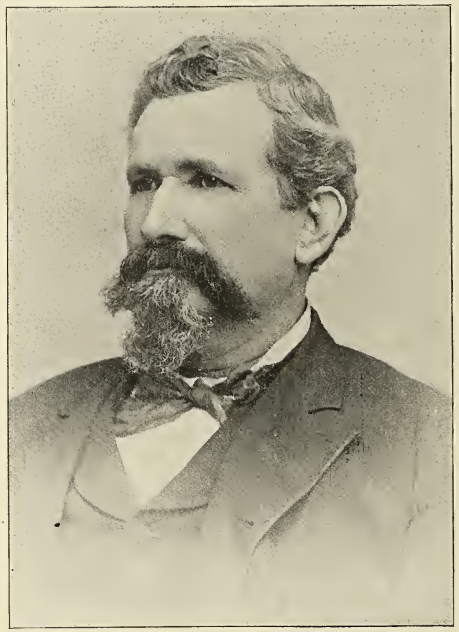
No reference was made to other "maritine pans"—*maritime powers.*

All discoveries "last" of that "time"—*east; line.*

The "time" thus "arrayed"—*line; arranged.*

COLONEL WILL LAMBERT.

Of Scotch and Irish parentage, Col. Will Lambert, whose portrait is given herewith, is a representative of that class whose force of character has had a powerful influence in the history of the United States. He was born on Governor's Island, New York, February 29, 1840. His father, an officer in Company D, 1st Infantry, was stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, from July, 1840, to July, 1848, when his company was ordered to Texas, and stationed at Fort Brown, on Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, Mexico. During the cholera epidemic of 1849, Colonel Lambert's only sister, mother, father and younger brother died in succession inside of two weeks. His older brother, who was an officer under Gen. John B. Hood, and who was killed in the battle of Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862, took the lad and he drifted with the army, being at one time drummer in his father's old company, until the spring of 1852, when he became an apprentice in the office of the San Antonio (Texas) *Weekly Ledger*, John J. Riveira being foreman. His first journeyman's work was on the *Daily Herald* of the same city, the first daily issued there, and he carried it the first week to patrons. At the end of the first month there was a strike for an increase from 40 cents to 50 cents, which led to the organization of a union. This was in 1857, and Col. James P. Newcomb, ex-secretary of the State of Texas and Colonel Lambert are the only survivors of that organization.



Yours truly Will Lambert

He went to Austin in September, 1857, and worked on state printing until January 1, 1860, when he enlisted as a Texas Ranger and went into Indian service on the northwest frontier of Texas. He experienced many thrilling adventures and narrow escapes, and in March, 1861, entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant of the 1st Texas cavalry. He became disabled from riding, and in May, 1862, reënlisted as a private in Company G, 16th Texas Volunteer Infantry, serving in Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory and Texas in Walker's division, Dick Taylor's corps, army of the Trans-Mississippi Department. After the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864, he was left disabled in the hospital at Shreveport, but was soon afterward promoted and put on staff duty with Gen. Kirby Smith, ultimately being transferred to Gen. E. Greer's command at Marshall, Texas, bureau of conscription, where the close of the war found him an assistant adjutant-general with rank of lieutenant-colonel. After being paroled June, 1865, he returned to his former home, Austin, and found everybody demoralized, and no work. Going to Houston November, 1865, he secured cases on the old *Daily Telegraph*, the first newspaper printed in Texas. In May, 1866, he married Miss Frances Ellen Black, of Houston, the ceremony being performed by a printer-editor-preacher-ex-confederate-colonel — a "fighting Methodist." September, 1866, he started a weekly paper at Anderson, Grimes county, Texas, which lasted till January, 1868, during which time he encountered such obstacles as cholera, drouth, cotton worms, freedman's bureau, yellow fever, bad paying advertisers, and was elected mayor of the town, but got the military bounce because of being "an impediment to reconstruction." Putting his wife on a stage he walked ten miles to the nearest railroad station and returned to Houston, and took cases on the *Daily Times*. He held positions afterward as foreman, reporter, city editor and manager on different papers, until 1874, when he started a morning paper at Marshall, Texas, but could not make it stick — his democracy being too ultra for the (then) negro-burdened section, there not being enough whites to make it pay. Going back to Houston, again he took to the case, and since then has held different situations reporting and editing, in Austin, San Antonio and Houston, as well as holding cases.

In 1889, he was elected delegate to the International Typographical Union convention at Denver, from No. 138, at Austin, and worked to secure the Printers' Home for his town. He has been secretary and president of both Houston and Austin unions, and is now sergeant-at-arms of Houston Union, No. 187. He is a good presiding officer, and is familiar with parliamentary law, having learned it well in the Texas legislature, where he served as clerk (being three times chief clerk) in the tenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, including four extra sessions. He has been secretary of seven democratic state conventions, and at the national democratic convention in Chicago, 1884, was the permanent secretary for Texas.

In 1877, he was appointed colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor R. B. Hubbard. Also on that of Governor O. M. Roberts, and subsequently chief of ordnance, Texas Volunteer Guards. He has been an active fireman, and is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World. He was elected trustee of the Childs-Drexel Home at the Atlanta convention, although he was not present at that session. He was tied with W. Aimison for the term. At the Chicago meeting of the board, November, 1890, he drew the one-year "bean," and hence his term expired at the Boston meeting.

He is one of the founders of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Texas, and was two years on the board of directors, and adjutant of John B. Hood Camp, Confederate Veterans. He prides himself on being the possessor of the first Confederate regimental battle flag made in Texas. The most thrilling

MARIE JANSEN.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROTHERS & CO., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet.)

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.

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Specimen of Ives (half-tone) Process Engraving, from the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT IS THE INDORSEMENT OF ONE'S PATRONS.

In the August number we gave a few of the very many indorsements we have received, and here are a few more. OTHERS WILL FOLLOW LATER.

I have long since learned that you do the best engraving.

E. O. EXCELL, Publisher,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Among the number of our designers and engravers is the establishment of the Crosscup & West Engraving Co., which is the *leading one* and without doubt the largest establishment devoted to *Wood Engraving* and the *Processes* in the United States. * * * The *Wood Engraving* is all hand work, but the *Photo-Engraving* and their *Ives* (half-tone) *Process*, which is said to be *superior to any in the world*, is produced by photographic means. The firm at a cost of upward of $10,000 have developed this process and deserve great credit for the perfection at which it has arrived. *They are the first establishment in the world to reduce the half-tone process to a commercial working basis*

COMMERCIAL TIMES,
NEW YORK.

Critics so competent as Mr. Seymour Haden and Philip Gilbert Hamerton have mistaken their Ives (half-tone) for the finest wood engraving, so excellent are the results.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SEE SAMPLE OF IVES PROCESS ON OPPOSITE SIDE OF THIS LEAF.

adventure of his life, as reported by him, was on a railroad train between Austin and San Antonio when escaping prisoners killed United States Marshal Hal Gosling, and wounded his deputy five times. Colonel Lambert was in the same seat with Gosling, who fell across his knees. Thirty-five or forty shots were fired, which made it particularly interesting.

Colonel Lambert is a most uncompromising unionist, and as this sketch evinces, is possessed of a strong individuality, which makes him an interesting conversationalist, and his kindly though somewhat bluff manner gives a hearty, social tone to any society he favors with his presence.

While on Governor Hubbard's staff a negro outbreak was threatened in one of the counties near Houston, whereupon Colonel Lambert took command of some troops and went to the scene of action and quelled the disturbance. Upon reporting his action to the governor, he received the following reply :

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
STATE OF TEXAS.

Col. Will Lambert, Houston, Texas : AUSTIN, July 1877.

SIR,—Your communication of 15th inst., to his Excellency the governor and commander-in-chief, has been referred to me with the following endorsement :

"Col. Lambert's action and prudence in connection with the late disturbances at Sandy Point meets the approbation of the governor. The cautiousness evinced by him throughout, and his promptness in complying with orders deserve and receive my commendation."

Respectfully, WM. STEELE,
Adjutant-General.

Colonel Lambert has two daughters—one married—and two sons. We learn from the *Typographical Journal* that he has given up the city editorship of the new paper, the *Press*, of Houston, Texas, and has gone to Memphis, Tennessee, to a more lucrative position.

ORIGINALITY IN A SANCTUM.

One day, says a writer in the Indianapolis *News*, the last man in the world from whom I could reasonably expect such employment hired me to go to work on his paper as reporter. His knowledge of the business, I subsequently found, was as scant as the capital behind the paper, though he made the mare go while the scant capital lasted. I was surprised to find the editorial rooms three blocks distant from the composing room, with no other connection than that of a foot-path, while the pressroom was fifteen minutes' trip from the composing room. When I found that the reporters were expected to convey their edited copy to the composing room, and after "thirty" to assist in the folding and sale of papers, my spirits fell, but I only saw the bright future and set heroically to work.

Our staff consisted of a nondescript who edited "grapevine telegraph," two old newspaper men as reporters, a lady "editress" and a combination reporter and shorthand clerk for the editor-in-chief. We had no city editor. The brilliant mind of our editor, who had never seen a newspaper office except from the outside before the establishment of this paper, conceived a plan by which this position should rotate and each man have his day. For instance, the editor would say, "Jones, take charge of local," and Jones would be expected to get up as good a paper as if he had been on the desk four years. The editor, or "the Comet," as we dubbed him, because we never knew whence he came or whither he went, was the chief of every department of the paper. He sought to revolutionize the typographical methods, but dark hints at a strike alone prevented his so doing. He was a man quick to act. In fact, much too quick. One day he gave orders that no copy should be received by the foreman that did not bear his "frank," and to "frank" things he had a mammoth rubber stamp made. Then he went out. Copy poured in ; was edited ; but the foreman refused it because it wasn't franked, and after three hours of waiting the "Comet" came in and franked the copy without looking at it! But the paper was already out!

One of our staff was an intemperate but bright man, who succeeded in doing nothing. One day he went out on the hotel run and returned in a driveling state of intoxication. He wrote the following item and, deaf to all entreaty, franked it himself and started for the foreman's office.

"Murray and Murphy are at the Bates. 'Our Irish Visitors' are always welcome. D—n the Dutch."

He didn't recover from his drunk for three days and was discharged. The next day he returned and asked for re-employment. With tears, readily brought because of his physical condition from drink, he begged hard and strong. The "Comet" was moved.

"Do you want to make a man of yourself?" he asked.

"Yes," sobbed the prodigal, "anything to keep body and soul together."

"Then begin at the bottom of the ladder. Hump your back and bring up the coal and sweep out the office, and when you deserve it I'll promote you."

This was not expected by the penitent, but he carried coal and swept the office for two long weeks, when he was promoted to the staff once more. The effect of this was awful upon the rest of the staff.

Afterward this same man fell by the wayside again. He left one day, saying he had discovered an anarchist sensation and was going to work it up. When he came back he was a sight, and left simply with the information that the anarchist sensation "wasn't ripe yet." He was one week looking up this item, and was again demoted to the slavery of a janitor's work.

But the "Comet" had many idiosyncracies that were, at times, terrible. For instance, he always edited copy or wrote copy with his face to the door and a 42-caliber revolver within a few inches of his hand. He emphasized nearly all of his orders with a wave of that weapon. Once he collected a disputed bill in that manner. Again, he scared his local staff to death once by drawing it, and saying, in the deep tones of Hamlet's ghost, "This will be the end of this paper, I fear." He had a predilection for hiring new reporters, though he never discharged one. Once he had eight men employed, with scarcely enough work for two, and half the time he would forget he had certain ones on the paper and leave them out of consideration and the pay-roll.

At last the paper was gathered to its fathers and we were all left without anything except orders on advertising contracts and due bills. When we proposed to make a grand demand for the wealth belonging rightfully to us, the cold barrel of the revolver was a greater argument to satisfy us than anything else. This is the story of how one man, who had high aspirations, ran a newspaper without experience.

THE second son of Dickens was Francis Geoffrey Dickens. And some of us, who have mixed the newspaper life of London and Chicago and Calcutta, know him well—knew him well, for one must write the sad past tense. Dear Frank Dickens was born in the year 1841—he was the fourth child. In his note-book the novelist wrote : "A plump and merry little child, this second son of mine." Poor little chap! He caught the Fleet street fever and went ink-mad ; he caught the Dahooley fever and flashed and fleshed and blooded his sword in India ; he fought Louis Riel in Canada—aye, and captured Big Bear ; he came to Chicago and gambled away his money in a Clark street gaming-house ; he died one windy, sleety night in a grim, little Illinois town—Moline. There he lies buried. But his brother Henry did well ; won the second scholarship at Trinity Hall at the age of twenty and was twenty-ninth wrangler in a fair year, when the wranglers were over forty. He is now a successful barrister, with a fashionable wife and five children. And the daughters of Dickens? The oldest is unmarried ; the other is Mrs. "Kitty" Perugini, a deservedly well-known portrait painter. Mrs. "Kitty's" fame—if one must be fairly accurate—is a wee, small affair, but then she has done something ; she has painted the portrait of that baronet of baccarat, Sir William Gordon Cumming. Mr. Junior Charles Dickens has three daughters. Two of them run a typewriting establishment off Covent Garden ; the third, Mary, is playing small parts in a stock company touring the provinces. No—genius in not hereditary.—*Vance Thompson in the Chicago Graphic.*

OUR DESIGNS.

WESTERN lack of appreciation of designers' work in printing and engraving is frequently inveighed against by many artists who, in their arraignment, assert that the work is not understood, and that originality has no chance in competition with the cheap work made up from "bits" taken from various sources, and thrown together without cohesion or regard to applicability, resulting in a weak and meaningless design. This, in many instances, it is acknowledged, may be true, but the more sanguine of the designing and engraving fraternity claim that the young West is making mighty strides in art, as well as literature, and that the time is not far distant when artists and designers will no longer look upon the East as their Mecca. There are designers of superior merit finding it possible to obtain proper consideration for their work here, and this may be fairly taken as a decided rebuttal of the theories against the West becoming at any time a rival of the East in taste and discernment in works of art. Among the products of these designs, that of Mr. Bradley deserves a high place, and we are sure that as a specimen of his work in high class designing, the menu title shown opposite this page will evoke the admiration of connoisseurs. The wealth of chaste and ornate embellishment, and the delicacy and taste displayed in its minutest parts, coupled with its marked originality, cannot but be convincing that he is the possessor of talents that will give him a high standing with those who have critical judgment in such matters.

From the same hand has also come the frontispiece to this issue, and though it may not be pertinent to treat of a portrait under the head of this article, yet we do so for the sake of convenience. In pen portrait work, the chief difficulty to be surmounted is giving proper values to those shadings and lines that lend the face character and life. This is the quality that makes a successful portrait, and the appearance of harshness that is almost unavoidable in such pen drawings is remarkable by its absence in the portrait under discussion. The merits of its treatment will be understood, therefore, to lie in the softness, yet brilliancy, of its effect, approximating, as it does, that of a fine wood cut.

The calendar design for The Henry O. Shepard Company, printed in colors, has an elegance and strength which is characteristic of the work of Mr. Bradley. Beyond this it is unnecessary to make any special mention here. Reproduced from drawings on stippled paper, its treatment is as simple as the result is pleasing.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"IDEAL ADVERTISING" is the title of a neat and tasteful booklet of 24 pages, giving practical information about the preparation of advertising matter, by A. L. Teele, of 55 West Thirty-third street, New York City.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, OIL CITY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 151. W. M. Moorhouse, publisher, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

This booklet is in a new and convenient form for reference and annotation, and contains in the second page of the red leather cover a pocket convenient for the working card. Samples mailed by the secretary of the union on receipt of 10 cents.

RESOURCES OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. A Souvenir by the Minneapolis *Journal*. 126 pages, 13½ by 17 inches in size. Printed on fine plated paper, full cloth binding, with blank stamped border ornaments and gold embossed cover title. Printed and bound by the Swinburne Printing Company.

This sumptuous compilation is a most valuable work to the business community. The amount of information is astonishing, evidencing care and thoroughness, while the numerous portraits of prominent citizens are beautifully printed. As a monument of enterprise, the book wins the highest admiration.

THE BRITISH BOOKMAKER, Vol. IV. Raithby, Lawrence & Co., Leicester and London, England. Five shillings per year.

This handsome volume, as may be expected, has all the beauty and finish for which the work of its publishers are renowned. The products of the De Montfort press are well known as synonymous of all that is tasteful and artistic in the printers' art. The numbers in the bound volume run from July, 1890, to July, 1891, and are interesting and instructive to book lovers of all classes. The examples of designs in binding in the supplements are peculiarly fascinating, and are numerous and varied.

ETIQUETTE OF CARDS, season of 1891-92; by Conrad Lutz, Burlington, Iowa. Second edition, revised. 50 cents.

This handsomely printed little brochure will be appreciated by the printing fraternity as well as the general public as a means of settling doubtful points in correct usage for society printing. The subjects treated on are: visiting cards, dinner invitations, reception and ball invitations, informal invitations, wedding invitations, announcement cards, wedding anniversaries, silver weddings, golden weddings, wedding gifts, children's invitations, answering invitations, bride's dress, a widow lady's name, birth announcement cards, memorial cards and mourning stationery, fashionable stationery, heraldic stationery, samples of invitations. It is a most desirable work.

WAS ABRAHAM LINCOLN A SPIRITUALIST? Being secret whispers from the White House during the war years, together with some account of the life of a pioneer spiritualist. 12mo., cloth, pp. 288, illustrated, together with portraits, photographs, letters, affidavits and various documents pertaining to the subject; by Mrs. Nettie Colburn Maynard, of White Plains, New York. $1.50; Rufus C. Hartranft, publisher, Philadelphia.

The publisher's announcement of this work says: "This book will be found peculiar, startling!—more so than any work issued since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It breathes forgotten whispers that the voice of time had almost covered, which have been snatched from the very jaws of oblivion, and are now presented to the public in book form, at a time when Lincoln's name is in the mouths of countless thousands, who are seeking to know not only the President, but the *man*—whose pen has proven more potential than that of any predecessor or successor." The book will be ready October 10.

THE STANDARD GUIDE TO CHICAGO FOR THE YEAR 1891. Compiled by John J. Flinn. Flinn & Sheppard, publishers, Chicago. Flexible cloth, $1.50.

A history, an encyclopedia and a guide, this work is of the greatest value to the public, and particularly at this time when the attention of the world is attracted to the World's Fair city. Containing 543 pages of reading matter, interspersed with 75 well-executed half-tone pictures of scenes in Chicago, its parks and public and business structures, the work is of high interest. It is divided into five parts, consisting of Chicago as it was, Chicago as it is, the Encyclopedia, the World's Columbian Exposition, and the Guide. Besides a large map of the city contained in the pocket of back cover, giving the city in full, there are three other maps dealing with the drainage district, the burned district, and the relative positions of the principal cities of the world. Special terms are made for orders in quantities.

TO TRANSFER printing upon glass, the following process is recommended: Thoroughly clean and dry a plate of glass and pour upon it a mixture of turpentine and Damar varnish in even parts, and allow this mixture to dry; but before it is entirely dried, the preparation of print which is to be transferred should be begun. It is to be placed face downward upon a smooth sheet of thick paper, and to be saturated by means of a sponge applied to the back of the print with a three per cent solution of nitric acid, whereby the cohesion between the paper and ink is reduced, and the transfer made easy. The glass plate is then placed upon felt or flannel, and the print is carefully put upon the glass plate and smoothed down upon it in such a manner that no air bubbles remain. After it has entirely dried, the paper is slowly rubbed off with dampened fingers, and the picture will remain upon the glass plate, and may afterward be protected by giving it a light coat of varnish.—*Lithographic Art Journal*.

ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR MENU TITLE.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.

Electrotypes of above design, mortised, $6.00 each.

ARTICLES IN LEADING JOURNALS.

"A New and Effective Process of Embossing," by Fred G. Talbot.—*Printing World, August.*

"Art in Illustration," by Frank M. Gregory.—*Paper and Press, August.*

"Authors' Complaints and Publishers' Profits," George H. Putnam.—*Forum, September.*

"Business Management," by H. G. Bishop.—*American Bookmaker, September.*

"Can We Make it Rain?" by Gen. Robert G. Dyrenforth and Prof. Newcomb Simon.—*North American Review, October.*

"Ink Fountains."—*American Art Printer, August.*

"Job Printing, What is It?"—*American Art Printer, August.*

"Lessons from the Census," by Carroll D. Wright, A. M.—*Popular Science Monthly, October.*

"Social Problems," Edward Everett Hale.—*Cosmopolitan, October.*

"Some Interesting Facts About Electricity," by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.—*Magazine of American History, September.*

"Some Modern Achievements of the Camera," by W. J. Lincoln Adams.—*Outing, September.*

"Technological Education in the United States," by Prof. H. W. Tyler.—*Forum, September.*

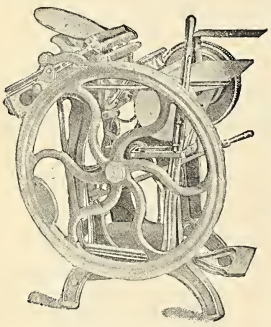
"Un-American Tendencies," Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D.—*Arena, September.*

"With Washington and Wayne," Melville Phillips.—*Lippincott's Magazine, October.*

"Writing for the Dollar," by Edward Bok.—*Ladies' Home Journal, October.*

THE CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS.

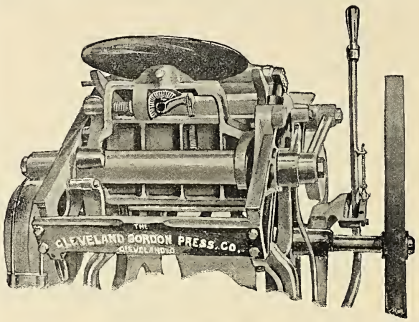
"What will be my duties as superintendent of the company?" asked Mr. Fraser of Mr. Bronson, president and manager of the Cleveland-Gordon Press Company, located at Cleveland, Ohio, as he was about concluding an agreement to take charge of the company's factory. "We wish you to furnish us with the best made Old Style Gordon Job Press to be found anywhere on the face of the globe." "In order to do that, I shall require new patterns and some new tools." "Very well, you shall have them." This conversation took place nearly a year ago, and the result must be very satisfactory to that company, for, in workmanship, finish and material, the presses are all that can be desired. It undoubtedly necessitated a large expenditure of money, but the benefit will far surpass the outlay. The improvements added to the press kept pace, also, with the improvements in construction.



NO. 1.—CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS.

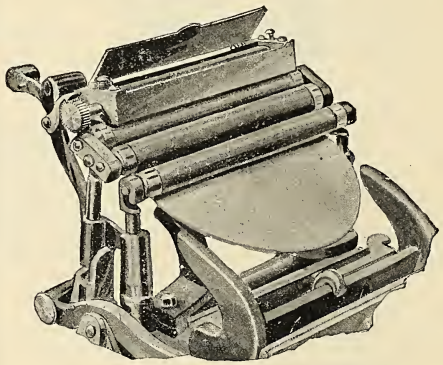
Cut No. 1 shows the press and the throw-off, which consists of an L-shape lever having a rod bolted to the lower end and connecting it with a collar keyed to the eccentric shaft in the bed. A steel pin, held down by a spiral spring into a slot in the cross piece of the throw-off bracket, is fastened to the side of the lever. A slight jar of the throw-off lever handle causes the pin to rebound from the slot, and the lever is then easily pushed over to the opposite side of the bracket, throwing off the impression. The aim of the company has been to put on the market the simplest yet most effective throw-off of any now in use.

Cut No. 2 illustrates the new method for turning the disk or ink plate. A small miter gear is bolted to the stem of the disk. A horizontal shaft extends through two boxes in the disk bracket. On this shaft, at the end nearest the stem of the disk, is another miter gear with an eight-pointed clutch cast on it. This gear is kept in place by a screw in the end of the shaft. Another clutch, cast to fit in the one cast on the gear, is keyed to the shaft so that they revolve together. A spring holds the two



NO. 2.—DISK MOTION.

clutches in close contact. A lever, that receives its motion from a stud and roller in the roller frame, is fastened to the outside end of the little shaft, and as the press runs it lifts the lever up, and thus causes the disk to turn by forcing the two clutches together. There is nothing complicated about it, and by its adoption the presses run noiselessly. Their new fountain is shown in cut No. 3. It has a single stud roller that is ground to a nice fit in



NO. 3.—CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS COMPANY'S FOUNTAIN.

the bed of the fountain. The roller is turned by a lever and pawl operated by the roller frame, as the rollers go down over the form. It is adjusted by two screws on either end of the fountain, that raise and lower the roller, as a greater or less flow of ink is desired. The adjustment of the roller and bed is so carefully made that when resting together the fountain is filled with water, and yet does not leak. Surely the printers should be well satisfied with such finely equipped presses and fountains.

We have received copy of the September *Canadian Electrical News and Steam Engineers' Journal*, which has a showy appearance with the cover in blue, red and a yellow tint. The illustrations, which include many half-tone engravings, are numerous and interesting, marred, however, by the presswork in some instances. The advertising pages run to the fault of heavy display in too many cases, confusing the eye—but are otherwise well and clearly presented. The journal has a most healthy and prosperous appearance. C. H. Mortimer, publisher, Toronto and Montreal, $1.00 per year.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE *News* is expected to occupy its new building about October 10.

WE note the return of A. B. Adair, foreman of the *News*, and A. C. Walter, of the *Tribune*, from a term of vacation.

THE sympathies of the craft are with Mr. William Bowne, of the *Tribune*, in the loss of his infant child by death during September.

IT is reported that the typesetting machines on the *Inter Ocean* have not been doing much thus far. Several experts have been brought from Louisville to operate them.

GEORGE WILLIAMS and Louis Kelber, of the *Tribune*, and Charles Stiles, of the *Herald*, are convalescent. Mr. Stiles' illness had taken a serious turn at one time.

THE new *Herald* office will have a lunch-room. The contract for providing lunch has not yet been let, but several bids have been received, and will be acted upon in the near future.

IT is reported that the *Commonwealth* magazine of Denver will be removed to this city in the near future, the recent visit of M. A. Kaufman, its proprietor, being to perfect arrangements for that purpose.

WILLIAM C. HOLLISTER & BROTHER, the printers, of 154 Monroe street, have just put in a 39 by 54 Miehle press, which is the largest machine of this make that has yet been set up in Chicago.

MR. FRED. HURLBUT, of H. H. Latham's machinery supply house, 304 Dearborn street, has just returned from an extended trip, and reports that the printers throughout the country are pleased with the business outlook and anticipate a good run of trade this fall.

ORGANIZER V. B. WILLIAMS received a peremptory call to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 23. As he had returned from Wheeling, West Virginia, but a short time before, it will be understood how arduous a position he occupies. The difficulty at Pittsburgh has not been explained as yet.

MR. J. M. IVES, formerly in business at 293 Dearborn street, is now connected with the firm of Montague & Fuller. Mr. Ives has wide experience in the wants of the trade in the line of binders' machinery, and will very materially aid in extending the already large business of the house he is now with.

IN the biography of the foremen that appeared in the September issue of THE INLAND PRINTER the statement was made that Herbert Preston, foreman of the *Times*, became a member of No. 16 in 1888. This does Mr. Preston an injustice, as he was a member of the union at least four years before that date—that is, 1885.

M. H. PAULY, employed in the composing room of THE INLAND PRINTER, joined the ranks of the benedicts on September 9, 1891, on that day being married to Miss Mary A. Gallagher at the west side Jesuit church by Rev. Father Condon. William Mayer, of the *Tribune*, and Miss Lena Geng, also joined their fortunes the following week. Congratulations.

A MATCH game of baseball for $50 between the *Herald* and *Times* September 16 resulted in the victory of the former. The score was 23 to 13. The evening *News* nine won two out of three games with the morning *News* nine the same week. The *Tribune* are the champions of the newspaper league, however, having won the most games and consequently the pennant.

SLASON THOMPSON & CO. have sold all their right, title and interest in and to *America*, the weekly publication, to the Graphic Publishing Company. The new proprietors of the paper think seriously of merging it into the *Graphic*, thus strengthening greatly both publications. What the consideration was is not at present known. By the purchase the Graphic Company acquires a valuable property.

THE Foster-Hynes Company, the new designing and engraving firm, who have recently opened an office in the Commerce building, 14 Pacific avenue, seems to have struck a popular chord, judging from the amount of work they now have in hand. Mr. F. C. Foster, the head of the concern, the originator of the "art fake" craze, that has had such a run the past few years, is too well known to the printers of the world to need an introduction. Mr. R. M. Hynes, the artist of the company, has attained considerable reputation for his original and artistic designs. The new firm deserves success, and will, no doubt, achieve it.

THERE is no danger of any of Chicago's big printing offices collapsing as the Park place building in New York did, resulting in the loss of many lives. Since that time Building Inspector Agnew has been making a thorough investigation of all the printing offices in the city, a work which he has nearly completed. All the buildings were found in a perfectly strong and safe condition, and only a few minor alterations will be made. "I had no reason to expect any other result," said Commissioner O'Neil, "but the heavy machinery used in printing offices will cause a great strain on any building not strongly constructed, and I thought it best to be on the safe side."

CHICAGO is to have a new evening paper. Incorporation papers were issued at Springfield September 19 to Robert Lindholm, Max Polachek and Lawrence P. Boyle. They are backing the new venture. The paper will be called the *Press*. Stanley Waterloo has been named managing editor and L. Waterman will have charge of the business department. The first issue will appear October 1. Union printers will be employed, it is said, with Mr. Will J. Creevy as foreman of the composing room. The paper will be independent in politics, but will be the especial representative of the Personal Rights League, an organization of citizens which has for its purpose the propagation of liberal ideas in government as well as of religion.

A FIRE, on the morning of September 18, broke out in the rear of the building at 175 Monroe street, occupied by Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict on the first floor, by the Jameson-Morse Printing Company on the second floor, on the third floor by the Jefferson Printing Company, and on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors by Blomgren Bros. & Co., electrotypers and engravers. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000. The building is owned by W. J. Jefferson, of the Jefferson Printing Company. It was valued at $50,000, and the damage to it is estimated at between $10,000 and $12,000. Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict have secured temporary quarters at 186 Monroe street, and are in full operation. The other firms will be equipped for business in a short time.

THE celebration of Labor Day, in Chicago, was an undoubted success, some 35,000 men marching. Typographical Union No. 16 made a particularly creditable display, there being considerable emulation among the various chapels as a result of the following communication received from the Hon. J. J. Kern, city attorney:

> In anticipation of the exercises to be had on Labor Day by the different organizations of the city, I have in mind the presentation of a banner emblematic of the fraternal relationship existing between the members of the various chapels of the union. Having been one of the organizers of the stereotypers' union, which is an allied member of the typographical union, I take great pleasure in presenting this banner as a token of my esteem, and I ask that your committee hand it to the chapel making the finest display on that day in the procession. I hope it will always remind them of the necessity of maintaining a sentiment of good fellowship and coöperation, which should exist between those engaged in any industry.

The awarding judges selected were Col. W. P. Rend, Judge Barnum and John M. Smyth, who reviewed the parade from the Lake street balcony of the Tremont House. The *Tribune* chapel won the trophy, which was presented by Mr. Kern, September 16, in a neat speech.

A PROJECT for the erection of a building to be devoted to the uses of local trade papers will be carried out by Richard S. Gunning. He has leased fifty feet, west front, on Third avenue, 200 feet north of Harrison street. This land is owned by William M. Patterson, and is leased for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $4,000 for the first five years and $4,500 for the remainder of the term. A New York man, who is interested with Mr. Gunning, is negotiating for the lease of 23½ feet adjoining. On this site,

73½ by 101½ feet, it is proposed to erect a building devoted to printing and publishing interests. The building will be ten stories and basement, of pressed brick, thoroughly fireproof. The main floor will be about two feet below the line of the sidewalk and will be for heavy printing presses. The three upper floors will have small presses and the other floors will be divided off for offices according to the requirements of each firm. This office space will be sold to each firm by the square foot for a ninety-nine years' term, each concern paying for the same proportionately as the building progresses. When the building is completed each firm will get a ninety-nine years' lease of the space they take fully paid up for ninety-nine years.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PAPER-BOX factory was recently started in Lansing, Michigan, Lenty & Distin being the proprietors.

THE Judd Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, is pushing the work on its new building and expects to occupy it November 1.

GEORGE D. KING, Oswego, New York, has secured two patents, one on a machine for forming hollow ware from pulp and one on a pulp molding machine.

A. W. EATON, treasurer of the Hurlbut Paper Company at South Lee, Massachusetts, has purchased a building site on South street, Pittsfield, and will erect a residence thereon.

JOHN FORSYTHE, formerly employed by the Whiting Paper Company, but more recently superintendent of the Agawam Paper Company's mill at Mittineaque, Massachusetts, has accepted a similar position with the Shattuck & Babcock Company at De Pere, Wisconsin.

THE Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company, South Lee, Massachusetts, is experimenting with photograph paper. This paper has never been successfully made in this country. The experiments are said to cost about $1,000 each. Photograph paper is now made in Sweden and Scotland.

THE Whiting Paper Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reports a satisfactory business. Its sales of fine linens and ledgers have increased largely over last year. This company has issued a new sample book of textile bond papers. The book is very neatly gotten up and the title is handsomely printed in embossed and bronzed lettering.

THE contract has been awarded for the Parsons Paper Company's new stock house to be erected at Holyoke, Massachusetts. The building will be 40 by 60 feet, four stories high, and the present stock house will have three stories added to it. The machine room will also have a new roof put on, and several new screens and some new dryers will also be put in.

E. & S. MAY PAPER COMPANY, of Lee, Massachusetts, has been improving its mill property this season. A new machine has been put in, and improvements generally made about the mill. The May Paper Company was fortunate in securing the service of Frank Hollister as superintendent, who has greatly increased the product of the mill and improved upon the quality of its papers.

THE James M. Willcox Paper Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has a handsome cane made by the Delaware Hard Fiber Company, of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Willcox had it finished by a cane maker. It has a buckthorn handle and is beautifully polished. It is difficult to make the lay observer believe that it is made of paper. Everybody who sees it and discovers its composition wants it.

COGHLAN'S Holyoke (Mass.) Steam Boiler and Iron Works are very busy, especially on rotary and steam boilers and penstocks for paper mills. Since the death of Mr. Coghlan last spring the business has been carried on and will be continued by the estate, under the management of T. H. Sears, who has been with the establishment for twenty-one years, and the manager of late years. Customers are cared for in all respects as formerly.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

PORTLAND, Oregon, has a new weekly dramatic paper called the *Review*.

MR. WEB WILDER has sold his Brown county (Kan.) *World* to Ewing Herbert.

THE offices of the Portland (Ore.) *Sunday Mercury* have been refitted and enlarged.

THE Niles (Mich.) *Democrat* has been purchased by W. F. Ross, who has changed the name to the Niles *Recorder*.

THE *Evening Capital*, published in the ancient city of Annapolis, issues a weekly now in addition to its regular daily issue.

THE *Argus-News*, Crawfordsville, Indiana, has changed hands. S. M. Coffman, a former proprietor, but more recently of Joplin, Missouri, is the purchaser.

H. M. TRUSSELL, publisher of the Big Rapids (Mich.) *Current* for the past eight years, has retired, and is succeeded by F. M. Vawter from Indiana.

AMONG the new weeklies the *Period*, of Atlanta, Georgia, claims attention by its bright and spicy literary style. The numerous half-tone engravings are full of character.

THE *Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, Maryland, has established a branch office in London, England, having recently sent over a member of its staff for that purpose.

THE first number of the Hagerstown (Md.) *Gazette*, a new democratic morning paper, appeared a couple of weeks ago, the publishers and proprietors being Messrs. P. A. Witmer and F. J. Halm.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* became a 3-cent paper about the first of the year, and it is reported now that the reduction in price has proved so advantageous that a further reduction to two cents is being seriously considered.

IT is announced that Col. W. F. Switzler, of the Columbia (Mo.) *Statesman*, is soon to be married to a rich widow in Washington, California. Switzler understands the importance of his proposed step, as he is 77 years of age.

THE publishers of *Puck*, the well-known comic paper, have been granted space 50 by 100 feet, for a building on the Exposition grounds, in which to show fully every detail of the process of editing and publishing a humorous paper.

THE souvenir edition of the Bement *Register*, published by Messrs. Curry & Burks, at Bement, Illinois, contains a brief sketch of the early history of Illinois and Piatt county in particular, and is well and clearly printed in magazine form.

COL. CHARLES E. SEARS, who was the founder of the *Post*, of Louisville, Kentucky, but who has been running the *Big Stone Post*, at Big Stone Gap, Virginia, for several years, is back to his first love, he having secured a controlling interest in the paper.

THE Mishawaka *Democrat* is a new candidate for popular approval of Mishawaka (Ind.) citizens. Its initial appearance was in July, and it already has a generous subscription list. William P. O'Neill, formerly of South Bend, is the editor and publisher.

EDITOR E. L. TWOMBLY, of South Berwick, Maine, has sold his paper, the South Berwick *Life*, and printing office to Mr. George F. Plaisted, of York, and contemplates making a tour around the world, after which he will resume journalistic work in a western city.

R. COUPLAND HARDING'S valuable little monthly *Typo*, devoted to the interests of printing, bookselling, stationery and kindred trades, and the only paper of its class published in New Zealand, increases in interest with each issue. Its able criticism of new type faces is a marked feature.

THE annual premium number of the *Youth's Companion*, to be issued October 29, will have an edition of 625,000 copies; the Thanksgiving number, 525,000; the Christmas holiday number, 550,000, and the New Year's number, 575,000. The publishers

expect that the regular weekly circulation will exceed half a million copies during 1892. For the premium edition, 150 tons of paper will be required, and when ready for mailing there will be fifty wagon-loads of sixty sacks each, every sack weighing 100 pounds.

W. D. PRATT, as publisher of the Logansport (Ind.) *Journal*, has been succeeded by the Logansport Journal Company. The officers are A. R. Shroyer, president; A. Hardy, vice-president; S. B. Boyer, treasurer; W. R. Small, secretary. Mr. Small is also business manager, and W. S. Wright, managing editor.

THE New York *Herald*, which has had the name of James Gordon Bennett "standing solitary and alone" on the first column of the editorial page since the first number of the paper was issued, has made a departure in this regard. The names of the business manager, night editor and city editor now appear. The men of Gotham want to know if this is generosity or independence on the part of Mr. Bennett.

ESTHETIC BOSTON.

On Cambridge street, near Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, a sign is placed reading as follows :

PLEASE NOT TO WALK
ON THE PLANTED GROUND.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, issued during the past month, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each :

M. Jacobs, New York, N. Y., automatic feed attachment for presses.

J. W. Eggleston, Minneapolis, Minn., printer's gauge-pin.

R. Clarke, Galveston, Tex., imposition furniture for printers' use.

H. Lee, New York, N. Y., plate-printing machine.

E. P. Mowers, St. Paul, Minn., printer's quoin.

J. Mullaly and L. L. Bullock, New York, N. Y., printing plate.

B. W. Gillis, Washington, D. C., assignor of one-half to M. C. Foss, Newport, N. H., printer's take-marker or galley attachment.

H. G. Bender, assignor of one-half to J. Grether, Akron, Ohio, printing machine (reissue).

J. L. Cox, assignor to Duplex Printing Press Company, Battle Creek, Mich., printing press.

S. G. Goss, assignor to Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill., delivery apparatus for printing presses.

W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J., stopping and reversing mechanism for printing presses.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: W. L. Smith, of the Wilton-Smith Company, printers, Detroit, Mich.; Bion Wilson, secretary Lakeside Press, Portland, Me.; H. F. Dorwin, business manager *State Journal*, Springfield, Ill.; John B. Berkeley, with Reflector Printing Company, Norwalk, Ohio; G. H. Gardner, local editor *Republican*, Unionville, Mo.; George W. Mason, *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, Pa.; James T. Roney, manager Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, Bloomington, Ill.; J. P. Carson, president Detroit Photo-Tint and Engraving Company, Detroit, Mich.; Alfred L. Massina, of A. H. Massina & Co., publishers, Melbourne, Australia; Frank W. Bailey, publisher and proprietor *Bulletin*, Chillicothe, Ill.; James Kinloch, mayor, Chillicothe, Ill.; Louis Theyson, of Frederick H. Levey & Co., New York; H. L. Bullen, manager eastern branch Hamilton Manufacturing Company, New York.

AUTHOR'S NOTES.

THE Lawrence (Kan.) *Gazette*, a weekly publication, issues a full-fledged novel with each edition.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S personal memoirs of her husband, under the title of "Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him," begin in the October issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

THE September issue of the *Century* magazine contained an excellent article on "Country Newspapers" from the pen of Mr. Ed. Howe, editor of the Atchison (Kan.) *Daily Globe*. Mr. Howe is gaining deserved celebrity as an author and publisher. In addition to his crisp little daily, he issues a publication entitled "*Howe's Quarterly*," and is making good headway with it.

A ST. PETERSBURG journal recently had translated and published a novel by Karamsen without the author's consent and without indemnifying him in any way. Karamsen took offense at such proceedings and sued the journal for 2,000 roubles damages, and the tribunal which tried the case gave the decision that a translation is an original work and requires neither the permission of the author nor any indemnity whatsoever.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S new novel, written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier for the *Century*, is entitled "The Naulahka; a Tale of West and East." It is a story of America and India. The principal characters live in a "booming" Colorado town, where the story opens, but the scene quickly shifts to the court of an Indian maharajah, whither the hero and the heroine journey to meet with most varied experiences. The story will begin in the November *Century*.

RUDOLPH CRONAU, the eminent author and scientist of Leipsic, Germany, has tendered to the World's Exposition his extensive collection of paintings, sketches and photographs, representing scenes in the life of Columbus, and places visited by Columbus during his voyages to the new world. Dr. Cronau has spent a great part of his life in the study of early American history, and has published a work on the subject, based entirely upon his personal investigations.

TRADE NOTES.

CRANSTON PRINTING PRESS COMPANY have removed their Boston office from 54 Oliver street to 109 Purchase street.

REED & DE MARIA, printers, 58 Griswold street, Detroit, Michigan, have dissolved partnership, C. H. De Maria succeeding to the business.

ROBERT O. BOYD, the ink hustler, is now at 4 Jacobson Block, Denver, and would be glad to see or hear from his friends wanting ink or rollers.

E. A. SWOPE, Portland, Oregon, has sold his job office to Mr. Beach, who was formerly proprietor of the Lakeview *Examiner*, of Lakeview, Oregon.

G. A. GOODALL, printer, of Campello, a suburb of Brockton, Massachusetts, has made an assignment to John Carter & Co., paper dealers, for the benefit of his creditors.

W. M. LINN, of the Wapakoneta (Ohio) *Times*, has sold a half-interest in the printing office to H. C. Settlage, and the business will be conducted under the firm name of the Times Printing Company.

JAMES ENNIS & Co. have resumed the printing business at 13 MacNab street north, Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Ennis has had large experience in his trade in Hamilton, being formerly of Ennis & Cook, and with the fully equipped office now secured will, no doubt, meet with great success.

LOUIS THEYSON, outside man for Fred'k H. Levey & Co. ink makers, New York, who recently called on THE INLAND PRINTER, reports trade in his line in a flourishing condition, and goods of his firm in great demand. If the ink business is in this state then printing must be "picking up."

H. C. HANSEN, 24 and 26 Hawley street, Boston, Massachusetts, has secured a patent on an attachment for a typecasting machine,

which overcomes the trouble always experienced by founders arising from the cooling of the metal while passing from the melting pot to the mold. It is easily applied to any machine, and Mr. Hansen claims to have greatly improved the product of his own foundry by its use.

THE Correspondent Show Printing House, of Piqua, Ohio, has received many compliments on the manner in which the 1891 catalogue of the Favorite Stove & Range Company was printed. Mr. Hemsteger, proprietor of the Correspondent company, makes it a point to turn out none but perfect work.

THE stock of the Denver Printers' Roller Company has been sold to Charles N. Knowles, and the agency of the Queen City Printing Ink Company has been transferred to that gentleman. The offices of both companies are now at Mr. Knowles' store, 1543 Blake street, Denver, and W. J. Kalus is superintendent of the roller and ink business.

THE Wilton-Smith Company, printers, which has been located for several years on Woodward avenue, Detroit, has secured larger and more commodious quarters at 11 Atwater street, west, and now has one of the best equipped offices in the city. E. D. Jones is president, W. L. Smith vice-president and manager, and H. L. Wilton secretary-treasurer.

H. P. HALLOCK & Co. succeed H. P. Hallock at Omaha, Nebraska, as dealers in printing machinery and printers' supplies, and have removed to 1013 Howard street, where they carry a full line of type, inks, presses, cutters, etc. The firm has taken the name of Atlantic-Pacific Typefoundry, and keep in stock the type of Palmer & Rey, of San Francisco, and all the patented faces of the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis.

"DOUBLES" very often bob up when we least expect them. THE INLAND PRINTER has had word from Mr. R. M. Scranton, of J. A. Scranton & Son, proprietors of the *Republican* of Scranton, Pennsylvania, that he has not opened a job office in Alliance, Ohio, as we informed our readers under "Trade Notes" in the August number. This may be true, but R. M. Scranton has opened a job office in Alliance, Ohio, just the same.

R. E. HICKS, editor and manager of the Kansas City *Grocer*, asks us to correct a paragraph in the September issue of this journal in which the statement is made that the publication, with which he is connected, is the property of the Gregory Grocery Company, and that it is issued by the publishing house of S. F. Woody. This is incorrect. The Kansas City *Grocer* is the property of the Grocer Publishing Company, R. E. Hicks and G. B. Newcomb comprising the company. Our correspondent, who furnished the item, has made an error which we take pleasure in amending.

THE Tradesman Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in a neat circular exhibits a clipping taken from a recent issue of the *British Printer*, reading as follows: "A steel-plate business card from the Tradesman Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S. A., is a capital specimen of the class of work they turn out — the design effective, the lettering elegant, the lining clear and sharp and the printing admirable." This is "nuts" to the Tradesman Company, as our British friends would say, and they comment on it thus: "The 'joke' is that the work is by our photo-tint process, while steel-plate produces the finest and most expensive stationery, but costing several times what our work does. If this method is so deceptive in appearance to a journal claiming to be the leading publication in its line in Great Britain, Michigan cannot be so far behind the times, even if she is 'out West somewhere.'"

WHAT is said to be the largest order for type ever given by the government printing office, and, in fact, the largest ever given to any typefoundry, was recently executed by George Bruce's Son & Co., of No. 13 Chambers street, proprietors of Bruce's New York Typefoundry. The contract for the type was signed on March 30 last, and called for 50,000 pounds of nonpareil, 43,000 of brevier, 69,000 of long primer, 16,000 of english and 3,300 of pica, making a total of 181,300 pounds of type. The contract specified that the delivery was to be on or before September 1. The order was executed to the satisfaction of the public printer on August 29, three days ahead of time, the officials expressing themselves as pleased at the promptness of the delivery.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR., manufacturer of photo-engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, typefounding and printers' supplies and machinery, 303-305 North Third street, St. Louis, Missouri, makes the following announcement: "We take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that a decision has been rendered in the United States Court in the engraving plate case pending against us for several years. The judge has declared the broad claims of the patent to be invalid, and in consequence we can now supply our plates with a guarantee that we infringe on no patents."

OUR New Zealand correspondent in a recent letter says: "There is an inquiry among process engravers and photo-lithographers in New Zealand for 'screens' for their particular work, and I have been requested, as the correspondent of THE INLAND PRINTER, to devote a paragraph on the subject in my letter. I would draw the attention of dealers in process goods to New Zealand as a field for their wares, and point out two ways of getting at us — (1) either by advertisement in THE INLAND PRINTER; or (2) by circular. As a start, I am sure the New Zealand government would buy screens of the following sizes: 8½ by 6½ inches, 8 by 10 inches, 12 by 10 inches and 16 by 16 inches. The address I would suggest to dealers is, 'The Government Photo-Lithographer, Wellington, New Zealand.'"

TYPOTHETÆ NOTES.

THE employers of Melbourne, Australia, have formed themselves into a society known as the "Printers' Overseers and Managers Association," at whose meetings papers dealing with interesting trade matters are discussed.

IT has been customary on the Australian continent for trades to publish the names of non-unionists in their circulars in black type, drawing the attention of those interested thereto. A test case was brought before the High Court during last August, and the judge gave his decision that even though the circulars were privately circulated, yet the publishing of blacklists was a punishable offense. This particularly and conspicuously affects the *Australian Typographical Journal*.

THE San Francisco Typothetæ held a meeting August 5 and adopted a new scale of prices for brief and transcript work. Heretofore the prices for such printing have been sadly cut up, and the establishment of a uniform rate is a good move. The prices per page are as follows:

Pica, leaded, 25 to 30 copies, less than 200 pp. and over 16 pp	$ .90
Pica, solid, 25 to 30 copies, less than 200 pp. and over 16 pp	.95
Small pica, leaded, 25 to 30 copies, less than 200 pp. and over 16 pp	1.10
Small pica, solid, 25 to 30 copies, less than 200 pp. and over 16 pp	1.15
Extras, 25 copies	.10
Less than 16 pp., pica	1.00
Less than 16 pp., small pica	1.20
Over 200 pp., pica	.80
Over 200 pp., small pica	1.00

Cover to be counted as two pages.

THE St. Louis Typothetæ, at its last monthly meeting, September 11, had under discussion the practice now, and for some time past, prevalent on the part of dealers in printing materials, machinery, paper, etc., of selling goods to parties secured by lien on their plant, and withholding the same from the public records. This was believed to be a reprehensible practice; and as expressing its condemnation the typothetæ unanimously adopted the following resolution, and directed that a copy thereof be sent to the local typothetæ throughout the country, and to dealers in printers' supplies generally:

Resolved, That the St. Louis Typothetæ condemns as repugnant to sound business principles the taking of liens upon property *and withholding the same from record;* and to make more effective our sense of the injury which such practices are calculated to work, we consider that our members would be justified in withdrawing patronage from all parties guilty of the evil complained of.

EVANGELINE.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from etching print, by the F. A. Ringler Company, 26 and 28 Park Place, New York. (See the other side of this sheet.)

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION

TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11x14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price $2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

F. A. RINGLER CO.,

Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes.

21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET,
26 & 28 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.

(See Plate on other side.)

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

Boston newspaper compositors are in a ferment over the arrival in that city of almost all the members of the striking staff of the New York *Recorder's* composing room, who struck without consulting the executive, and as a consequence had their frames filled with other union men.

William B. Eckert submitted his application for admission to the Childs-Drexel Printers' Home recently to the Philadelphia Union. He is seventy-three years old, is one of the charter members of No. 2, and has been its president fifteen consecutive terms. His application, which the union indorsed, is said to be the first made for admission to the Home.

New York reporters are talking about a union, with the object of insuring equal pay and permanent employment. There is a drawback, however—those with the biggest incomes don't want to go into it, and without them it cannot succeed. The *Sun* is the only New York paper that pays its reporters salaries. They begin on $15 a week and work up. In Boston salaries are the rule except on the *Herald*.

An interesting war of words has been in progress the last three months in all the French typographical journals over the question as to which is the proper part of a book to place the table of contents, the beginning or the end. Each side of this question has its exponents, and the arguments on both sides are numerous and apparently logical. Authors and prominent literary men have taken a hand in the controversy, and there is no telling how it will finally be decided.

Announcement is made of the retirement of W. V. McKean, for a quarter of a century the editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Mr. McKean, it appears, has given up editorial drudgery on his own volition. He is to have hereafter a snug berth upon Mr. Childs' pay-roll, with the privilege of doing just as little work as he chooses. Mr. Childs has concluded to be hereafter known as the editor-in-chief of the *Ledger*, a function which has really been his since the newspaper passed under his control.

The *American Art Printer* for August, the first number of the fifth volume, contained as a supplement a reproduction from a photograph of the celebrated painting by Felix Ehrlich entitled "The Prayer." Messrs. Bartholomew & Peckham are to be congratulated on their etching, indeed the printing and etching do justice to the beauty of the subject. The presswork is below standard, otherwise, in many of the pages. Is it possible that Brother Kelly is so busy throwing stones that he has fallen over himself?

The permanent departments of the government printing offices of Australia are weak spots in the printerian organism of unionism, owing to the feeling that protection is not needed. This feeling has a damaging effect upon the casual workers in these offices, so that a recent event in the government office has been an interesting topic of conversation with those outside the pale of state. The *Hansard* staff formed themselves into a companionship and drew up a set of chapel rules, one of which made it imperative that any one working on *Hansard* should be a member of the typographical society. The rules were submitted to the acting government printer, Mr. Chapman, and the particular society rule was not only conceded, but the whole rules were passed.

The whole trend of public sentiment is in the direction of an enlargement of the rights and privileges of labor. Organization has been the agency of its emancipation. So long as men could only act as individuals they were absolutely within the power of corporations and the employing class. Now, through the equalization of power, neither can call the other master. In organization labor has found its shield and buckler. Agitation has enlarged its influence and bettered its condition. Legislation has remedied its grievances. The chasm between the two great forces, which are natural allies, is gradually narrowing. Capital shows a freer disposition to make due concessions, and labor, by urging its claims with temperance and moderation, is marching from victory to victory. Chicago, which has witnessed the fiercest industrial contests between capital and labor in this country, exhibits today, in the very crisis of its greatest undertaking, the construction of the World's Fair, more pacific and harmonious relations between the two vital forces than at any former period of its history. Arbitration, mutual concession, peaceful discussion have superseded the violent methods of the strike and the lockout. Public sentiment rejoices in this marvelous progress, as enhancing the prosperity and contentment of the masses and the welfare of the state.—*Chicago Graphic*.

In connection with the Piedmont Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, October 19 to November 7, 1891, a printer's contest is announced for the printers of Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, North and South Carolina and Georgia. Prizes to the value of about $600 will be awarded, and among them volume VIII of The Inland Printer, contributed by the Inland Printer Company, will not be the least. Railroad fare has been arranged for at one cent a mile. The committee of arrangements is constituted as follows: George W. Wilson, foreman Constitution Job Office; M. T. LaHatte, foreman Atlanta *Journal*; Joseph D. Deihl, Atlanta Label Works; Charles P. Bedingfield, Atlanta *Journal*; G. W. Morgan, Atlanta *Herald*; John A. Gorman, Atlanta *Constitution*; M. M. Hill, foreman Sisson's Job Office; L. H. Ellett, Franklin Publishing House. The idea is an admirable one.

OBITUARY.

Bert J. Bailie, an old subscriber of The Inland Printer, died at Sarnia, Ontario, recently.

The death of Joseph O. Abdell, a member of Norfolk Typographical Union, No. 32, is announced.

Daniel A. Appleton died at Buffalo, New York, on August 21, aged twenty-seven years, of typhoid fever. He had been there but six weeks, depositing a Baltimore card. His remains were sent to his home at Akron, Erie county, New York, for interment.

In the death of Theodore F. Bristol, who for the past ten years has been the city editor of the *Post*, of Louisville, Kentucky, journalism has lost one of its brightest and most conscientious members. Mr. Bristol was one of the few men who have occupied similar positions that numbered his friends by the extent of his acquaintances.

J. M. Jacobs, the editor and proprietor of the *Western Jeweler*, died at his home at 163 Thirty-fourth street, Chicago, Ill., September 18, after a brief illness. He was 28 years of age and one of the most successful of the young trade journalists of this city. He married a Miss Isaacs five months ago, and while upon his wedding trip was called home by the death of his father.

On August 29, Cornelius F. Larkin died at his home in Elgin, Illinois, of catarrhal consumption. He was formerly employed in the Chicago Newspaper Union office, and No. 16 has lost a good printer and an honorable man. He had been ailing for several years, and had been confined to his bed since June 1. He was popular, and his many friends in and out of printerdom will learn of his demise with much regret. He was born at Rutland, Vermont, January 24, 1849.

A feeling tribute to the memory of Morris Davis, a member of Typographical Union, No. 21, is given in the *Pacific Union Printer* for September. Mr. Davis died at Reno, Nevada, on August 28, aged thirty-two. We quote from our contemporary: "He was a member of Amity Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, having been initiated only a few months ago. He was noted for his steady habits and attention to daily duties, bearing himself always with easy content and greeting all with a friendly smile. His was a genial nature, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and the sympathy of the community goes out to his sorrowing parents in their grief. He leaves a father and mother, a sister and two brothers, who will mourn while they miss a dutiful son and loving brother. On account of the diphtheria, of which Mr. Davis died, it was deemed expedient to have the interment of the most private character, and he was buried in the Jewish cemetery at Reno

without any ostentatious display. Poor Morris! He has finished his task in this life and solved the unseen beyond. Peace to his ashes."

At a meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, held August 16, 1891, the following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, By a decree of fate the hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst Louis H. Jullien, an esteemed and zealous member of this union;

Resolved, That in his death this union has lost one of its most useful and respected members, one who has endeared himself to us by his energy and fidelity to the duties assigned him, and who, during his years of service, always proved himself to be an earnest advocate and friend of the principles of unionism.

Resolved, That his stanch and earnest advocacy of whatever he believed to be right, his high social qualities, his steadfast adherence to friends, made his influence for good to be widely felt in our organization, and to those who knew him best his death gives cause for great sorrow.

Resolved, That to his family and relatives, in the visitation of the relentless scythe of death, which no human hand can stay, cutting him down in the flower of manhood and zenith of mental vigor, this union tenders its sympathy in their hour of bereavement in the loss of a husband and father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the union, a copy sent to the *Typographical Journal* and *Union Printer*, and an engrossed copy sent to the family of the deceased.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Art in Advertising says: "There is a millionaire in Detroit who manufactures imitation proprietary medicines, even to the fac simile labels. He has grown rich on the product of other men's brains."

Mr. James P. Burbank, in charge of the electrotype and catalogue printing departments of Golding & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, was married on September 3 at Cotuit, Massachusetts, to Miss Annie Louise Fish.

The talantograph, a new invention in telegraphy, promised by Professor Elisha Gray, undertakes a wonderful revolution in telegraphy. It reproduces a wired message at the receiving point in perfect fac simile as to handwriting, including erasures, interlineations, etc., with any other eccentricities usual in a manuscribing age. Matter is transmitted at the writer's ordinary speed, while, as promised, the receiving instrument, if preferred, can be made to enlarge or diminish the proportions of what is being sent, whether it be handwriting, diagrams or drawings. Professor Gray has the reputation of a non-boaster, and points out that the electric age is only in a juvenile stage as yet. Mr. Edison and he should join forces.

A preliminary meeting of journalists from all parts of New Zealand was held in Wellington early in August, at the invitation of the sub-editor of the Dunedin *Star* (Mr. M. Cohen), to consider a proposal, emanating from the South, for the formation of an institute of journalists for New Zealand somewhat on the lines of the English and Victorian Institutes. Mr. Rous Marten was in the chair, and among those present were the Hon. W. P. Reeves (speaker of the House and proprietor Ashburton *Mail*), Mr. W. J. Steward (Lyttelton *Times*), and Mr. Carncross (Luapeka paper), M. H. R.'s. A resolution was passed affirming the desirableness of forming an institute, and a provisional committee was appointed to prepare a draft constitution.

Among numerous instances of George W. Childs' generosity to his employés, John A. Cockerill, in the Chicago *Herald* of September 20, gives the following: "Mr. Childs told me of a compositor who worked on the *Ledger* and who was said to be dying of consumption twenty years ago. 'His physician came to me,' he said, 'and insisted that the man must be sent away. I gave orders that he was to be relieved of all work, but that his weekly wages were to be paid so long as he was able to sign the pay-roll. That's twenty years ago, and the poor fellow was here and signed the roll last Saturday. He has not done a particle of work from that day to this, but I know that he is alive, though a confirmed invalid.' When the old negro janitor of the Ledger Building died a few years ago, he left a widow who was much distressed at the sad outlook. 'When she came to see me,' said Mr. Childs, 'to tell me that she had no means, I stepped to the safe, took out a life insurance policy on her husband, which I had been carrying for ten years, handed it to her, and then gave her all the towel washing for the Ledger Building. You may well imagine that she went away in improved spirits.' Mr. Childs says that he has only been deceived a few times by men who have enjoyed his confidence and bounty, but that the pleasure which he has derived from the good done the truly appreciative and grateful ones has counterbalanced them a thousand-fold. Mr. Childs' bounty to his workmen, his fatherly care for his editors and reporters, his generous contributions to every good cause, and, above all, his private charities, make him the one American newspaper owner whom I delight to honor."

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

The next business meeting of the California Press Association will be held in San Francisco on October 5. An excursion to Shasta Mineral Springs over the Oregon railroad will follow. The sleeping car accommodations and transportation for members and their wives will be supplied free. A fine programme has been arranged for the occasion. This meeting will probably be the most enjoyable of any yet held by the association.

The Oregon Press Association held its fifth annual session in the city of Astoria, on August 28, 29 and 30. The officers elected are as follows: A. Noltner, president; J. B. Eddy, first vice-president; F. S. Harding, second vice-president; Ira L. Campbell, third vice-president; W. J. Snodgrass, fourth vice-president; Mrs. W. J. Plymale, fifth vice-president; E. C. Pentland, secretary; O. P. Mason, treasurer; A. Lozier, sergeant-at-arms.

We acknowledge the receipt of the "Proceedings of the Wisconsin Press Association, 1891," printed at the office of Secretary F. W. Coon, Edgerton, Wisconsin, the mechanical execution of which is in harmony with its interesting contents. An announcement is enclosed of the annual outing for 1891. The members will meet in Chicago on Monday, October 12, for a trip "through the most historic and interesting portions of the Sunny South."

The members of the Boston Suburban Press Association visited Nahant on September 24, and were the guests of Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge, at his estate in Eastern Point. The trip down the harbor was made early in the forenoon on the steamer Frederick de Bary, and Mr. Lodge enlivened the party at the Nahant wharf. After wandering about the grounds and rocky shores of the congressman's estate for several hours, a lunch was served in a stone billiard hall at the edge of the cliffs, and then barges were taken for Lynn. Arrived at the city of shoes, a committee of the Lynn Press Club took the editors in charge and showed them about the city in electric cars, supplied through courtesy of the Lynn & Boston Railroad Company. Much interest was taken in the inspection of the office of the Lynn *Daily Item*, which is in a light and roomy building erected since the great fire. The evening was spent at the Point of Pines, where Manager Poevek, of the Hotel Pines, served one of the fish dinners for which the house is renowned, and which is almost worth a trip from Chicago to obtain.

RECIPES.

Aquafortis, applied to the surface of steel, produces a black spot; on iron the metal remains clean. The slightest vein of iron or steel can be readily detected by this method.

How to Destroy the Effects of Acids on Clothes.—Dampen as soon as possible, after exposure to the acid, with spirits of ammonia. It will destroy the effect immediately.

How to Make Writing Look Old.—Take one dram of saffron and infuse it into one-half pint of ink. Warm it over a gentle fire, and anything written with it will turn yellow and old looking.

How to Clean Glass.—It often happens that glass vessels become stained or receive an unsightly deposit or crust which is

difficult to remove by rubbing or scouring. The best way to remove such stains is to wash the glasses with a little dilute muriatic acid. This will effectually erase the deposit and brighten the glass.

To Give Dark Inks a Bronze or Changeable Hue.— Dissolve 1½ pounds gum shellac in one gallon sixty-five per cent alcohol or cologne spirits for twenty-four hours. Then add 14 ounces aniline red. Let it stand a few hours longer, when it will be ready for use. Add this to good blue, black or other dark ink as needed in quantities to suit, when, if carefully done, they will be found to have a rich bronze or changeable hue.

How to Improve Mucilage.—Almost all mucilages become so dry and hard after a time that papers, etc., which have been cemented by them to polished surfaces crack and fall off. To prevent this, dissolve a little brown sugar in the mucilage. This will strengthen the adhering qualities of any mucilage, as will also the addition of a drop or two of glycerine. But care must be taken not to add too much of the latter, as it would prevent the mucilage drying sufficiently.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

Sanders Bros. Company, New York City. Advertising booklet. The idea is of merit.

E. Burr Williams, Dunlap, Iowa. Specimens of society printing of a high quality.

B. F. Harb, Anderson, Indiana. Specimens of general work well and tastefully executed.

E. Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri. An assortment of general printing neatly and cleanly executed.

The Republican Company, Rushville, Indiana. Specimens of bookwork, neatly composed and cleanly printed.

Tracy, Gibbs & Co., Madison, Wisconsin. Specimens of general job printing in good taste and neatly and cleanly executed.

Bird F. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Notehead and business circular which show progressive ideas and an ability to improve.

Finley & Hawley, Santa Rosa, California. Collection of society work in tints, colors and bronzes, well and acceptably executed.

Sanders Brothers Company, New York City, New York. Calendar and business card in colors and bronzes, of average excellence.

John B. Judson, Gloversville, New York. Advertising card embossed in gold bronze, and printed in colors and tints. A fine piece of work.

Terwilliger & Peck, New York City. Monthly calendar and advertising blotter combined, the design of which shows considerable originality.

Z. H. Denison, Marshall, Michigan. Business card and letterhead, the presswork on which is defective, and composition and design mediocre.

S. C. Woodruff, *News*, Stromburg, Nebraska. One-sheet Fourth of July poster, chromatic red, blue and green; composition well displayed.

Robinson & Stephenson, Boston, Massachusetts. Advertising booklet entitled "Papa and the Boy." Well set, clearly printed and decidedly "catchy."

Democrat Printing House, Caro, Michigan. Concert programme in colors and bronzes. The designs, composition and presswork are of small merit.

John J. Daly, New York City. A large collection of specimens of general work, of merely average quality, and not up to the standard of those submitted in the past.

Ed. E. Wilson, foreman *Democrat*, Gallatin, Missouri. Specimen of bill and letter heads, business card, poster work, and copy of paper printed in red and blue ink. All of moderate merit. The division of colors on the poster is not well balanced, and the use the Keystone border in the business card is put to shows a disregard of the value of type.

Card for the John Thomson Press Company, executed on Colt's Armory Press by Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio. Unique in design and execution unsurpassed.

Clarence A. Clarke & Co., Meredith, New Hampshire. Business cards and circular in tints and colors. Neat and tasteful and admirably rendered in the presswork.

Rosenau & Newcomer, Baltimore, Maryland. Calendar blotter and business card in tints and colors. Of fair design; the joining of the rules is slightly defective.

The Sparrell Print, Boston, Massachusetts. Book of Specimens for Boston Bureau of Advertising. The designs are effective and the composition and presswork admirably executed.

F. M. Dimond, Winthrop, Minnesota. Notehead and high-school graduates memorial card. The latter is too florid in design and colors, while the composition and presswork is of good quality.

E. P. Rawlings, Memphis, Tennessee. Specimen copy "Head and Hand," organ Le Moyne Institute. The cover design is commonplace, and the execution in all departments below mediocrity.

E. H. Freeman, Los Angeles, California. Samples of embossed work in colors, consisting of cards, circulars and envelopes. The designs show strength and grace, and the execution is of high merit.

Republican Hydraulic Print, Peru, Indiana. Premium list of Miami county fair, September 14 to 18, 1891. The cover design is attractive, and the composition and presswork of fair quality.

A. J. Schweizer, St. Paul, Minnesota. Billhead in colors, tints and bronze. Neat, well executed and attractive; the use of the stipple border as a background is meaningless in an artistic way, however.

Charles E. Eldridge, with C. W. Douglass, Topeka, Kansas. Specimens of society and commercial printing in plain letterpress, tints, colors and bronzes, tasteful in design and well composed and printed.

Devereux & Burt, Asbury Park, New Jersey. A collection of general work, showing well selected type and a thorough knowledge of how to use it to the best advantage. The presswork is excellent.

Charles Perley, Franklinville, New York. Business cards in tints, colors and bronzes, and title-page design for catalogue. The work is artistic in conception and execution, creditable to the house producing it.

Carl E. Goodwin, Moline, Kansas, sample copy of the Moline *Republican* (weekly), which shows that he has the foremanship of a bright and newsy paper. The mechanical department is creditable in all its details.

Edward B. Clark, Greensburg, Virginia. Specimen copy of "Sparks," a journal of social affairs. The make-up and presswork is good, and the brightness of the literary matter renders the title highly appropriate.

Raynor & Taylor, Detroit, Michigan. Programme Nineteenth Stated Meeting, Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., printed in colors and tints. The designs are catchy, and the composition and presswork are of a high grade.

Charles E. May, Forest City, Iowa. Bar Calendar of District Court of Winnebago County, Iowa, with samples of billheads in black, and stock certificate in colors. With the resources at command the work is creditable.

George E. Bryan, Cincinnati, Ohio. Advertising blotter, circular and business card, the work on which shows that Mr. Bryan has a cultured taste, and carries it out in detail in the various departments of his establishment.

The Stanton Printing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Souvenir of Cleveland Light Artillery, which shows the resources

of the composing room to be of wide range, and used to moderate advantage. The presswork in general is capable of improvement, particularly on the numerous half-tones. Taken as a whole the work is striking and attractive.

TALCOTT & WELTY, Valparaiso, Indiana. Firm business card in three colors. We would suggest that where rules are pieced, care should be taken to make them join perfectly. Blue and green of the shades used are not harmonious.

KING & CROMBIE, Lincoln, Nebraska. Specimens of plain letterpress and job printing in tints and colors, which show careful and artistic treatment, and that Messrs. King & Crombie use their well-selected plant to the best advantage.

TEACHENOR & BARTBERGER, Kansas City, Missouri. Firm business card, printed and engraved. The design is graceful, and all its features have a cohesion that marks the work of an artist. The tints used give the whole a chaste and elegant effect.

J. R. RANSOM, JR., Cleburne, Texas. Business card and circular, embossed and in colors. The work is clean, and the press-work of fair quality. There is nothing so effective as a good job of embossing, but when defective the result is disastrous.

COMPANY A, 2d Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have covered themselves with glory in the admission card issued for their grand annual reception, in which illiteracy, bad taste and miserable botchwork are about equally divided.

JAMES WILKINSON, with Robert T. Bibb, Dallas, Texas. Advertising blotters and billheads in tints and colors. The designs are graceful and artistic, the selection of colors tasteful and effective, the composition carefully done, while the presswork is of a good quality.

BULLETIN PRINTING COMPANY, Bloomington, Illinois. Business card in colors, a specimen of "amateur work from pressboard block, carved with pocket knife," and with the exception of the crudity which such work necessarily displays, considerable merit appears in the design and execution.

GUIDE PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, Louisville, Kentucky. Sample booklet entitled "Important," advertising the work of this house. The designs are artistic, the colors and bronzes are used with excellent taste, the composition is without a flaw, and the presswork leaves nothing more to be desired.

WM. C. HOLLISTER & BRO., Chicago. Souvenir of Grand Annual Excursion of Shipping Clerks of Chicago. This brochure of forty pages and cover is printed in brown and blue inks, and is a credit to the taste and care of the firm which produced it. The brown and blue colors on the cover, however, do not harmonize with the green ribbon used to bind the book.

JAMES B. NEIBERT, Lake Charles, Louisiana. An assortment of commercial and general printing from the office of *The American*, the composition of which, taken as a whole, is of good quality; the presswork is fair, though a tendency to run the work too light in color is shown. A specially good cover design is submitted, that of a calendar of Lake Charles College for 1891-2.

E. W. STEPHENS sends us nine specimens, consisting of college catalogues, etc., from his establishment, the Herald Printing & Publishing House, Columbia, Missouri. The work is of a high grade in all departments. J. E. McQuilty, the foreman of the establishment, has displayed good taste and judgment in these specimens, the presswork being particularly good. For the most part printed on coated paper and interspersed with fine half-tones, these pamphlets present a chaste and elegant appearance, creditable to all concerned in their production.

MESSRS. RAITHBY & LAWRENCE, De Montfort Press, Leicester, England, send us Specimen Book No. 6 of letterpress printing compiled by them, in which they show the progress made in the interval since the preceding number. As stated by the publishers, the educational features have been kept well in view. Fifty-one specimens are shown, an understanding of which is aided by an index explaining colors used and how obtained. The work is not only beautiful and artistic, but highly instructive as well. Also, programme and list of sports printed for their last annual "Wayzgoose," showing beauty and finish in the minutest detail.

A. B. MORSE, St. Joseph, Michigan. Embossed, colored and general printing, among them two books treating of Benton Harbor and the pleasure haunts of the Elkhart line, interspersed with elegant photogravures, the work of the Chicago Photogravure Company, of 296 and 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. In all the samples, which range down to a cheap advertising leaflet, the work of a careful, painstaking artist is displayed, the whole of the designs having a cohesion and finish well sustained by the composition and presswork.

A. V. HAIGHT, Poughkeepsie, New York. Programme of Poughkeepsie Commandery Knights Templar Pilgrimage to Saratoga, Seventy-eighth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar, State of New York. The cover design bears the crest of the Order, embossed in gold, black and red between the words "Saratoga" and "Pilgrimage," which are embossed in a light red and a black; the balance of the work neatly set in "geometric" gives it a dainty appearance. The name of the contributor is sufficient to say that the execution is superb.

A FEW SMILES.

OUR COOK — Now ma'am, 'ow will you 'ave the duck today? Will you heat it cold, or shall I 'eat it for you?—*Ex.*

A MAN advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that it will prove highly lucrative to the undertaker.— *Demarara Argosy.*

"IT strikes me that Russian authors have a remarkably venerable and careworn look." "Yes; but then look at the language they have to do their thinking in."—*Washington Post.*

Chicago man (on the lake shore)— Look, Silas; look out there at the beautiful white caps.

Friend (from Indiana, in great alarm)—Where? Where do be the White Caps?—*Ex.*

THE DISCOVERY.

When old Columbus with his ships
About America hovered,
Each Indian maid with sprightly grace
Skipped from the surfy bathing place
And cried, with wonder-stricken face:
"Great Heavens! we're discovered."

— *Chicago Light.*

The "me too" glass-eyed gosling of the Greenville *Argus*, who is being nursed by Granny Harpst of the *Progress*, has exhausted his own intellect, and, in addition to his patent-medicine ads, uses an inch or two of the *Progress* bile and calls it editorial. Great leather! What profundity!—*Mercer Western Press.*

NUPTIAL KNOTS.

"How many knots?" he queried
Of the skipper old and grey,
As they stood on the deck of the steamer,
That beautiful summer day.

And the skipper winked most wisely,
And pointed toward the bow,
Where eight young people were clustered
And spooning — well, you know how.

And he said, "Well, now I reckon
That when we get to shore,
And the minister sees them couples
He'll tie jes' exactly four!"—*Ex.*

THE story of life may be told in a sentence, the punctuation of which runs thus: babyhood, a comma; youth, a semicolon; manhood, a dash; at fifty, a colon; at seventy, a period. Later, an interrogation point.—*Ex.*

UNFORTUNATE.

"You've broken that lecture item off nicely," said the editor to the foreman.

"How so?"

"You've cut off all the names of those present but two, and made me say, 'Scattered through the hall were J. Bronson Smithers and Mrs. Smithers.'"—*Ex.*

VERY DIMINUTIVE.

Managing editor—Look here, I sent you to Newport to write an article on the ladies' bathing dresses.

Reporter—Yes, sir.

"Then what's this item on your expense bill—$30 for a magnifying glass? I didn't send you to study natural history."

"That, sir, was necessary for me to be able to distinguish the dresses."—*Ex.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, not so good; prospects, far from good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15; pressmen, per week, $15.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, not good; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, $20; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, $20. The town has been overrun with tourists. The legislature will convene in special session about January 1, 1892, which will cause printing to pick up some.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The *Tribune* puts on a brevier dress in the near future. At present there is a large supply of extra men on hand.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, fifty-four hours, $15; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. No. 34 agitated the labor day, and the result was a grand parade of all organized labor. About five hundred participated in the parade. There was speaking and a barbecue at the fair grounds. All the stores were closed. The governor responded to one of the toasts.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Trade has picked up only slightly since last report. Labor day a big success.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The last three numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER have been greatly admired here.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $13.50; job printers, per week, $13.50. Labor day celebration was a grand success.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, improving; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12 and $15. Work is picking up now, our colleges having again resumed study. Labor day was observed by the tailors' and carpenters' unions by parade and picnic.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, improving; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14; typesetting-machine hands, per week, $18. Business in job offices is growing better and more men are employed. Secretary-Treasurer J. B. Greenway has resigned, and H. H. Harvey has been elected to fill the vacancy. Labor day was observed in grand style with an immense parade.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work the past summer has been quiet, but expect a good winter, all looking forward for the legislature to go ahead next month.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Labor day celebrated in fine style yesterday. Printers had fine float and banner and sixty-four men out. E. A. Cave, treasurer H. & T. C. Ry., T. J. Baker, employing printer, and Tom C. Swope and W. R. Sinclair of *Post* editorial force, honorary members, were in line.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers per week, $13. There has been more work in this city than for a long time, and also more help. William Wilson, who has held cases on the *Citizen* for something less than 100 years, has started for California.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The labor day parade here was the largest ever turned out, and over two miles long. Ten thousand people listened to the speakers, who were Governor Boies, Mrs. Leas and A. J. Westfall.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12. At times the trade seems to be good and then drops. The typos turned out on labor day in fine style, silk hats, dusters and canes.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $10. Rumor has it that a new morning paper is to be established in this city in the near future.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The *Times* is the only unfair paper in the city, and has ignored a petition of the leading merchants to arbitrate the difficulty with the union, and continues to pay its force of printers twenty per cent less than those journals which recognize the typographical union.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $21. Work has been dull, but is now picking up a little.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Reports from thirty-two offices show: Brisk, five; fair, eight; medium, eight; as usual, four; dull, six. At the last meeting of No. 2, held September 20, William B. Eckert submitted his application for admission into the Childs-Drexel Union Printers' Home.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, fair but quiet; prospects, not alluring; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 to 75 cents; job printers, per week, $20. All "subs" making expenses, while the eastern tourists are turning backward, as early winter is predicted.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, not good; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. No. 90 participated in labor day celebration, turning out with seventy-five men in line. They made a fine appearance, with white beavers and linen dusters, and were complimented by all who saw them.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $21. Trade is very dull.

Seattle, Wash.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; job printers, per week, $21. Labor day was celebrated here in grand style, the typographical union was by far the largest in the parade, marching four abreast and extending one block and a half.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, unchanged; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers per week, $15.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week $10; weekly papers, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $10. Trade has been quite good all summer, and no printer has been out of employment who was willing to work.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, bad; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; without ads., 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, $11. The *World* is arranging to move to new premises on Yonge street near corner of King.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. A large number of "subs" still in this city, and it would be advisable for tourists to steer clear of Utica at present.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents: bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15. News work shows only slight improvement. Jobwork has been much better than for several months past.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Among the reliable paper houses in Boston none stand higher than Pulsifer, Jordan & Co. The reputation of this firm's goods is world-wide. For the best to be obtained in paper, cardboards or envelopes they are headquarters. They give particular attention to making goods to order, and to specialties required by the trade. See page 57.

Becktold & Co., of St. Louis, general book manufacturers, carry a special assortment of designs and letterings and can produce the best line of cases on the shortest notice. The firm does general binding and printing, and is in a position to turn out work promptly. Notice advertisement on page 56, and write them for estimates.

Van Allens & Boughton, makers of the Huber press, have in stock and ready for immediate shipment a number of second-hand presses of various makes, all in good condition, which they will dispose of at prices far below their real value. Write to Mr. H. W. Thornton, western manager, 301 Dearborn street, Chicago, if you need one.

Curtis & Mitchell, manufacturers of type, presses, etc., 15 Federal street, Boston, state that fall trade has started up in good shape. The "Minerva" paper cutter of this house is one of the strongest and most durable cutters for the money made. They are eastern agents for the Chicago foundries. See their advertisement in another part of this number.

The Acme paper cutters, made self-clamping, combined hand and self-clamping, or combined foot and self-clamping, are guaranteed to be perfectly reliable for all classes of work. Their workmanship is the best and the material in them of the most perfect kind. In another part of this issue will be found an illustration of this popular machine.

The Chandler & Price old style Gordon press, with throw-off and depressible grippers, is a press that can be depended on. Its merits have been attested by the many printers now using them. Honesty in their construction is the strong point made by the makers. They are made in sizes from 7 by 11 to 14½ by 22. Ask your dealer for the Chandler & Price press. On page 54 appears a cut of this machine.

C. W. Crutsinger, the old reliable roller maker, of 18 North Second street, St. Louis, Missouri, has largely increased his facilities since moving to new quarters, and has a factory capable of turning out an immense quantity of work, The reputation of the composition put into rollers by Mr. Crutsinger has reached the trade in all parts of the country, as his many orders from the various cities well attest.

The fall specimen sheet of the Keystone typefoundry, of Philadelphia, is out. Among the letters shown in it are Gothic Script, Ancient Gothic, Ancient Gothic No. 2, Æolian Open, Ronde and Lining Gothic Open. Besides these handsome faces all the various Keystone borders are shown, the combinations exhibiting the many possibilities these borders are capable of. The sheet is handsomely printed. Every office should have a copy.

G. Edward Osborn & Co. show in their advertisement this month two specialties of theirs, which are having a large sale and meeting with much favor. The folding galley bracket is convenient, as, when not in use, it can be turned back out of the way. It only needs to be tried to be appreciated. The single measure news stick, with pistol-grip handle, is light, neat, and easy to handle. New novelties for printers may be looked for soon from this firm. They are up with the times.

The Kidder pony press is meeting with decided success wherever introduced. Its makers offer exceptional inducements until November 1 to all parties wishing to put one in. Notice their advertisement on another page.

A novel hanger has just been gotten out by Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, New York. It is a card about 12 by 14 inches in size, in the shape of a keystone, advertising their "Keystone" cutter. The colors are black and red, the whole design being very effective. Forbes Lithographing Company did the work.

Messrs. Cosack & Co., lithographers and publishers of advertising specialties, 90 to 100 Lakeview avenue, Buffalo, New York, send us an assortment of calendars for the year 1892, the great variety of the designs on which make them of value in advertising almost any business. The execution and coloring are most artistic and attractive. The work turned out by this firm is too well-known to make particularizing necessary here. In anything in their line they invariably give satisfaction.

Reliable inks, both printing and lithographic, are to be obtained of the St. Louis Printing Ink Works. Mr. B. Thalmann, the proprietor, takes particular pride in being able to guarantee all the goods sent out by this house. Established in 1869, the company has continued up to the present time in perfecting each year all the various productions of the works, and today it is safe to say that no house places on the market a better line. Ink is not the only manufacture. Varnishes and plate oils are also among the productions. Turn to page 53 for the address and write for catalogue.

A FINE SERIES OF LINING GOTHICS.

The three pages of Lining Gothics presented in another part of this issue, from the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, of Philadelphia, show to the best advantage the many sizes and faces of this most useful letter. All the sizes line perfectly at bottom and all are complete with figures. A handsomer series than these could not be produced. In the lightest faced letter there are eleven sizes of caps and nine of lower case, and in the next heavier and darkest faced we have twelve sizes of caps and eight of lower case. The usefulness of these faces is beyond question. No office is complete without the entire series.

CALENDAR PLATES.

The Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 150 Congress street, Boston, has issued a broadside of calendar specimens showing plates for 1892, made by them. The sheet contains plain and ornate designs for monthly and yearly records, valuable aids to permanent advertising.

A NEW WOOD TYPE CATALOGUE.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, has just issued the largest and most complete specimen book of wood type and borders, reglet, furniture, etc., ever sent out. It contains all the Page Wood Type Company's styles as well as those of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the combination of these two largest concerns in the country giving the new firm the control of all the many beautiful faces made by both houses. The book is about 10 by 12 inches in size, and contains 208 pages. Besides showing all the various sizes and styles of type, the work embraces a complete assortment of end-wood borders, ornamental ends, Japanese corners, society emblems, wood corners, combination borders, wood rule, chromatic borders, perpetual calendar sets, fancy ornaments and flourishes, dashes, indexes, stars, etc., the whole constituting a line of material in wood from which a most perfect outfit can be selected. The Hamilton Company are makers of the Hamilton-Boss Case, and of many specialties in printers' furniture. Reglet cases, wood-type cabinets, cutting sticks, furniture cases, tint blocks, engravers' wood, wood job

sticks, and all articles of this description, are among the goods made and carried in stock. The firm has just established a branch in New York City. The Chicago office, at 327 Dearborn street, in charge of Mr. W. C. Luse, will promptly answer all inquiries, and look after the wants of printers desiring the best to be had in their line.

ARTISTIC TYPE SPECIMENS.

The Dickinson Typefoundry of Boston has printed a ninety-six page pamphlet of their late type faces. It includes many of the most desirable type designs used for artistic printing the country over. The large demand for their Quaint and Erratick series monopolizes the constant output of five casting machines. These series are elegant faces for type effects when used in combination, the open printed over the solid.

BEN-FRANKLIN-GORDON.

Of the many Old Style Gordon job presses now in the market, few compare with the Ben-Franklin-Gordon built by the Johnson Peerless Works. It has the appearance of unusual strength, and its ease of operation and quietness in running are remarkable. The finish is equal to any of the higher-priced machines; in fact it is built with the same care and by the same mechanics that make the "Peerless" presses and paper cutters. Printers will never miss it in buying any machine made by people of such acknowledged reputation for first-class goods as the Johnson Peerless Works of New York or Chicago.

VIRILE AND ERRATICK

Are excellent names typifying the designs in type shown by the Dickinson people of Boston in the present number. Strong and original in their modeling, they are adapted for general use in every range of type printing.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL POSITION" and "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPRESSION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents

BENNETT'S LIGHTNING CALCULATOR — For employing printers, pressmen, hookbinders and stationers; fills a long-felt want; tells at a glance number of sheets paper or cardboard required to cut any number from one to ten thousand pieces. Price 50 cents. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Address B. F. BENNETT, Atlanta, Ga.

ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.—I received volumes of the *Specimen Exchange*. * * The investment is a good one and worth three or four times the price. It seems strange you have to advertise so much to dispose of what you have. It is of peculiar value to working job printers and pressmen.—J. B. Huling, Chicago. Vol. IV complete, unbound sheets, postpaid, for 75 cents.

FOR SALE — A job office and newspaper in Michigan. Earning big money. $4,000. Investigate. "MICHIGAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE — Job office in Chicago, earning big money; central location, cheap rent; bargain; owner wants to leave city. Address O. I. MOFFITT, Room 48, 92 La Salle street, Chicago.

FOR SALE — Job printing office in its second year; good as new; fair business, good reputation and a good future. $1,500 cash, if taken soon. Correspondence solicited. W. G. HOLT, Kansas City, Kan.

FULL and complete instructions on zinc etching, photo-engraving, etc., by Frank J. Cohen. A 38-page pamphlet, giving full information on above topic, will be mailed to any address on receipt of $2. Address THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED — A few copies of the February, 1891, number of THE INLAND PRINTER; will pay 25 cents apiece for them. INLAND PRINTER CO.

WANTED — A second-hand job office. Address L. M. D., Lawrence avenue and Oak street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

WANTED — A man of experience desires a position as foreman or assistant in a good job or newspaper office. At present filling a similar position in an office doing over $100,000 worth of work annually, but will be at liberty after October 10. References given. Address "L. S.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED — Partner, with from $8,000 to $10,000 cash capital, to take an interest in a well-established show printing house. Need practical assistance in management. Address "JACOB," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED — To lease, with view to purchase, a paying newspaper and job office in one of the Southern States. "JOURNALIST," care INLAND PRINTER.

PROOFREADER.

The Brandon Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn., doing a general printing business, which includes jobwork of all kinds, from letterheads to stock catalogues of pedigree, want a good proofreader, one capable of reading proof for technical as well as other errors. The duties of a proofreader will keep him busy about three-fourths of his time. They prefer a man capable of setting type when not engaged at his desk. To a man of that kind a pleasant situation and a fair salary is offered. Please write.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FOR SALE.

An old established, well appointed, live

ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY

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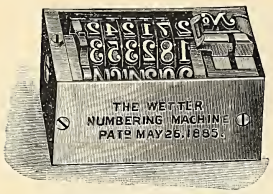

PRINTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

The WETTER CONSECUTIVE NUMBERING MACHINES are covered by the following U. S. Patents:

MAY 26, 1885. OCT. 12, 1886. DEC. 7, 1886. DEC. 13, 1887. DEC. 13, 1887.
AUG. 21, 1888. OCT. 16, 1888. NOV. 5, 1889. APRIL 15, 1890. APRIL 15, 1890.
AND FURTHER PATENTS PENDING.

These different patents embrace every conceivable method of operating numbering machines that are made the height of type, to be used on printing presses without attachments of any kind.

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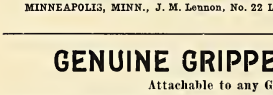

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GEORGE KENNAN

On Russia, have awakened a widespread interest, disclosing as they do many facts in relation to the deplorable condition of people and affairs in that despotic country never before known.

By special arrangement with a gentleman born and educated in Russia (but now a citizen of the United States), who came to this country and learned the printer's trade, and afterward returned and obtained the facts he now relates, THE INLAND PRINTER is enabled to announce that, beginning with the November issue and running through several numbers, it will publish a series of articles on Russia, entitled

AN AMERICAN PRINTER IN RUSSIA,

Giving a startling pen picture of the many difficulties and injustices encountered in publishing a paper, or issuing printed matter of any description there, as well as a general resume of the cruelties and terrorism which beset all inhabitants of the fated domain of the Czar. The facts embodied in this narration are simply personal experiences plainly told, no attempt being made to embellish them with extravagant and untrue statements or flowery language.

These articles will create unusual interest, and make the November and succeeding numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER of special value to printers as well as the general reader. Subscriptions should be placed early.

THE DEATH OF LINCOLN

And the exciting incidents that followed, with the facts regarding the trial and execution of Mary E. Surratt, were graphically told by her counsel, COL. JOHN W. CLAMPITT, in a recent issue of the *North American Review*, and we are pleased to advise our readers that the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will contain a special contribution by that talented writer, entitled

THE INFLUENCE OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION ON LITERATURE.

Col. Clampitt's graceful and forceful English again asserts itself in this charmingly written article.

THE ABOVE, AND NUMEROUS OTHER FEATURES, WILL MAKE THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF THE INLAND PRINTER AN ESPECIALLY PLEASING NUMBER.

The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged $6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines $2.00 per line additional.

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Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

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Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwicb, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

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Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

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Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

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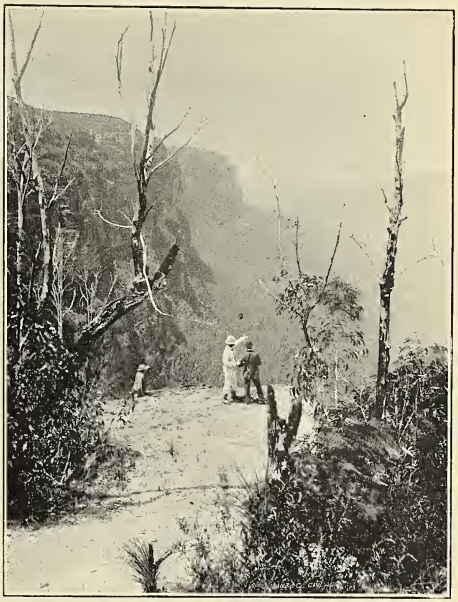

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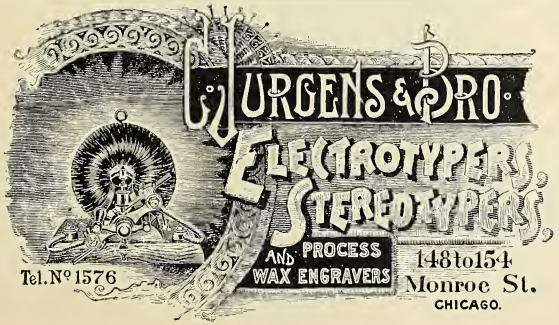

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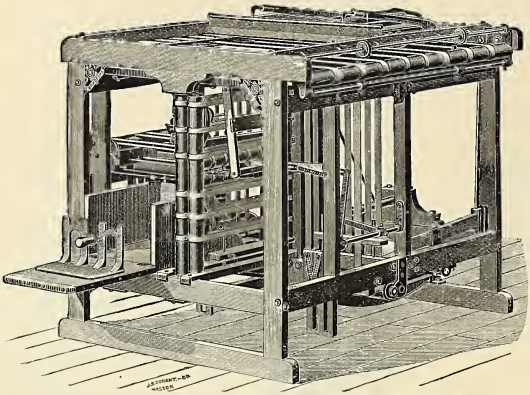

Any number of Folds desired.

Pasting and Trimming Attachments for Quartos and Octavos.

Attached to any kind of Press.

SUFFICIENTLY ACCURATE FOR PAMPHLET WORK.

Eight and Sixteen Page Folding, Pasting and Covering Machines.

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THE KENDALL FOLDER has proved itself, by use in almost every kind of an office, to be the

EASIEST RUNNING, THE NEAREST NOISELESS, THE SIMPLEST, MOST ACCURATE, and THE MOST SATISFACTORY IN ITS LINE.

Write us for estimates on special machines.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 26, 1891.

Dear Sir: We have had one of your seven-column quarto Kendall Folders attached to our Cottrell two-revolution press several months, and it folds, pastes and trims 2,200 papers per hour "without a bobble." We generally run it at about 1,800 an hour, and we have several weekly journals folded on it which necessitate runs of four and five hours at this speed. It does first-class newspaper work, is simple and convenient of access to all parts, and has thus far proven entirely satisfactory. We congratulate you on having a folder with all the practical advantages claimed by higher priced machines and several other valuable points which they do not claim nor possess.

Yours truly, ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT COMPANY,
By ALLEN W. CLARK, Sec. and Treas.

FOND DU LAC, WIS., September 19, 1891.

Dear Sir: We are highly pleased with the folder you recently put into this office. It works to our entire satisfaction in all respects, even surpassing your guarantee. We have been doing two and three fold book, and it turns them out in first-class shape. Its simplicity of construction and easy adjustment to any size sheet, together with its accuracy in folding, must make the "Kendall" a great favorite. Draft covering the amount of your bill has been sent.

Yours truly,
P. B. HABER, Manager.

E. K. DUNBAR & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
BOSTON, MASS.

Sold on 30 days' trial.
PRICES
From $150 to $500.

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We have "Kendalls" in operation in Blakely Printing Co's pressrooms.

You Cannot Make Money

By using old-fashioned slow presses. THE ECKERSON SELF-FEEDING, FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRESSES are the latest and most successful of modern inventions.

They cost more than the slow ones, but they do FIVE TIMES AS MUCH WORK.

They are built in all sizes, from 11x15 to 36x58. They do their own feeding, cutting, counting and delivering, and save twelve per cent in the quantity of paper needed to get full count.

Send for our new illustrated catalogue, and say when it will suit you to have us call and talk the matter over.

THE ECKERSON PRINTING PRESS CO.

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WE DO

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THE INLAND PRINTER IS A SPECIMEN OF OUR WORK.

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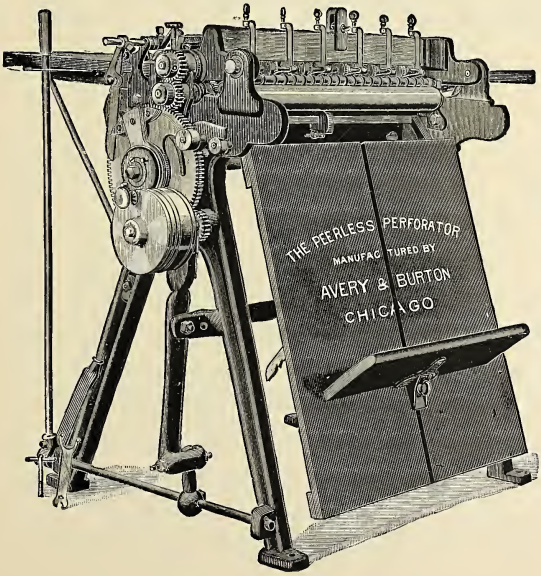
For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

BURTON'S "PEERLESS" PERFORATOR



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Avery & Burton,

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MESSRS. AVERY & BURTON, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We have had one of your "Peerless" Perforators in constant use for five years, during which time it has been operated by a girl. The machine has not only given perfect satisfaction, but has become indispensable to us.

We could not replace it with any other perforator in the market. The wear and tear from use is remarkably slight, and in the five years we have used it the expense for repairs has been almost nothing when we consider the amount of work done.

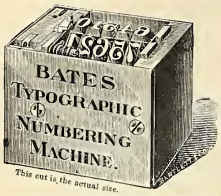
Yours truly, J. S. McDONALD & CO.

THE EASIEST RUNNING AND MOST PERFECT PERFORATOR ON THE MARKET TODAY.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

BATES TYPOGRAPHIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

Specially designed for the use of JOB PRINTERS for consecutively numbering Tickets, Checks, Order Blanks and Stubs, etc., at the original printing. . . . . .



The ONLY Type-High machine practicable for GENERAL use, and which fully meets the varied requirements of a job printing establishment.

A Numbering Machine designed to be composed together with and *surrounded* by *ordinary* type, rules, etc., locked in a chase and operated in *any* printing press. At each impression the number *automatically* advances in *consecutive* order from 1 to 100,000.

Entirely Self-Acting. Requires NO Attachments. All Parts Steel. Composed in Minimum Space.

Is constructed WITHOUT A PLUNGER, thus avoiding the necessity of using "frisket" sheets and the cutting of ink rollers.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.

BATES AUTOMATIC HAND NUMBERING MACHINES, Consecutive, Duplicating and Repeating Attachments. All latest improvements. Price, $11.00.

BATES MANUFACTURING CO., Edison Building, Broad Street, NEW YORK.

Don't

Address mail or packages to

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,

as there is no such firm.

THE NEW ADDRESS IS

BINGHAM BROTHERS COMPANY,

Manufacturers of PRINTERS' ROLLERS,

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All the old hands, except MR. DALEY.

IMPROVED PLAIN

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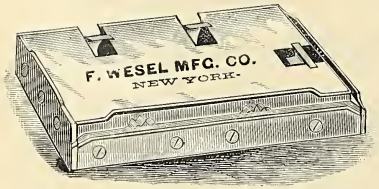
WITH PATENT END HOOK.



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BRASS GALLEYS, BRASS RULES AND DASHES, STEREOTYPE BLOCKS, WROUGHT IRON CHASES, COMPOSING STICKS, MITER MACHINES, PROOF PRESSES, GALLEY RACKS, METAL FURNITURE, METAL QUOTATIONS, KEYSTONE QUOINS, AND OTHER PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR JOB AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Send six cents in postage stamps for our 112 page New Illustrated Catalogue and Price List—the most complete book out.

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WEIGHTY WORDS OF APPROVAL.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL PRINTING PRESSES.

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THE NEW UNIVERSAL CUTTING AND CREASING PRESSES.

ALL OF THEM A SUCCESS!

The press gives us the best satisfaction, as we have had a good chance to test its capabilities on large colored plates, which were done with perfect results.

CAXTON PRINTING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If every one of my presses worked as satisfactorily as the New Universal bought from you about a year ago, I would have to lay out a great deal less money on repairs.

RICHARD SALSFIELD, 309 E. 22d St., New York.

We cannot help liking the press, as it is first-class in every way, and is all that you claim it to be. Even with the slow times we do not regret that we have made the investment.

GOODWIN BROS., 105 Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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EVERY PRINTER CAN MAKE HIS OWN FOLDING PAPER BOXES.

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By a very small outlay any printer can add an entirely new branch to his business and thus increase it from 20 to 50 per cent.

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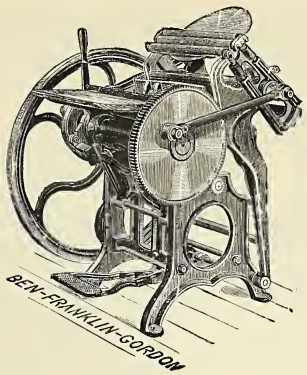

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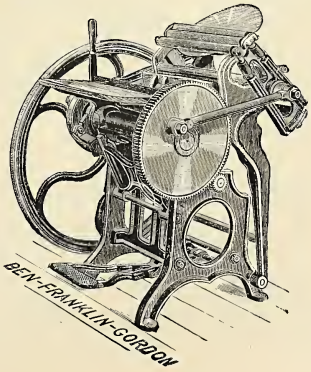


Number Nine!

This will be the number of the next volume of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Eight years of marvelous growth are closed, and with the October issue began another era of unexampled prosperity.

The gradually increasing size of the bound volumes attests this journal's remarkable success.

Its "onward and upward" policy will not permit it to rest, even though the laurel wreath of victory crowns its brow.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

THE INLAND PRINTER

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED.

PROMISES are as nothing, unless fulfilled. THE INLAND PRINTER has never made one that has not been carried out to the letter. Its statement as to what Volume IX is to be, can be told in a few words: It will surpass in beauty of execution the productions of former years, and its many readers may rest assured that in its pages will be found at all times the brightest and newest things in matters typographic that it is possible to secure. The July, August and September issues have been but a feeble forecast of the joys that are to come to all lovers of art in typography who read this magazine. There is no better time than the present to start a subscription, or renew an old one just expiring. Subscription price, $2.00 per year; or, $1.00 for six months.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

1 WE FURNISH THE PAPER AT $1.50 PER YEAR IN CLUBS OF SIX OR MORE.

2 WE GIVE A VALUABLE MAP PREMIUM TO THE PARTY GETTING UP A CLUB OF EIGHT....SEE THE OFFER ON ANOTHER PAGE.

3 WE OFFER A COPY OF "MACKELLAR'S AMERICAN PRINTER" TO ANYONE SENDING US A CLUB OF TEN.

4 WE FURNISH A COPY OF BOUND VOLUME IV TO ANYONE SENDING US A CLUB OF TWELVE.

5 WE WILL MAIL THE INLAND PRINTER FOR ONE YEAR FREE, TO ANYONE SENDING US FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS AT THE REGULAR RATE OF $2.00 PER YEAR EACH.

NOW IS THE TIME

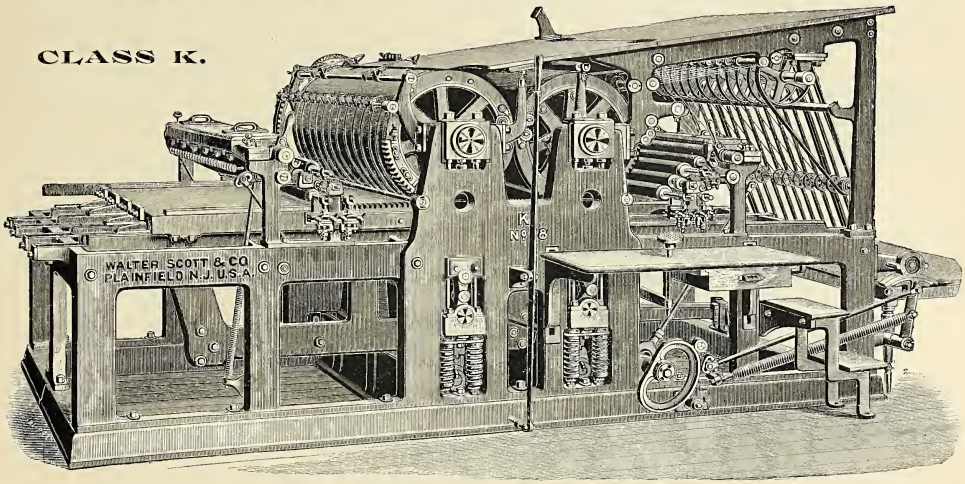
TO BEGIN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

SEND TEN CENTS FOR OUR CIRCULAR ON IMPOSITION OF FORMS. IT GIVES OVER FIFTY DIAGRAMS, AND IS WORTH MANY TIMES ITS COST.

The Inland Printer Co., Publishers,
183 Monroe Street, Chicago.

THE SCOTT FLAT BED PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE

CLASS K.



THE cut represents our Two-Cylinder, Two-Revolution, Flat Bed Perfecting Machine, with two form rollers. It is constructed similar to our two-revolution press, but having two impression cylinders and two sets of inking devices—one for each form. The bed is supported by steel rollers, rolling on four tracks shod with steel and well braced underneath each impression cylinder.

The bed movement is new, *dispensing with the universal joint* so long in use, giving a uniform motion, insuring perfect register. Air pistons are used to assist in reversing the bed.

The impression cylinders are each driven directly and independently of each other, avoiding the uneven movement which takes place when one cylinder is raised and the other lowered when geared together.

Adjustable register racks are provided for each cylinder, which mesh in register with racks on the bed.

Either or both impression cylinders can be tripped by the feeder or to ink up the forms. Automatic means are provided for preventing "offset." Very fine printing can be done without inconvenience from that cause.

When the front end of the feed board is raised both of the impression cylinders are accessible for purpose of make-ready. The sheets are delivered to the fly over a cylinder without being pressed by tapes. The fly can be easily removed from its rock shaft. The forms can be put on the bed at both ends. The register is perfect at all speeds. The machine will do as much work with one feeding as two two-revolution presses.

No.	Size of bed inside bearers.	Matter covered by two rollers.	Form rollers 3½ in. diameter.	Weight boxed, about	Bed Plate, length and width.	Length over all.	Width over all.	Height over all.	Speed up to	Horse Power.
6	33×47	28½×42	2	10½ tons.	11 ft. ×5 ft. 6 in.	15 ft.	9 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 7 in	1,800	2¾
7	37×51	32 ×47	2	12½ tons.	11 ft. 8 in. ×5 ft. 11 in.	16 ft.	9 ft. 8 in.	6 ft. 1 in.	1,650	3
8	41×55	36 ×51	2	13½ tons.	13 ft. 2 in. ×6 ft. 3 in.	18 ft. 4 in.	10 ft.	6 ft. 7 in.	1,500	3½
9	45×60	40 ×56	2	15½ tons.	14 ft. 3 in. ×6 ft. 10 in.	19 ft. 10 in.	10 ft. 8 in.	7 ft.	1,350	4

SEND FOR PRICES.

The prices include counter, sheet cutter, counter shaft and hangers, driving pulleys, two cone pulleys—one of them in halves; two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping. Unless otherwise ordered, counter shaft, etc., will be furnished for main shaft 1 15-16 inches in diameter, running 150 revolutions per minute.

☞ We make this machine with roll feed, also with four form rollers.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building. PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

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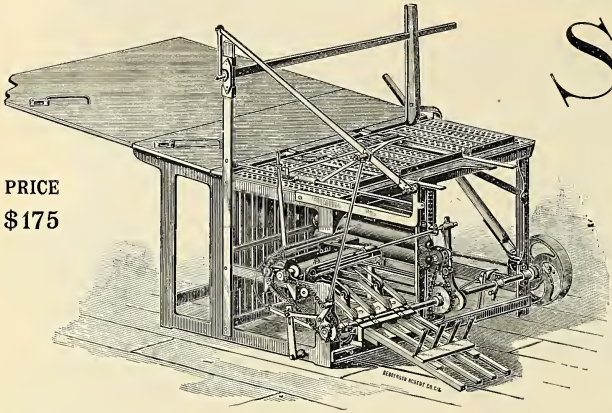
Plainfield is forty minutes' ride on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot foot of Liberty Street, New York.

THE BASCOM NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

The Best, Simplest, Most Durable and Only Practical Folder for Country Offices built anywhere.



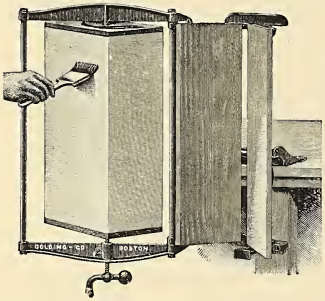
PRICE $175

SOLD on the most liberal terms ever offered to newspaper men, and fully warranted for five years. This machine makes either three or four folds with positive delivery. There are more Bascom Folders in use in country offices than any other folder made; requires but one-tenth horse power and no extra shaft or pulleys; easily adjusted for any size paper (4 or 8 page—with supplement when desired); folds from 1,200 to 1,800 per hour, and any boy or girl can operate it. We have testimonials from all parts of the United States where these machines are in use. A liberal discount will be given to those who set up the machine according to our printed directions. Full information, with testimonials, furnished on application to

BASCOM FOLDER CO., SUCCESSORS TO A. T. BASCOM & CO. Sidney, Ohio, U. S. A.

GOLDING'S TABLET PRESS.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL MACHINE FOR BLOCKING PAPER.



Blocks can be made of any thickness, the cardboard backs can be inserted anywhere, and the blocks as turned out by the press can be easily separated into sections by a thin, sharp knife, after the cement has set sufficiently to hold the paper.

The cement or compo can be applied to one, two or three sides of the paper as desired, with equal facility, and the edges of cards and pamphlets can be colored while clamped in the press. Calendar pads can be blocked with cardboard backs extending beyond the body of the pad at the top, if desired, and various other uses will suggest themselves to any printer or bookbinder.

REDUCTION IN PRICES:

No. 1, will hold 2,000 sheets, any size, up to 6x12 inches, - - - reduced to $ 6.00
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BINDERS' LIQUID CEMENT.

ONE QUART WILL BIND OVER 150,000 SHEETS, NOTE SIZE.

Being a liquid, this cement is always ready and can be applied cold as easily as paste. It is much stronger than glue, will not break or crack easily, and when dry leaves a nice glossy finish. It can be used on paper, wood or metal. Being made in colors it is not necessary to use colored paper for a finish.

Red, Blue, Green or Yellow, ½ pints, 35c.; pints, 60c.; quarts, $1.00; gallons, $3.80.
Colorless, 2 ounces, 20c.; ½ pints, 30c.; pints, 55c.; quarts, 90c.; gallons, $3.40.

GOLDING & COMPANY,

BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO.

SOLD BY PRINCIPAL DEALERS EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN,

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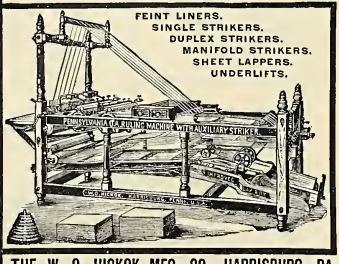

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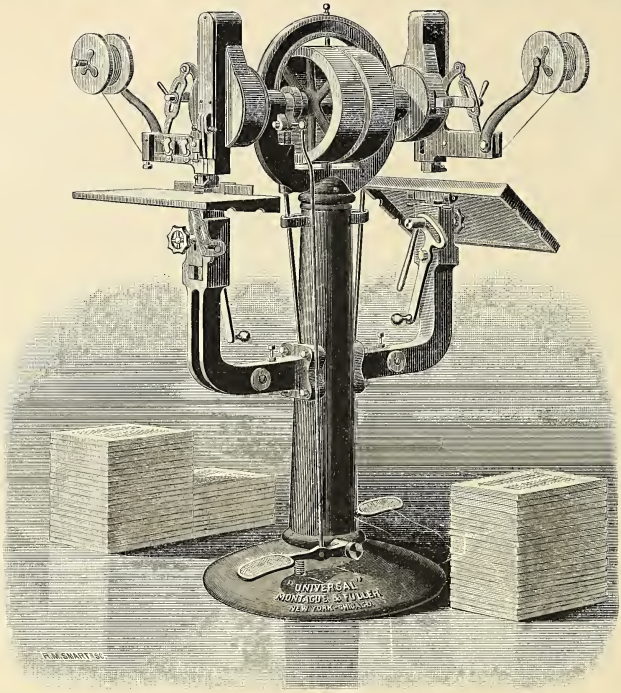
THE W. O. HICKOK MFG. CO., HARRISBURG, PA.

THE LATEST WIRE-STITCHING MACHINE.



THE "UNIVERSAL."

THIS NEW MACHINE has been designed to meet the requirements of all in need of a wire stitching machine, and the builder has succeeded in combining in one machine all the many advantages long needed—and found in no **two** machines of any other make. These advantages consist of **simple adjustments,** and few of them, to change from one thickness of work to another, a **greater range of work, economy of room** required, and **speed.**

Two operators can work at the one machine at one time, one doing "saddle" work and the other side stitching.

One side is fitted up for saddle work and round wire, and will stitch from a single sheet to ⅜ of an inch in thickness. The opposite side is fitted with flat table, to do work with flat wire from a single sheet up to ⅞ of an inch in thickness. Both tables are made convertible to do flat or saddle work, but each side is limited to the class of wire and capacity as described above.

PRICE, F. O. B. CARS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, $450.00.

Machine fitted with convertible tables and **extra bars and parts** to do both kinds of work on both sides of machine alike, $50 extra. Any fair, good wire, can be used on this machine, there is no lease connected with it that forces the trade to purchase at a high price, an inferior quality of wire. All duplicate parts will be supplied at a reasonable price, and each piece will be guaranteed.

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THE SMYTH BOOK-SEWING MACHINES,
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Proprietors of "M. & F." THREAD for SMYTH BOOK-SEWING MACHINES.

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THREAD, WIRE, DUPLICATE PARTS, ETC., AT FACTORY PRICES. WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL.

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WEB PRINTING AND FOLDING MACHINES,

FLAT-BED PERFECTING,
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TWO-REVOLUTION, TWO AND FOUR ROLL,
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PRESSES

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POLITICAL AND UNITED STATES MAP,

Latest edition, printed in eleven colors; size, 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches.

This double map contains on one side Rand, McNally & Co's latest United States map, showing all counties, railroads, towns and postoffices, and on the other side the following:

A diagram showing all of the Political Parties, 11 x 66.
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THE INFLUENCE OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS UPON LITERATURE.

BY COL. JOHN W. CLAMPITT.

LITERATURE, like every other mental product, is qualified by the history of the times to which it belongs. The great social eras of a nation's history have always been found to correspond with the great intellectual eras of her growth; and every discovery in the arts and sciences that aids in the development of intellectual growth forms an era in the history of mankind. From the Druid Oaks of England to the Norman conquest — from the battle of Hastings to the Reformation, and from that time to the illumination of the nineteenth century, are the grand divisions of English history and literature, in which are to be found the distinct progressive eras of her intellectual development. It is held as a broad maxim that the literature of a nation shapes its history, and we know that history has been transformed within a hundred years in Germany and France by the study of their literatures. The discovery of the art of printing forms the grandest era in the development of the world's literature. Although we have proofs that the principles upon which the system was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations, in the various symbolical figures and hieroglyphic characters found stamped upon entire and undecayed brick in the famed city and tower of Babylon, yet the art of printing is of comparatively modern origin. Only about four hundred years have elapsed since the first book was issued from the press — since Gutenberg's rare old bible was printed from metal types — since the Dutch at Haarlem preserved with reverential pride specimens of early printing by Laurence Coster, and Mayence and Strasburg vied with Haarlem before the art was extended to Rome, Venice, Florence, Milan, Paris, Tours and other continental cities, and before William Caxton in 1471 introduced the art in England and set up the old screw press within the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. And notwithstanding the jealousies of governments, the broils of civil war and acts of parliament subsequent to the Restoration retarding its progress, its marvelous work went on, developing the literature and shaping the history of an empire whose chief boast today is that from the reign of Elizabeth has sprung a realm so world-wide that the drum beat of its morning reveille follows the sun in its course. Previous to the advent of the printing press the thoughts of men were preserved in manuscripts. The ancient manuscripts were inscribed on papyrus or parchment, and were in sheets or rolled. A race of professional transcribers sprung from the slaves of Greece and Rome, who formed as early as the fifth century a guild and were governed by laws and rules. The Egyptian papyri were written in black and red with ornamentations of gold and other colors, together with pictorial illustrations, and the Arabic, Persian and Syriac manuscripts were often written in gold, illuminated, and with arabesque designs. The plan of introducing pictorial art into the making of manuscripts began at an early period. It is true that it is not found among oriental manuscript, for the reason that the Koran forbade the drawing or other representation of the human figure. There is a manuscript extant in which such figures are used for illustration which dates back to the fourth century. Pliny informs us that Varro, who lived at Rome in the first century B. C., and was a friend of Cæsar, was directed by the emperor to form a public library, and that he wrote a work of biography which he illustrated with many hundred portraits. A copy of Homer's Iliad in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, very ancient, is adorned with miniatures, and a fourth century Virgil in the library of the Vatican is filled with decorative miniatures. The Swedish University of Upsala possesses a splendid specimen known as *Argenteus Codex*, which is written in letters of silver with initials of gold, on violet-colored vellum. Among the illuminated volumes of great interest is a copy of the Gospels, called the *Book of Kells*, of the seventh century, in the library of Trinity College at Dublin. A change of style in illumination occurred in the tenth century, consisting in the introduction of foliage. In the succeeding century the style became more developed. In the twelfth century the work produced was the most magnificent

of any previous age. By the next century the tendency was toward naturalism, and men's minds were turned to a study of living forms with a wonderful advance in the character of the work. The fifteenth century was noted for the glory of its floral decorations, and the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for the beauty of the engraver's art. In the age of Louis XIV a race of portrait engravers arose who carried their work to almost perfection, but it was in the middle and latter portion of the last century that engraving reached its highest excellence. The works of William Hogarth of London became of world-wide celebrity.

To the present age, however, belong the highest achievements and grandest developments in the illustration of books and other publications. If the application of the discoveries in the arts and sciences aids in the development of intellectual growth, it is equally true that every means of disseminating knowledge and making clear to the mind the interested points of information is of the highest importance to the lovers of literature. Illustrated publications are a remarkable feature of the literature of the present time. The employment of illustrations or pictorial sketches to render books, magazines and newspaper editions more attractive and intelligible has been vastly promoted by the many inventions of more recent date, superseding the slow and laborious manual operations by means of machinery and other appliances. In the wide range of literature presented for our delectation, in the provinces of religion, art, philosophy, the state, family and the industries, we seek that which is made clear to our perception, and they impress themselves upon our intellect and upon the race and people, even as a spring, rising from a height and flowing downward spreads its streams in diverse ways. We seek that which appeals instantly to our hearts and minds through the clearness of its representation. In this consists the importance of literary works ; they are instructive because they are beautiful, and their utility grows with their perfection. The more a book brings sentiments into life, the more it is a work of literature, for the proper office of literature is to make sentiments visible. If this can be better accomplished by the assistance of pictorial illustration, the more we regard the source of assistance. The more a book represents important sentiments, the higher is its plane of literature, for it is by a truthful representation of the sentiments involved that the writer rallies around him the sympathies of his age and race. This is why we gather from the pictorial illustrations in the writings of bygone ages the truthful sentiments of its literature, its philosophy, its poetry, its art or group of arts, its society and its moral conditions. Each hath its special germ in the wide field of human psychology ; each hath its law, and it is by this law that it is raised. If we take the history of journalism we behold the wonderful advance along the highway of knowledge, keeping step to the lightning progress of the times. Contrast the prominent features of journalism — the accurate fullness of reports of matters of public importance — and their clearness of presentation with that of the earlier part of the present century. When the news of the great battle of Waterloo, upon which hung the destiny of the principal nations of Europe, reached London, the *Times*, the greatest public exponent of the kingdom, told the story in half a column. Such a story today would occupy forty columns with its illustrations. Journalism compels the world to stand and testify on every conceivable topic, and its pictorial illustrations carve the sentiments into the dullest brain. The great progress in illustrated journalism during the past ten years has been due to increased excellence in art work and in the application of chromo-lithography. The first successful illustrated newspaper published in America was the *Illustrated News*, issued in 1853 by P. T. Barnum and Beach Brothers. The establishment of the New York *Daily Graphic* and its successful publication since 1873 evidenced the possibility of applying the principle of illustrated journalism to the necessities of a daily newspaper. The New York *World* was the first among the daily metropolitan journals to adopt the system, and so great and instantaneous was its success that all others were compelled to follow its example. Today there is not a paper in the United States of any importance that does not illustrate its columns with pictorial sketches. And the result in increased sale and circulation has shown the wisdom of the system. Franklin was enabled to produce 100 sheets of four small pages in an hour to be afterward slowly folded by hand. The modern press produces 20,000 sheets of sixteen pages in sixty minutes — beautifully embellished by the engraver's art, folded ready for delivery. It is quite probable that the daily newspaper circulation in the United States amounts to sixty millions, and there are published in the United States as many dailies and weekly issues as in all the world beside. The growth has been marvelous. In 1835, the whole number was but 1,258 ; in 1860 it had increased to 3,543, and in 1880 to nearly ten thousand and probably in 1890 to twelve or thirteen thousand, including trade journals, magazines and all other character of publications ; and the aggregate issues of these prints for one year are about 3,000,000,000, sufficient in dollars to blot out the national debt in that space of time. This would average three papers or magazines each week to every family in the country. The supply, however, is not greater than the demand. We are notably a reading people. In boats, cars, stages, at rest or eating, at each period of the day, except while asleep or at work or in church, the American, from the shop-girl to the merchant prince and bank president, is engaged in reading. Such universal reading of newspapers and magazines cannot fail to have a powerful effect upon the literary taste of the nation. These wonderful issues, falling like incessant snowflakes over every city, town and hamlet in our broad land, with their illuminations and pictorial sketches, portray every feature of our American life. A country that

admits into citizenship all people and all nations, must possess a varied literature. Amid the restless waves of action the troubled sea possesses a momentary calm, in the snatched hours of reading. It is the rest to mind and body that, like the receding wave, gathers new force and strength for the great battle that goes forever on, in the unceasing struggle for wealth and fame for some, and for others only the maintenance of life. And this vast increase in the literature of the land is due in the main to the system of pictorial illustrations hitherto described.

Written for The Inland Printer.

A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR A DOLLAR.

BY JOHN CHAMBERS.

THE idea that has taken hold of the typographical union to increase its membership is a worthy one, but the method of accomplishing this object — that of recruiting from the ranks of country boys, and all others whose competency is rather dubious, but who barely pass muster — is unworthy in the extreme. The merchant who sells an inferior article and advertises it to be first-class is soon shunned by his customers, who seek a dealer in whom they can place confidence. So it is with the typographical union. It is absolutely necessary to their success that they offer to the employer a class of workmen who will not be found wanting in any of the qualities that is claimed for them. One of the strongest arguments used against the typographical union is that they place upon the market many inferior workmen, and demand for them the same rate of wages that is paid the most skilled mechanics. True it is that a minimum and not a maximum rate of wages is established. This minimum rate is supposed to be a fair remuneration for the poorest union workman, but there are at present a host of men within our ranks who do not come up to the standard of competency. This is unjust to the employer, and detrimental to the welfare of the union. Looking at the matter in this light, how can so many unionists propose to further cheat the purchaser of labor in organizing incompetents by the wholesale? How can they have the courage to ask an employer to make his printery a "card" shop, when they will be obliged to offer in return so many men who are not fully competent to hold the positions to be filled? It is all very well and advisable to instruct non-unionists and apprentices in the principles of unionism, but decidedly wrong to admit an incompetent and demand for him what he is not really worth. If inferior workmen must be admitted to fortify the union, there should be a scale of prices adopted that would conform to their abilities.

There is a wide field of missionary work in converting the army of good printers yet outside the pale of the union, many of whom know but little of the principles of organized labor, yet who, if properly approached, would no doubt take a lively interest in the cause and do all that lies in their power to elevate and strengthen the typographical union.

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE FACE AND STANDARD OF TYPE.

BY P. L. A. GARIST.

IN the *Typographical Journal* there appeared lately an article by Alex. Spencer, on "The Face and Standard of Type." This article advises, besides a standard of width, one of body, and one of the depth of face — the last I take as meaning the distance from the top ceriph of say the lower case "m" to the bottom ceriph of the same letter. A little farther on in his article he outlines his plan for measurement of the faces to decide if standard or not, and instead of measuring the face, decides to measure the space between the bottom ceriph of a lower case "m" in one line, and the top ceriph of a lower case "m" in the line next below. Why should he not measure the letter and leave the space alone? If the body is standard, there is no use of measuring the space. I have measured several faces of each of the nine sizes between pearl (5-point) and pica (12-point) and have figured out the exact bodies of each of the point-system bodies, reducing all for comparison to decimals.

		Body.	Face.	Length of a–z.	
Pearl	1	.0691⅔	.035	17	ems.
	4		.031	14⅓	"
Agate	1	.0760⅚	.037	16	"
	2		.037	15½	"
	3		.035	15¾	"
	5		.037	16¼	"
	6		.037	15	"
Nonpareil	1	.083	.040	15¾	"
	2		.041	15½	"
	3		.037	15	"
	5		.045	15⅞	"
	6		.044	15	"
	7		.041	17	"
Minion	1	.0968⅓	.045	14¾	"
	2		.043	14¾	"
	3		.040	13⅔	"
	5		.048	15½	"
	6		.051	14¼	"
	7		.045	15½	"
Brevier	1	.1006⅔	.050	14	"
	2		.050	14	"
	3		.045	14	"
	4		.050	13⅓	"
	5		.055	14⅔	"
	6		.060	14	"
	7		.050	14¼	"
Bourgeois	1	.1145	.054	13	"
	2		.050	12½	"
	3		.050	12¼	"
	4		.052	13	"
	5		.054	13	"
Long primer	1	.1383⅓	.057	13¼	"
	2		.054	12½	"
	3		.054	12¼	"
	4		.058	13	"
Small pica	2	.1521⅔	.057	12	"
	3		.057	12¼	"
	4		.065	13⅔	"
Pica	2	.166	.068	12½	"
	4		.075	13⅔	"

Taking face No. 1 in the sizes pearl, agate, nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois and long primer, and

No. 2 in the sizes small pica and pica as standard for both width of alphabet and depth of face, we can readily see just which ones are above and which below standard.

Referring again to Mr. Spencer's article, we copy the portion pertaining to standard space between lines, which is as follows:

STANDARD OF SPACE BETWEEN LINES.

The letters a, c, e, m, n, o, r, s, u, v, w, x, z, shall line accurately above and below, and the space between two solid lines of these letters shall be as follows: Pica, four sixtieths (4-60ths) of an inch; small pica, three forty-ninths (3-49ths); long primer, four sixty-fifths (4-65ths); bourgeois, three sixtieths (3-60ths); brevier, two forty-fifths (2-45ths); minion, three seventy-sevenths (3-77ths); nonpareil, two sixtieths (2-60ths); agate, two sixty-fifths (2-65ths); pearl, one forty-fifth (1-45th); diamond, one-sixtieth (1-60th).

Reducing the above fractions to thousandths of an inch and subtracting from the body of each, we have the proposed depth of face, as follows:

	BETWEEN LINES.			FACE.
Pearl	$\frac{1}{45}$	=	.0222$\frac{2}{9}$	.0469$\frac{4}{9}$
Agate	$\frac{2}{65}$	=	.0308	.0452$\frac{5}{6}$
Nonpareil	$\frac{2}{60}$	=	.0333$\frac{1}{3}$	.0496$\frac{2}{3}$
Minion	$\frac{3}{77}$	=	.0389$\frac{1}{2}$	.0578$\frac{5}{6}$
Brevier	$\frac{2}{45}$	=	.0444$\frac{4}{8}$	.0562$\frac{1}{3}$
Bourgeois	$\frac{3}{60}$	=	.05	.0645
Long primer	$\frac{4}{65}$	=	.0615$\frac{1}{2}$	.0767$\frac{5}{6}$
Small pica	$\frac{3}{49}$	=	.0611$\frac{1}{4}$	.0910$\frac{5}{12}$
Pica	$\frac{4}{60}$	=	.0688$\frac{3}{4}$	.097$\frac{1}{3}$

By comparing with the first table it will be seen that not one of the faces measured would be up to Mr. Spencer's standard. No face could be cut in correct proportion and come within the specified body, should the second table be used as a standard.

A glance at the second table shows that Mr. Spencer has specified that his pearl face shall be larger than his agate, and his minion larger than his brevier.

The idea is a good one if it can be brought down to a standard more nearly correct as regards faces now in use.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

HAS the time arrived when it is absolutely necessary to completely reorganize the International Typographical Union, in order to make it as effective now, in the face of the rapidly changing conditions under which printers labor, as it formerly was? The introduction to the last convention of an elaborate plan for the reorganization of the body, together with the fact that a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the advisability or necessity of taking steps in this direction, would indicate in themselves the existence of a widespread belief among the representative printers of America that the organization of the International Union as at present constituted is far from being as effective and satisfactory as it should be. Nor are these circumstances attendant upon the last convention necessary to prove that there is, and has been for years, a widespread lack of confidence prevailing among the thoughtful members of the fraternity as to the efficiency of the laws upon which our highest legislative body rests.

No annual convention has met in recent years but what has been called upon to devote much of its time to the consideration of a multitude of amendments of various kinds, many of them intended either to remove objectionable features or remedy discrepancies in the organic law, and all considered with a view to strengthening the central organization. In the opinion of many the constitution, in its scope and character, has failed to meet the requirements of the case as presented by the rapid growth and development of the printing business and of the country at large.

Many efforts have been made in former years to give the International Union a new and improved constitution, which efforts have not been successful but to a limited extent.

The last attempt at a complete reorganization was made at the Kansas City convention, where, after much deliberation and discussion, a new constitution was finally submitted for adoption or rejection to a popular vote of the members of the local unions.

The principal features of this constitution were the adoption of measures looking to the more thorough organization of the printers of the country, the transfer of the payment of the burial fund and other matters of a benevolent character from the local to the International Union, and other features calculated to make the central organization more effective and the benefits of unionism more general than was the case under the old system. How far this constitution would have served the desired purpose will never be known, for, unfortunately, when the question was submitted to the local unions it was with instructions to vote on each article and section separately, instead of for or against the whole measure as a united work.

When the members of the local unions came to vote on the propositions, they with singular unanimity and as though actuated by previous understanding, voted to reject every measure intended to increase the revenue of the International Union by means of any increase in the members' dues. In like manner, all propositions that could have been safely adopted without the risk of any increased cost were readily agreed to.

Of course no document of this kind could sustain the eliminating process that was in this case carried out at the polls, necessarily without any attempt or opportunity to bring the remaining portions into harmony with each other, and prove of any practical utility in the end. The result was what might have been expected, the adoption of a hybrid constitution, giving the least satisfaction to those more nearly concerned in its enforcement. One thing we must learn to disabuse ourselves of, and that is the notion that we can secure a system of organization embracing all the

modern features in connection with the old-fashioned estimate of a liberal amount of dues.

Under the title of a "Proposed Scheme for Reorganization," Mr. John R. O'Donnell, of New York, submitted the draft of a constitution for the consideration of the members of the last convention (pages 143 to 151, printed proceedings of Boston convention) that deserves special attention at the present time. This plan contemplates the division of labor and responsibility by the creation of an intermediate body between the local and International unions, known as the District Union. The present efforts that are being made lie in the direction of the foundation of state unions, which is not near so feasible a plan as that proposed by Mr. O'Donnell. There are some states that have not as yet possessed a typographical union, while there are others that will not have a sufficient number for many years to make a state union in any way interesting or profitable. In fact, the entire number of unions, if equally divided among the several states, would not amount to more than four or five for each one. The district union scheme is an elastic one, is easily subjected to whatever modifications time may make necessary or experience suggest.

In the matter of representation Mr. O'Donnell's plan embodies provisions that the International Union will be bound to adopt in the near future, whether a complete reorganization is effected or not. Section 1 of Article IV of the proposed constitution, in dealing with the matter of representation, says:

> The federal union shall be composed of delegates from local unions, according to the following apportionment: Unions with 500 members or less, one delegate; more than 500 and less than 1,000 members, two delegates; more than 1,000 and less than 2,000 members, three delegates; and 3,000 or any greater number of members, four delegates.

Section 2 of Article V stipulates the number of votes each union will have in convention in the following manner:

> Each union shall be entitled to one vote absolutely, and to an additional vote for each 100 members and a majority fraction thereof in good standing at the date of the last fiscal report to the officers of the International Typographical Union. Where unions are represented by more than one delegate, the vote of the union concerned shall be equally divided among the delegates of such union present at the time the vote is taken, and each delegate shall be entitled to cast an equal part thereof.

These regulations are intended to remove the growing discontent among the members of some of the larger unions at the disproportion in the number of their members and the large amount of their per capita tax to the limited power they are accorded in the international convention, when compared with the smaller unions. Take the case of the New York union, for example. That union possesses about one-sixth of the membership of the International Union, and is paying about the same proportion of the revenue of that body; still they can be outvoted by the representatives of less than one-fiftieth of the total membership. As a matter of fair play, does it not look as if it were about time that some measure of justice was adopted in this respect?

As a matter of economy, the new plan provides for annual sessions of the district unions and triennial sessions of the international body, which, under the circumstances, might be quite frequent enough, although to prevent mistakes it might be well to allow of some abridgment of this time in the earlier stages of the new organization.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PICKS AT FLAWS IN TYPEFOUNDING.

BY A. R. WHITING.

WILL typefounders, electrotypers and those who are making articles of utility for the printer listen awhile to my tale? It may not be decidedly "a tale of woe," but I trust some of the ideas advanced may be made of practical use for the benefit of printers. I am an admirer of the point system of interchangeable type bodies, and with many others of the craft think that an office fitted out with no type material except on that system would be the acme of perfection. Some apparently small things, in the everyday use of material, might be greatly improved. We cannot have too many.

There is certainly a disparity, according to my notion, in making old style figures to conform with the "old," old style type. Why not make them in position upon the body, as in other type, and not hanging or kerned figures. There are several points to be considered in this respect. One is, that the figures used with capitals alone seem out of place. As one printer said to me, "They look like lower case figures with a capital line." And they do not look well with lower case.

The figures 6 and 8 are up on the body of the letter, while 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 hang below, and when used in tabular work make awkward looking columns, not pleasing to the eye, the upper letters overhanging those below. The 1, 2 and 0 are smaller than the others and could be enlarged to conform with them.

One or two foundries have made display fonts with these changes, and I think they are right, as they look correct and neat. But we are speaking for body letter, and trust some of the founders may profit thereby, as we think printers would generally adopt them as soon as practicable.

The lightness of old style letter is a good feature, but if some of the old style must be retained to the figures the 1, 2 and 0 could remain the same. As we are in a progressive age why not keep to the calling and take one more step in advance of the old masters,—Give us an old style, but improve it still more, by "lining" the figures.

What reason there is for making the *, †, ‡, §, ‖ and $ signs each of a different size, I do not understand. Nearly, if not all of the fonts I have ever seen are uniformly so. Why not equalize them, say to occupy the space of an en. Not a day passes but there are occasions for using some of them, and especially the $ sign, and most are two spaces or a space and thin space in thickness. Particularly in figure work

is this annoying. Two pieces are required to be picked up where one should suffice, and it is not only a loss to the compositor, but also to his employer. A few fonts are made with the $ on an en quad body, and they certainly give the greatest satisfaction. All the signs should be the same. The ¶ and ☞ I would also term of bastard size, neither generally being uniform with quads.

Why some borders are not made to picas or the point system is, in a sense, a mystery, and why some employing printers will buy them is marvelous. We will admit that one is sometimes compelled to purchase them in order to obtain just what is wanted. This should not be nowadays. We know of an office where two such were used extensively. One, a border of over 60 pieces, very beautiful and unique. It was often passed by because of its complicated and extremely difficult composition. If it had been made to picas and its multiples, its usefulness would not be overlooked. The other was often used while new, but as often condemned by the compositor. I have used a border of several sizes made on the point system, and find that it works well and handy.

A great many cuts and ornaments are made to odd sizes. The smaller ones especially should be on the point system. Stock cuts, etc., might easily be trimmed or the foundations enlarged to meet the point system.

Another thing is, regarding the nicks on type bodies. One often finds in a large office several kinds of the same size, with nick exactly in the same place. Those things might be avoided in body type by the purchaser; but in one office in which I was employed there were a modern and an old style with nicks the same, and they were constantly becoming mixed. When it comes to display type this cannot be remedied so easily, as type is often purchased from different foundries, and the nick when the type is received is found to be the same as on other fonts already had. This was very much the case in one office, as many as eight or ten fonts having the same nick, and became often "pied," because many kinds are similar, and some printers do not always look at the face of a letter when distributing, dropping the type intuitively, right or wrong. Could not the nicks be varied, even if scattered from the bottom to near the top of the letter, on body letter as well as display type? thus much facilitating matters, as one would then see at a glance at the nick whether he was putting type in the right case, and in setting up not as often have to stop and pick out letters of other fonts, especially job letter.

Do not imagine that I have always had "odd" material to work with, as such is hardly the case; I have worked something over twenty-five years among type in several offices, some, at least, ranking with the best, and only mention a few of the "woes" that printers have, and hope that some of the hints may be useful to the coming typefounder, as it would save time, money and patience, of which a printer needs an unlimited supply.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO THE YOUNG MAN IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

TWO hundred dollars was the amount paid by a prominent firm of advertising agents for inserting the following paragraph on the front cover of *Printers' Ink*:

"DE WORLD DO MOVE"

> "*and successful business methods change also. The old-time business man appealed to a few people with many articles; the modern one is apt to find greater profit in selling a few specialties to many scattered people.*"

They then go on to say:

"NEWSPAPERS AND RAILROADS

> "*make this possible,*"

and then add,

> "*Business men who are otherwise very bright sometimes overlook this fact.*"

Among this class are printers, not a few of them, but almost all printers, and if they could only study the above italics until they would act accordingly, they would make a great many times $200 out of it.

Now this specialty idea, which was the subject of my last article, has one seeming objection to it. It is this: No one locality furnishes work enough in any one particular line to enable a printer to keep his facilities fully employed with that style of work alone. The solution of this apparent difficulty is hinted at in the sentence above, referring to "newspapers and railroads." More plainly, you must work up a *mail-order business.* You can then gather up work for yourself from all parts of the United States. I will consider this subject as briefly as possible under three headings—first, the opportunity for it; second, the method of handling it; and third, its advantages.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

There is a strange fascination to a majority of people in sending away for things. To a great many women no piece of cloth is equal to the genuine "imported," and many leave their own city to go to another fifty or one hundred miles away to purchase a silk dress or fall wrap, when, nine chances out of ten, they could have done as well or better at home. Nor is this tendency confined to the feminine half of humanity. Once in awhile you will find a clannish man who always "patronizes home institutions," but he is a rarity. Some merchants get wrathy over this tendency of people to take their money to other towns, and waste considerable good time blowing against the breeze. The better way would be to take advantage of this trait of human nature and cater to outside business themselves, and thus even up.

The opportunity, then, lies first in the fact that the mind of your distant prospective customer is almost sure to be predisposed in your favor; and second in the wonderful facilities at your command for reaching

him. Job printers' connection with advertising is so exclusively confined to circular work that they often forget the wonderful power of properly placed newspaper advertising. In working up a mail-order business the newspaper or trade paper "ad" is an absolutely necessary lever. To illustrate: Suppose you were selling a book for printers, a trade journal, like THE INLAND PRINTER, will enable you to place a small card or reading notice before 8,000 printers, at a cost of from $5 to $10. The postage alone on an equal number of circulars would be $80, to say nothing of the enormous work and expense of getting them out. If you are advertising a salable article you might very reasonably expect fifty to one hundred inquiries from such an "ad" and twenty-five to fifty orders. Thus you will obtain one hundred possible future customers at a cost of $5 say, or 5 cents apiece.

Can you hire a solicitor who could call and leave your card with 8,000 printers, interest 100 of them, and get an order from 25, at a total expense of $5! Such are the possibilities, the opportunities presented to the man desirous of building up a mail-order business.

THE METHOD OF HANDLING IT.

Advertise just as liberally as you can afford. Study the result which your various "ads" produce. If advertising in different papers use a different street number in each. This will enable you to keep tabulated the results produced by each paper, and enable you to decide intelligently which "ads" you will continue, and which you will stop. Keep an alphabetically arranged list of all correspondents, inquirers and answerers of your newspaper "ads" and circularize them frequently. Whenever you get out some extra nice piece of work, look over your list and pick out all the parties likely to be interested and send them a sample with perhaps a personal letter. You will be surprised at the results. Answer all letters by return mail. I have heard this called the golden rule of correspondence. People appreciate it. They reason, and with justice, that their *orders* will receive the same prompt attention. In handling a mail-order business, nothing is so important as to have the confidence of your correspondent. To obtain this you should have a fixed scale of prices and *stick to them.* In handling a specialty this is not difficult and will save you hosts of misunderstandings and customers.

As a class, employing printers are too easily bluffed in the matter of prices. When a man writes you he can get for $90.00 what you want $125 for, write him that owing to the superior quality of your work — and this should be strictly true — you cannot accept the order at a less price than you named. Ninety-nine chances out of one hundred you will get the order just the same.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

A mail order business will stay by you. People have a way of sticking to a house they have once corresponded and dealt with. I cannot explain it, but I know by experience that it is true. I call to mind now a firm in Chicago, not one of whom I have ever seen, to whom I have sent mail orders for eight years. Time after time traveling men from other houses have called upon me and solicited me to change, but without result. I know that when an order is sent to that firm, I will get a postal by return mail acknowledging its receipt, and stating when the goods will be shipped. If sent to a new firm it may not receive as careful attention, so I keep on buying of them.

A mail business wastes no time talking with people. A man's queries expressed in a letter can be satisfactorily answered by letter in five minutes or less with a stenographer, while an hour might be spent talking to him. You are not constantly annoyed by people running in to watch their jobs or telling you how to do them. You can get better prices for this class of business. It is usually quicker pay and much more agreeable than any other, and is far easier to get away from for a two weeks' vacation in the summer than an equal quantity of local business would be. Local customers are never satisfied unless they see the proprietor. Letters can be forwarded to you or answered by a competent stenographer, while you are taking in the sea-side breezes.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SETTING OF FOUNTAIN ON CYLINDER PRESSES.

BY E. J. D.

WE are continually reading in the trade journals things of interest to our craft, such as the best way of making ready forms, either book, job or illustrations, and also of the best manner of mixing inks, the setting of rollers, etc., all of which are very good in their way, but it seems the writers of these articles aim all their information to benefit the journeyman; but they fail to enlighten the apprentice, and I may say a great many who are not apprentices, but are known as journeymen, who really are deficient in the knowledge which is just as essential to know as the things enumerated above, that is, which is the best and easiest way to set a fountain on a cylinder press, which, if properly understood, will save them considerable time and trouble.

As time is one of the most important factors with which an employer has to deal, in order to make it possible to gain a fair remuneration for the capital invested, it behooves him to see that his employés do not waste too much of it in their preliminary work in making ready forms, etc., and any pressman or learner who takes more time than is absolutely necessary, especially in the setting of the fountain, is not earning his share on the capital invested by his employer. I have very often in my experience seen pressmen tinkering with fountains, and the parts that should show up dark would be the reverse, and vice versa, etc., very often causing them a loss on paper that could have been averted had proffered advice been accepted. If such pressmen had been properly instructed in their days of apprenticeship, it would have saved them considerable in pocket and in reputation.

It is just as essential to know how to properly set a fountain as it is to make ready a form. The fountain of a printing press is likened to a well, or, as it may be better described, as a parallelogram. Its center is gauged to a true plane; if the knife is ground true it should sit close to the iron roller, which is supported on hangers at either end, and resting on a true level. When the press builder tests his fountain, after screwing all its parts properly in place, the first thing done is to procure a sufficient quantity of machinery oil to place in the fountain (as a substitute for printers' ink) close to the iron roller, and in that manner test its accuracy as to the flow. With machinery oil a more satisfactory test is secured than with ink as to whether the knife of the fountain does the duty correctly for which it is placed. The knives of all fountains should lie close and snug against the iron roller, and if they do not do so the sooner they are fixed so that they will, the better it will be both for the fountain and the pressman. If a pressman will put up with a fountain that will not work properly I have my opinion of him. A fountain that is out of order is like a ship at sea that will not obey its helm. You may tug and tug away and she will go the opposite direction from the course you wish her to follow; so is it with the fountain that will not obey the touch of the keys, all your screwing here and there will not make the ink flow out from the desired place.

The following is the way I was instructed to set a fountain, by a pressman who was a pressman in every sense of the word, and having followed his teachings I have found no difficulty in setting a fountain on any machine I have ever worked. Of course, the first thing necessary is to remove all accumulations of dirt, or filings, out of the fountain after being placed in your charge, either from the press builder, or after being washed by the feeder, and, having ascertained that the end pieces do not bind too tight on the iron roller (they should have a tension that, if necessary, will allow the roller to be moved around by hand, after loosening the screws from the knife blade, without much exertion) a sufficient quantity of the ink that is to be worked on the job in hand should then be placed in the fountain. The machinists' test, with oil, requires the thumb screws to be very tight on the knife. The oil flowing so much more freely than ink would do, the pressmen should slacken his keys from the knife the same tension all the way across the fountain, and finding that there is an even flow all along the iron roller he must govern the quantity by the kind of job on the press and proceed to set the fountain.

The center key being screwed up to the same tension as the end pieces, continue from it to the right; then commence at the center again and tighten the screws in succession to the left. Now run the finger across the iron roller and ascertain the effect which the first screwing has on the knife, and again tighten the keys from left to right all the way across the fountain. Again run the finger across the iron roller to ascertain the effect of the last screwing, and if the tension is not sufficient go over it again from left to right. The fountains that are made of late years have a handle attached so that the pressman can have an assistant turn it when it requires to be set. The pressman may have to touch some few keys in order to give more ink or reduce the flow at certain parts. This manner of setting a fountain will give more satisfactory results in a smaller space of time than any other method I have ever heard of up to this time. The reason for it is this: the strain being on the knife at the ends, it is much sooner relieved by screwing the center key to correspond to the tension at the ends, as it has a tendency to make the same equal all the way across the knife. Now if the reverse order be followed, that is, commencing from one end and going all the way across, there being a certain spring of the knife in the center and the iron roller being tightened at both ends causes it to bulge at the same place, and the sooner this thing is obviated the better it is for the fountain and the easier it will be adjusted, and this is one of the prime reasons why it is much better to commence from the center key. The distance to be traveled over is much shorter in comparison, and the knife is not so liable to become buckled or snap from being too tight against the roller. I also find that pressmen using this way of setting the fountain are never bothered with one page being too dark and another too light; and the fountain can be cut to nothing in order to work a heading, without injuring the knife in the least, something not accomplished by any other method.

I think the fountains have a few keys more than they actually require and that they could be dispensed with to advantage and results attained much easier. In order to gain quick results it is necessary that the knife blade should not be too thick. If it is it will take a much longer time to obtain the required tension on the keys in order to get the required quantity of ink to flow. I have observed that some press builders make the knife of their fountains rounded at the blade, which is a poor way of doing and invariably causes the pressman unnecessary trouble to get his fountain in order. It gives the ink too much chance to flow between the intervals of keys or screws; whereas if the knife be ground fine, of course the pressman can cut his fountain much easier.

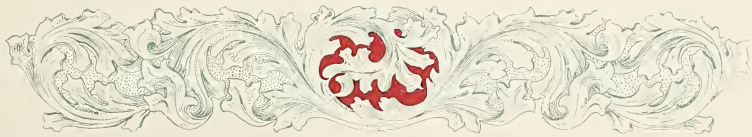
The Adams press has only three screws and is used mostly on bookwork, but jobwork can be done on it as well. Its fountain can be cut to nothing, even with that small number of screws, and therefore I cannot see the actual need of so many screws on the cylinder press, admitting, of course, the cylinder is used much more for miscellaneous printing than the Adams, and certain parts require more or less ink to flow in order to have the work in hand come up to the expectations of customers.

Dickinson Electrotype Foundery
150 Congress Street
Boston, Mass.

WE ARE ELECTROTYPERS

BUT desiring to extend our work beyond simply the mechanical reproduction of type-forms and wood-cuts, we have made a new departure, and offer the artist-printer fresh novelties for beautifying his work and enlarging its scope. . . For this purpose Ipsen, Eastman, Dewson and other artists have produced for us some of their finest work. Our 32-page specimen pamphlet of *Bands, Head and Tail-Pieces* is now printed, and will be mailed upon application. . . We urge upon the workman's attention the adaptability many of the designs have (particularly the *Initials* and *Bands)* for charming effects in two-color printing. . . In combination with the new artistic types shown in our recent specimen pamphlet, there is hardly any limit to the original results possible with these plates. . . They are auxiliaries for fresh styles of letter-press printing that must readily be appreciated. . . We will furnish original *Ornaments, Initials, Head and Tail-Pieces* of any style or composition, for exclusive ownership, if desired. . . Photographs and drawings will be faithfully and quickly reproduced into plates ready for the press.

DICKINSON ELECTROTYPE FOUNDERY



No. 4235. $1.75 (TWO ONE COLOR)

The type in this book (with the various borders) the Initials, Head and Tail Pieces, Braces, Ornaments, Etc., manufactured by Dickinson Electrotype Foundery, 150 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

4143. 75 cts.

No. 4009. $1.00

No. 4010. $1.00

About Printers

I WISH I were a printer,
I really do, indeed;
It seems to me that Printers
Get everything they need—
[Except money.]

They get the largest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get free into circuses,
and other kinds of shows—
[By paying an equivalent.]

4082. 75 cts.

At ladies' fairs they're almost hugged
By plenty girls who know
That they will praise up everything
The public have to show—
[That's so.]

And then get a blow-out free
At every party feed,
And the reason is because they write,
And other people read.
[That's what's the matter.]

4058. 75 cts.

4038. 75 cts

No. 4156. $1.75

The type used on this page is from Paper World, No. 18 Series, manufactured by Dickinson Type Foundery.

Type of Man

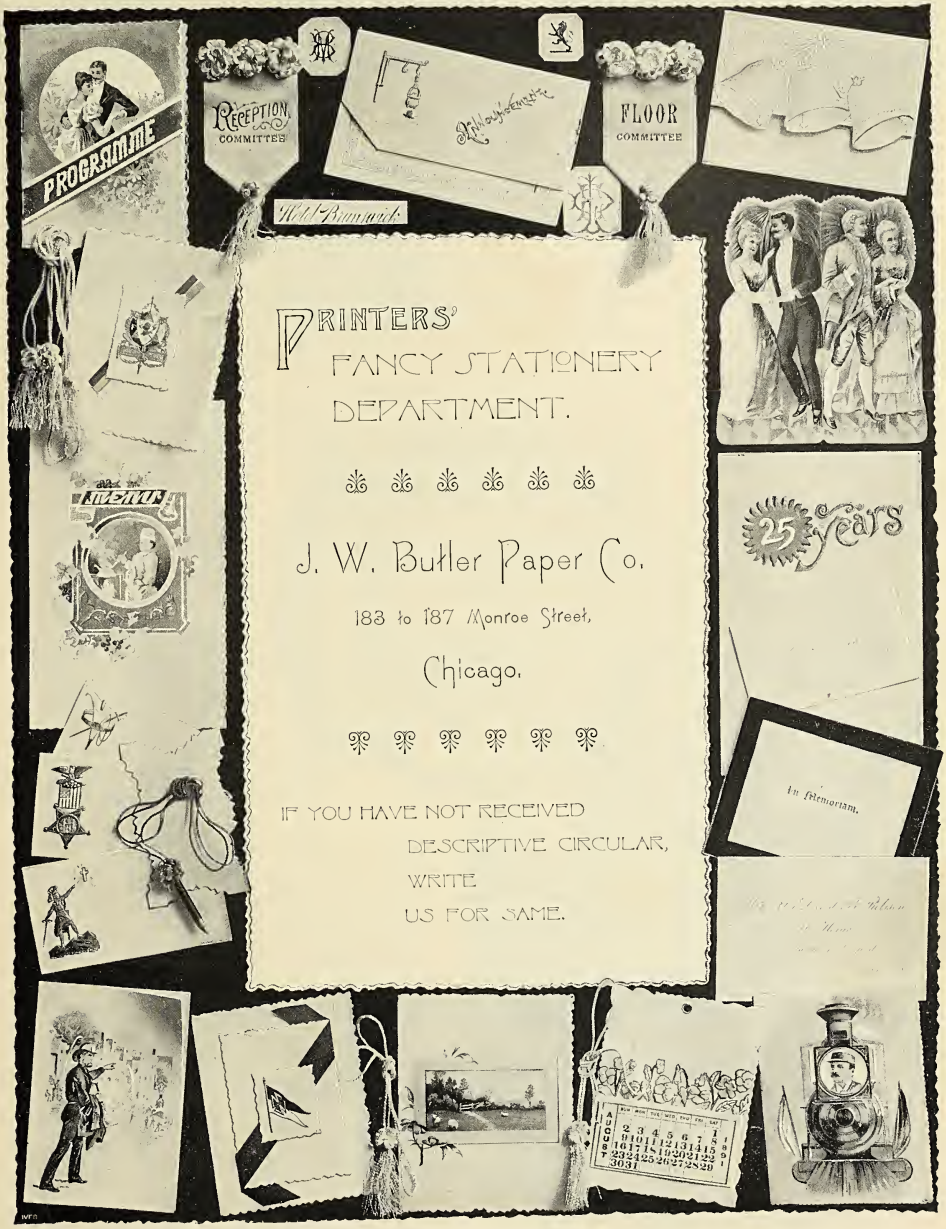
4146. 75 cts.

GIVES there a man who is not pleased
To see his honored name in print?
How much more is his joy increased
When praise is given without stint.

But then there comes a time of fear,
When others will his story tell;
His faults will then glare in Brevier,
His virtues hide in Nonpareil.

4081. 75 cts.

4162. $1.00

No. 4161. $1.75

PROGRAMME
RECEPTION COMMITTEE
FLOOR COMMITTEE
Hotel Brunswick
PRINTERS'
FANCY STATIONERY
DEPARTMENT.
J. W. Butler Paper Co.
183 to 187 Monroe Street,
Chicago.
IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR,
WRITE
US FOR SAME.
25 Years
In Memoriam.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS

ESTABLISHED 1801.

FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED

Papers recommend themselves as unexcelled for correspondence, business or pleasure, and for legal blanks and important documents.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS

LINEN LEDGER

Paper possesses every requisite for books of record, where delicate and permanent color, ease in engrossing upon its pages, and great durability in long and hard service are essential.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS COMPANY,

. . . MANUFACTURERS . . .

DALTON, MASS., U. S. A.

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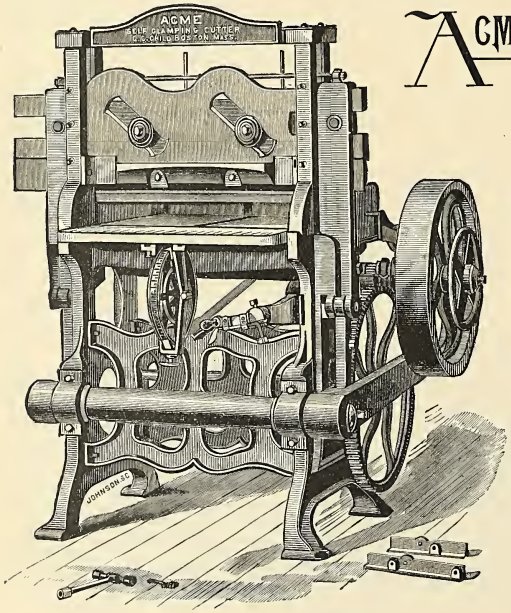
FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED PAPERS, J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO. AND BRADNER SMITH & CO.



STEAM AND HAND.

ACME Self-Clamping Paper Cutter.

FOR PRINTERS,
BOOK BINDERS,
BOX MAKERS, ETC.

IT is strong and powerful; runs very easy by hand or power. It is very rapid, saving half the time in trimming books and pamphlets, and does all classes of work. Made 28 and 32 inches in width. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

40 sizes and styles of Acme Cutters, Hand and Steam Power, from 28 to 64 inches in width.

64 Federal Street, - BOSTON, MASS.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

345 Dearborn St., CHICAGO. 28 Reade St., NEW YORK.

ROSE LAKE, $3.00. (B. R. M.)

LABEL YELLOW $1.00. (284-21)

ULTRAMARINE BLUE, $2.00. (322-26)

ORANGE YELLOW, $2.00. (11-903.)

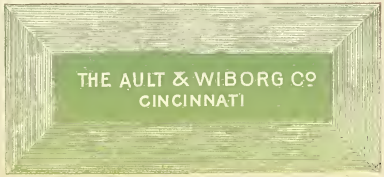
WOOD-CUT QUICK DRYING BLACK, $1.50. (269-66.)

FINE PURPLE, R. $5.00. (174-04.)

BRONZE BLUE LIGHT, $2.00. (T&T 215-95.)

(YELLOW) $1.00. (284-21)

JACQUEMINOT, $4.00



VELVET GREEN LIGHT $2.00. (190-87.)

PHOTO BROWN, $3.00. (298-72.)

BRANCHES, NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

SAMPLE OF LIGHT BLUE BLACK, $2.00. 262-69.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, *President and Managing Editor.*
A. H. MCQUILKIN, *Associate Editor.* DR. JOHN E. HURLBUT, *Vice-Prest.*
C. F. WHITMARSH, *Secretary.* D. L. EVANS, *Treasurer.*

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1891.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

FOREIGN.—To countries within the postal union, ninety-six cents per annum additional. To Great Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, postage paid, twelve shillings per annum in advance. Do not send foreign postal notes. Make money orders payable to H. O. Shepard.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred. No foreign postage stamps accepted.

CLUB RATES.—Six or more subscriptions, sent at one time, one dollar and fifty cents per year each. Cash to accompany order.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain card	$ 6 25	$ 16 75	$ 31 75	$ 60 00
One-eighth page	12 50	33 75	63 75	120 00
One-quarter page	18 75	50 50	95 75	180 00
One-half page	31 25	84 50	159 50	300 00
One page	52 50	141 75	267 50	500 00

WANT COLUMN.—Twenty-five cents per line; no advertisement taken for less than 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER publishes its net rates in each issue of the paper. No agent or representative of this Journal is authorized to deviate therefrom or make any discounts. It solicits advertisements from dealers in or manufacturers of any goods used by printers, bookbinders, stationers and similar lines of trade. Its value as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

COMPETITION IN THE PRINTING TRADE IN FRANCE.

THE Paris *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie* draws a rather gloomy picture of the state of the printing business in France at the present time. Competition among proprietors appears to be even keener there than it is in this country, and other causes have helped to make the outlook discouraging. "The situation is full of troubles," says the *Bulletin*. "It is useless to conceal the fact that it is difficult to tell in which direction to move, so rapid are the changes and at the same time so complete.

"It is quite evident that we shall continue to blacken and to color as much and more paper in the future as in the past, but it will not be done in the same manner.

"When it is pointed out that the book crisis is caused by the superabundance of production in the last few years, the fact is overlooked that the newspaper industry is prosperous, and yet it is the multiplicity of journals that has given the book such a blow. There is a tendency for large works to centralize themselves around a few powerful houses, which possess all the latest perfected machinery, and can turn out their work rapidly. To cite only one species of work: it is evident that if tomorrow all the large publications with heavy editions should be printed on rotary machines in color, it would cause a considerable displacement, touching many houses and workmen. The printing of publications of small circulation, which have so much injured the business, must of necessity cease, as their net cost is much too burdensome.

"In order to enable it to become a great industry, the printing business should cease to be used as an art. The problem of today is: how to produce the maximum amount of work at the lowest price, and to do it rapidly. No industry has suffered as much as the printing business from the effects of the inordinate competition of those engaged in it. This is explained by the fact that to maintain themselves they have not hesitated to accept the very lowest prices for work. Of five different jobs, it is safe to affirm, many printers take two at an actual loss, which eats up the profit on the other three.

"The first effect of doing business in such a manner will be to keep capital out of the industry, as everyone knows that in the last twenty years most capital placed in the printing business was simply lost capital, with problematical returns according to the intelligence of the owner. It is seldom now that a printing office is sold; it is liquidated, and a plant which originally cost half a million francs will realize scarcely a hundred thousand.

"Many think that the inauguration of the protective system would bring great relief to the present troubled situation, and that we would be acting wisely to keep in our own establishments much work which is being done in foreign countries. We do not share these illusions. Protection is especially profitable to lithography, for the

benefit of which branch the tariffs have been raised almost to prohibition.

"Now it is at the very moment at which this movement is designed that many of our lithographic establishments — even some of the most important — show the unsatisfactory condition of their business and declare they cannot continue. In the meantime Belgians and Germans, principally Belgians, seeing their existence threatened, as most of their work is done for France, are seriously thinking of moving their establishments into the Département du Nord, France. How are we to explain all these contradictory facts? Should we conclude that in our industries we have made more progress as artists than as commercialists and that the foreigners have the advantage and superiority over us which the practical man has over the man of imagination? We are led to believe this is the case when we remember that at no time in the history of lithography was that industry more prosperous than at the period when our doors were open and we were working for the foreign countries which we today exclude.

"If we had been as good administrators and commercialists as we are artists and inventors, it is not barriers which we should demand, but absolute liberty. Some day we shall probably perceive this, but experience needs to be bought."

While France is thus afflicted with a stagnation of the printing industry, Belgium is active and alert. It is announced that in view of the favor in which protection stands in most of the continental countries of Europe, the Belgian government is seriously studying the question whether it would not be wise to remove all barriers and to make all Belgium a free port. The British cabinet, fully aware of these projects, is said to be making strong efforts to prevent the consummation of such an idea, as it dreads a continental Great Britain. Many French and other foreign houses would in such an event no doubt establish themselves on Belgian soil.

THE COLUMBIAN FAIR AND A TYPOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT.

AS the date for the opening of the World's Columbian Fair draws nearer, it becomes a matter of apprehension to all lovers of the typographic arts as to the nature and extent of the exhibit that will be made by the printing industry of America on that occasion. The weeks and months are rapidly rolling by, and unless some concerted plan of action be soon adopted by those more directly interested in the matter, it is difficult to conceive how the American printer or bookbinder will be able to make an exhibit to equal that which will undoubtedly be made by some of the nations of Europe, much less one that will compare favorably with those made at some of the more notable exhibitions held in recent years.

The intrinsic, artistic and scientific benefits to be derived from these international exhibitions are so well understood that it will be needless to dwell upon that feature of the subject here, further than to remind intending exhibitors that their value is fully appreciated by the more enlightened nations of the older world, and that it will be necessary to make a supreme effort on our part, if American typographers and bookmakers wish to make a display that will establish their preëminence — one in fact that will stand as proof that they have kept pace with the progress of the world in an artistic sense.

The Paris Exhibition of 1889 was especially rich in unique and elaborate specimens of the typographic arts, clearly excelling in this respect all previous exhibitions of a like character. Many of the specimens of job printing there exhibited were marvels of artistic conception and faultless execution, while all lovers of the beautiful in bookmaking unite in the assertion that this branch of art was never before so fully developed nor so temptingly displayed. It is this high grade of workmanship seen at the Paris Exhibition that American exhibitors will now be called upon to at least equal, if to excel should prove beyond their capabilities.

We daily and hourly hear of preparations being made for an exhibit by representative people in all branches of the mechanical arts. Agriculture and agricultural machinery, mining and mining machinery, shipbuilding and railway appliances, the multitudinous inventions connected with electricity and steam, together with the evidences of advancement of the arts and sciences of every character and of every description, will be fully and exhaustively represented. The printing industry alone remains silent and inactive as to future intentions.

It can readily be understood that an enviable exhibit of printing machinery can be prepared without the delay that will be found necessary in securing a creditable display of the craft and skill of the printer and bookmaker. It is here where time will prove a more valuable requisite than a lavish outlay of money; and we believe that if time and opportunity be given him, the American workman will prove his superiority in this as he has in so many other of the mechanical arts.

Up to the present time there has been little if any effort made in this country to produce a high-class grade of printing for the sole purpose of exhibition. Whatever results have been attained in the production of artistic printing have generally been due to the ambition and progressive instincts of the journeyman printer, whose only reward for superior work depended upon the liberality and encouragement of one or two trade journals.

In the present instance it must be understood that the master printers of the country must take this matter in hand and assume the responsibility. If successful, the credit and eventual profit will accrue to them. In the production of a class of work as elaborate as was that presented at the Paris Exhibition, the active coöperation and supervision of the master printers will be found indispensable. The journeyman printer could not devote the time and bear the expense, neither does

he possess the facilities necessary for the undertaking. In short, if there is to be a display of typographic arts at the forthcoming exhibition worthy of the name and worthy of the country, the master printers must move in the matter, and at once. They will be credited with the responsibility, let it be a success or a failure. In either event, the limitations of the journeyman printer in an artistic direction will be fully demonstrated.

OUR PRESENT AND FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS.

AS announced in the advertising pages of the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, we begin in this number a faithful narrative of an American printer's experience in Russia. As members of the narrator's family are resident in Russia his name has been suppressed and a *nom de plume* substituted, for obvious reasons. The narrative in its moderation and simplicity brings to the reader's mind a vivid realization of Russian despotism, and will increase in interest in succeeding installments.

The leading article in this issue, by Colonel John W. Clampitt, entitled "The Influence of Pictorial Illustrations upon Literature," sketches, in a brief and masterly way, the progress of book illustrating down to the present time. The amount of research that the article evinces shows the author to be thoroughly at home with his subject. The breadth of the article, its charming style and instructive character, will no doubt be appreciated by our readers.

In future issues of THE INLAND PRINTER special articles from accomplished writers will appear, dealing with current affairs. The technical departments will be in control of experts in the various branches, and the articles will be treated in a manner so simple and comprehensive as to be valuable to the apprentice and beginner, as well as to the more advanced workman.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

THE *Daily News*, of this city, moved into its new building, or rather the completed portion of it, on Sunday, October 11. The success of this journal, when we take into account its humble beginning but a few years since, is something really remarkable. Sixteen years ago this paper was first placed before the public, backed with but a very limited amount of capital, possessing a scanty assortment of type, and the press-work being done on the presses of a weekly newspaper. The paper now claims the largest circulation of any American daily, with but one possible exception; requires the services of four quadruple perfecting presses for the production of its enormous circulation, approximating nearly a quarter of a million copies daily; employs a number of typesetting machines and all the paraphernalia requisite for the equipment of a first-class metropolitan journal of the present day. What food for reflection will an inspection of such an establishment furnish for even the middle-aged printer when compared with the best the country could boast of in his boyhood days.

MACHINE TYPESETTING CONTEST.

WITH a view to determining the relative merits of the various typesetting machines now claiming recognition from the public, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association some time since arranged for a public contest to take place in this city, commencing on Monday, October 12, to continue two weeks. The contest was carried on under the personal supervision of a committee of the Association, of which Mr. Frederick Driscoll, manager of the *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, was chairman. This contest has proved of great interest to the printing fraternity; and will be of much benefit to all concerned if the claims of the different manufacturers can, in a measure, be adequately determined. A full report of the contest will be found in another part of this issue.

MR. EDWARD T. PLANK, who has served in the capacity of president of the International Typographical Union for the last three years, passed through this city on October 12 on his way to his home in San Francisco. Since the close of the Boston convention, when he relinquished the cares of office, Mr. Plank has been taking a well-earned vacation, spent among his relatives in various parts of the East. Mr. Plank's services as an officer of the International Union were so conspicuously satisfactory that he can rest assured that he carries to his home the good wishes of every union printer of America.

FROM the best obtainable information from every section of the country, we arrive at the conclusion that the present season is a remarkably dull one in every branch of the printing business. This fact is the more remarkable when we note the abundant prosperity of the country in other branches of industry. However, we can console ourselves with the reflection that the unparalleled results in the agricultural and fruit-growing industries must, in time, have a very exhilarating effect upon all manufacturing interests, when the printing trade will necessarily share in the general prosperity that will eventually follow.

THE Chicago Paper Trade Club enjoyed themselves at a banquet on Thursday evening, October 15, when the initiatory steps were taken to provide for an exhibit at the World's Fair. A stock company with a capital of $100,000 was formed to carry the project through. Every American paper maker or manufacturer of paper-making machinery will be allowed to take stock. The entire capital has already been subscribed, but the pledges will not be called for until those outside of Chicago have been given an opportunity to subscribe. This action was taken in order to dispel any idea that the project was to be regarded in any way as a money-making scheme. Here is a practical suggestion for the master printers to take up and act upon.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN AMERICAN PRINTER IN RUSSIA.

BY S. RAJSKI.

IT would, I take it, be of little concern to readers of this recital to give any extended account of my earlier years in Russian Poland, and emigration to the United States. My experience in this regard is but one of many that have been recounted by more able writers, with whose descriptions the reading public is already familiar. Suffice it to say, therefore, that I had learned the printer's trade in the United States, when some two and a half years ago I was notified of the death of my father at Warsaw, Poland, and also that it would be necessary for me to return to Poland to proclaim the estate, which gave to me as the eldest son some 45,000 rubles.

Securing all the references I could conveniently get, I procured a United States passport from Commissioner Hoyne, at Chicago, and began my journey. The journey by train was uneventful, except, perhaps, that the ease and facility with which I was transported from Chicago to New York formed a striking contrast with my later experiences in another land. The passage across the ocean was on one of the fastest steamers of the North German Lloyds, the Saale, and was remarkably rapid, almost beating the record of the ocean racers of that time. I arrived safely at Bremen. I will leave until another time the story of my trip through Germany, and will commence my short description of what I saw and endured in Russia, the prelude to which was the shrill whistle of the locomotive when the train stopped at Alexandroro. The conductor notified the passengers to leave the cars and go to the station. We were in the land of the czar.

I had crossed the Russian frontier at other places many times going to and from vacation during my college years, but never before had I felt the thrill of exultation that came over me as I pressed the papers to my heart that avouched me a free citizen of a free country. Both sides of the train were thickly lined with gendarmes who allowed no one to escape, and who looked searchingly and suspiciously at everybody. The passengers being all marched into the station, a big square room devoid of any furniture save a few benches, the gendarmes encircled the room, one standing at each window and two at each door. We were prisoners. We were detained in this way for some few minutes when a Russian officer with six privates entered, and demanded our passports. Each gave up his documents in turn, and finally they came to me. So soon as my name was glanced at, I heard some remarks passed by the officials which frequently contained the word "buntooshchyk" (a rebel), and I was curtly ordered into another room, the doors of which were locked after me, and I was alone, the passport taken away from me, and with no means of notifying my friends and relatives.

Here I was kept three hours in confinement, while the whistle of the locomotive and all the tumult of the departing train made me feel my position keenly, impatient as I was to see my relations to whom I was returning after so long an absence. I knew I was a prisoner and the train for Warsaw had departed. My distress and chagrin were extreme. My time was valuable, the date of my appearance before the court being fixed, and the time was close at hand.

At last, to my relief, I heard the key turned in the door, and a number of gendarmes presented themselves. I was ordered to accompany them. One gendarme was leading and two following me, and in this manner I was brought before a "natchcluck." After a few words the men were dismissed, and the "gentleman," which is the English of "natchcluck," for the consideration of 50 rubles, which he added to his private roll, permitted me to telegraph to the American consul at Warsaw. He then began very politely to inquire about the ways and customs of the United States, about the form of government, etc. I was much pleased with this gentleman's conversation—he showed a disposition to be free-minded, and it was evident that only his official uniform made him perform acts of intolerance bordering on brutality, in filling his duties. My interview concluded in a friendly way, after drinking a glass or two of wine, which he procured. I was permitted to enter the refreshment-room and take a hearty meal, after my interview had closed, and indeed I was in much need of it, as I had fasted a long time.

In the meantime an order had arrived from General Hurko, which at the instance of the American consul, Hon. Joseph Rawns, at Warsaw, procured my release.

Three hours thereafter a train started from Alexandroro bearing me to my destination relieved of anxiety and refreshed in body. It was but a short time until I was comfortably seated with my mother and sisters recounting the incidents of my journey and answering their questions. I was among my kindred and felt the homelike influence in all its sweetness stealing over my senses, when somebody knocked at the door. One of my sisters opened the door and found a police officer and a house guardian outside. One of them had a card from the respective police precinct ordering me to appear inside of an hour, the other one came with an official bill with official seals and signatures, charging me two rubles for a permit to stay in the city for a period of two weeks. To enlighten any of my colleagues who may ever attempt to journey to Russia or Poland, I wish to say that in the cities every house has a police officer selected by the government and paid

THE GLEANERS.

BY JULES BRETON.

Specimen of half-tone engraving (Mosstype) from the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

ORIGINAL INITIAL DESIGNS.

Drawn especially for The Inland Printer by Chas. A. Gray.

Electrotypes by mail, post paid, 60 cents each.

by the landlord, whose duty is to collect all fines not exceeding five rubles, all fees for the permits, and otherwise watch for every suspicious action of the tenants of respective houses. This officer is the only person who is allowed to have keys of the entrance of the house. At 10 P. M. sharp all houses are closed, and if a tenant wants to enter his own rooms he has to pay five kopecks or 2½ cents to the guardian for each opening of the door. The fact of a person coming home late must be reported by the guardian to a precinct officer, who makes his rounds every morning and collects the reports of all such guardians. If a person arrives at a hotel he must first present his passport before he is permitted to secure a room. In Russia, and that part of Poland under its jurisdiction, everybody — even the resident of the city — has to have a book without which he can find no shelter in any public or private house, unless he secures it at the landlord's and his own risk. The fines for an offence of this kind are merciless and high, there is no way of appealing, although some lawyers pretend to be able to avert the decision of a lower court; but as a rule the decision of a lower court is binding, the higher courts in many cases even refuse to listen to testimony.

After eating my supper, I prepared to go to the police station, but what was my surprise, when I came out of the house, to see the same officer who served the notice on me shadowing me closely, and as may be supposed, it considerably annoyed me. At the station I was notified that, my name being connected with the Polish insurrections, and besides being an American citizen, I was to be very careful about what I said or did, or otherwise be prepared for the consequences. As I am of a conservative frame of mind, I did not expect much trouble from these quarters; but to my annoyance and disgust, I found myself steadily shadowed by the man who had served the notice. He followed me, at a distance, everywhere. I was so worried with this treatment that one day I complained to my lawyer about it. His only advice was to go to the police commissary and fix him. Not being accustomed to this way of doing business, I refused at first; but when the shadow became a little too dark I softened and went to the police station. It seemed to me that the commissary was expecting my visit, because the moment I entered he got up from his table and called me into a small private room, and in a very polite way tried to impress upon my mind the benefit I would derive from having some influential friend, meaning, of course, himself. I seemed to fall in with his ideas, and after a hearty shake, which cost me twenty-five rubles, I left the office *without a shadow*. These facts are so strange in a country like ours that there are even people who disbelieve them, but nevertheless it is nothing but plain truth. A person coming from a country like Russia, with average intelligence, to accept this country as his own, to study its laws and its customs, is apt to love it even more devotedly than a native-born American. (*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

APPRENTICES AND THE UNION.

BY WILLIAM CAXTONBURG.

THIS is a subject which is creating a great deal of thought among employers in various trades and among others who are greatly interested in the proper solution of the subject. It is one that will always remain an important topic until satisfactorily settled. I, as one greatly interested in the proper solution of the question, offer my views on the subject.

I believe the typographical union should organize an Apprentices' Branch in connection with their union. Any large city of importance throughout the United States and Canada has its union; therefore, each of these unions should organize all apprentices in their respective cities into one of these branches. Every one of these unions boasts of a number of good journeymen who would make excellent instructors to the apprentices, and would be very glad to make themselves useful in the cause.

The apprentices belonging to this branch could pay a monthly fee, or yearly fee, as the case was decided.

This is how the Apprentices' Branch of the typographical union would work:

An apprentice enters a shop, and after running messages, etc., for six months or one year, he is initiated into the secret of the art preservative, and commences to set type. The following year he continues to set type, and occasionally lends a helping hand around the establishment. He has now finished two years. In the meantime he has been informed that there is an Apprentices' Branch which he is expected to join when he has served two years at his trade. He is told what benefits accrue from being a member of this branch, and he gladly joins.

Then, after serving the balance of his apprenticeship, both in the establishment and in the Apprentices' Branch, he passes an examination, and, if successful, is given a certificate showing his standing, and is allowed to become a member of the typographical union. The status of the union would thus be greatly raised. No one who cannot pass the examination should be allowed to become a member of the typographical union, as it would thus reduce the standing of the whole union.

It can easily be seen that these classes would not only be a great benefit to the apprentices, but to the union itself.

At present there are many inferior workmen in all city unions, and whenever the union makes demands on employers, it asks the same terms for these incompetents as are asked for *first-class* men. This is not right, and employers are justified in refusing to agree to the union's demands, especially when it is an increase in wages.

After a time when a number of these apprentices who passed the examination are admitted to membership, and the union as a body thereby improved, employers will more readily listen to any demands such a body may make; and they would be far more likely

to grant the union's request when they know they are dealing with good *first-class* journeymen, instead of a large number of members who have been mere time-servers.

Each branch should also endeavor to have a library composed of books that are both useful and specimens of the art. They also should make collections of all kinds of printing, from a book or catalogue down to a small card. These answer for two purposes: they instruct those who study them for ideas; and they are excellent to compare with others and find out their faults and where they could be improved. To make such a collection would not cost much labor, as many master printers would be only too glad to aid in such a good cause.

This example could be followed by the unions of every trade, as thousands of good journeymen would join under the new régime who would otherwise hold aloof.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HINTS ON ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRINTING OFFICE.

BY CHARLES FRANCIS.

IN continuing the remarks made in my last article, and before going into other matters, I desire to add a few things which relate to the composing room, and one or two to matters pertaining to both departments.

In the first place it is important to have a sufficient number of good boards on which to accumulate such material as may have to be kept standing, and there should not be a portion here and there, but all together, so that if it becomes necessary to look for sorts in standing matter the compositor will not have to hunt over every corner of the office, consuming an amount of time sometimes more than the job itself takes to set up.

Another important adjunct is a live and dead rack for forms in chase and ready for press. A very convenient manner of arranging this feature, and one that occupies but very little space, and is also inexpensive, consists in obtaining a number of cleats from some carpenter, about one inch or an inch and an eighth square, and screwing one piece securely to the floor and one piece to the wall, then leaving an inch space and repeating until you have completed sufficient spaces for at least two-thirds the number of chases you may have in the office—this to be at some convenient spot in the composing room, and to form the dead-rack; another, sufficient to hold from one-third to one-half the chases in the office, should be placed convenient to the pressroom. In this rack should be placed all those forms that are ready for press, and immediately contiguous thereto, on a hook for the purpose, should be the "ticket," with full instructions as to stock, etc., for the job. The stock-keeper, on being notified, would then proceed to get out the stock and place it upon a table arranged for the purpose, also convenient to pressroom, with the ticket number marked conspicuously upon it, so that the pressman could make no mistake in the stock to be used, and have no delay in obtaining same. This, of course, does not apply to forms taking from ten to fifty, and more, reams of paper, but to all work of ordinary commercial printing, in usual lots of from 1,000 to 10,000. The arrangements in the composing room, and a good and sufficient system observed, will help very largely in the pressroom in turning out work with facility.

In regard to the pressroom it is desirable that so far as possible the presses should be in a continuous line, the largest press being at the farther end of the room from the entering or front door, making due allowance for the question of light, then tapering down to the smallest; this gives your visitor a full view on entering of your entire force of machinery and impresses the full value of the strength of your plant upon him. The sheet delivery should also be in a straight line and all one way, so that the foreman can conveniently walk up and down and examine the work in progress without walking round every other press as is sometimes the case. The roller cupboards should be convenient to each press and at the same time in a spot where they can get as much air as possible, and an ink cupboard so arranged that the motley display of old ink cans of every shape, size and color need not offend the eye as they too frequently do. An important and often disregarded point in the pressroom is the loose way in which benzine and oily rags are allowed to lie around and become a menace to the business of the proprietor as well as the situation of the employé. One of the regulations of the insurance companies is that an iron can, sufficiently isolated to prevent danger, be used for these rags, and if more rigidly enforced the rate of insurance on printing offices would no doubt be materially reduced, especially if the precaution were taken to destroy the rags every night before leaving. Another danger from this source is the accumulation of paper from press and paper-cutter, and this is a much more difficult, though less dangerous, matter to contend with; the only thing that can be done is to keep the floor well cleaned and paper well sacked and have a regular call from the man who takes your waste, even if you have to give it to him to take it away. The wrenches, furniture, points, quoin keys, mallets, planers, etc., should be located at some convenient place and carefully returned after using, also such material as is used in the making ready of a form. It would be a good plan, and is largely adopted by some pressmen, to save their make-ready on all such forms, plates especially, that are liable to come in from time to time.

We now come to the question of drying racks. The cheapest and probably the most convenient form of these is to get a quantity of long slats sufficient for the purpose, and form a frame by laying a number of them lengthwise, and at each end use one top and bottom to fasten them together; these can be laid on the fly-board

and, without handling, the sheets lifted off in sufficiently small quantities to prevent any off-set and at the same time allow the air to permeate through them. There are many other kinds that are good; but economy and effects produced, and the fact that with these you can pile your sheets anywhere that may be most convenient, are points largely in their favor.

Now in closing I desire to state what I consider the best manner of facilitating delivery. Every morning, before starting up, all the small presswork that has been completed the previous day should be straightened up by the pressmen and feeders and taken to a delivery table, and upon it placed the ticket of instructions which ought to follow the work from its inception to its close. Then the person whose duty it is to see to these matters has it all before him and can give this his immediate attention, and in a very short time have everything in order for delivery during the day; then turning to the work from the larger presses put it on the road to completion in the bindery or otherwise as the case may be.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ART OF DISPLAY IN JOB COMPOSITION.

NO. I.—BY ALFRED PYE.

MANY apprentices aspire to equal, if not to excel, the experienced compositor who has acquired his ability by years of laborious practice and patient working out of difficult problems in typography. To such I would say, in the words of an old proverb, "There is no royal road to learning," and they must accomplish the desired result by plodding along in the beaten path of their predecessors. To some, no doubt, of extraordinary natural ability, progress will be rapid, and results accomplished which would astonish fellow apprentices or journeymen who ought to be able to produce work of some merit, by reason of the many years they have spent at the business; but the majority will find that, to attain excellence, they must labor hard, inquire incessantly of their elders as to the reasons why and the methods by which certain results are attained, and study closely the lines upon which good work is produced, before they are able to take rank with those whom they have set before them as the acme of their ambition.

Young readers of THE INLAND PRINTER—recruits in the ranks of the army which pursues the "art preservative of arts" for either remuneration or renown, or both—it is to you the above and following remarks are addressed, and I have set out to enlighten you to the best of my ability as to the most desirable method of producing art in display composition.

The novice in typography may contemplate an elaborate production, composed of fancy type, borders and rule twisting, and, admiring it, will inwardly exclaim, When shall I be able to set such a piece of work as that? Probably the work, though pleasing to the eye, is not worth the time and trouble taken to produce it, but it seems such a fine piece of work to be executed by means of the agency of type and rule that the admiration of the novice may be excused.

But, my young friends, it is not in the production of such elaborate combinations of type and rule that the true art of display is developed. You have set out to learn the art of job printing—practical, every-day job printing—that which the patrons of the printing profession want and which is the most productive of profit to your employer. True art, in the opinion of the writer, is the ability to so picture an idea that the beholder will at a glance recognize the inspiration of the artist. By a suitable arrangement of types a job may be made infinitely more effective by the use of a single series of type in various sizes than by the use of a number of different types, each of which may be very effective if used in its proper place, but which, when used in combination by an incompetent person, will entirely destroy the effect intended to be produced.

A great deal has been said recently in trade journals, about the training a *country* printer receives in contra-distinction to the *city* printer. There is not the slightest doubt but that the printer trained in a country office has to exert his brain power in a more remarkable degree than his city *confrère*, for the simple reason that where the city apprentice has, in the majority of instances, an almost unlimited supply of material upon which to draw, the country boy has to fall back upon his own resources and himself supply the deficiencies existing when emergencies arise. Though not trained in a country office, the writer has been in positions when it has been necessary, upon a moment's notice, to use something which the office did not possess and which it was impossible to obtain from a typefoundry or a printer's material dealer. In such a case the inventive faculty of the embryo Caxton or Franklin is stimulated to supply the deficiency, and a lesson is learned that will prove of incalculable benefit in after life. For instance, a poster has to be set, certain lines in which run upon a particular letter; the font of type available is a small one, and lacks a letter *a* or an *e*. What is the boy to do? He must use that particular letter, for none other will serve the purpose. The office is so far away from a wood-type cutter that it would not be possible to get the needed letter for at least a week, even if the proprietor of the office would be willing to purchase it, which would be most unlikely. Meantime the show will be opened or the performance at the theater must be produced. There is only one course open to him, and that is to take the letter nearest in size to the one he needs, turn it bottom uppermost, and cut the desired letter upon the back of it. The use of sealing-wax or some other equally pliable and plastic material may be necessary to complete the outline of the letter; but it is, nevertheless, produced, and the job goes to press, and no one outside of the office knows the dire straits through which the poor compositor has passed to furnish to the outside world the flaming poster which announces the opening of the state fair or the

advent of a theatrical company at the barn known to the townspeople as the "grand opera house."

Having thus briefly referred to the subject of these articles, which the writer proposes to continue through a few of the succeeding issues of THE INLAND PRINTER, he promises to furnish in the next issue one or two examples of the "Art of Display in Job Composition."

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ABOUT LETTER BOARDS.

BY HEBER WELLS.

THE subject of these lines is also known to printers as a form board, and it is used as a receptacle for pages or forms of type matter which are to be kept standing, and which, for various reasons, are not convenient to be wrapped in papers and shelved.

Frequently they are kept in racks in an imposing table, or in special frames for the purpose. Inasmuch as letter boards are required to carry a great weight at times, the racks should be very substantial and not liable to break. The joiner work on the boards should be of the best; perfect glue joints with tongues, and a very smooth surface being essential.

In regard to the boards, it is worth while to seriously consider their size before ordering, taking good care that they be not too large. An area of five to six square feet of surface is preferable to a greater one, for if too great a weight be carried, the boards are difficult to slide, and the strain on the racks will be too severe. Of course the breaking strain will be greatly increased when the boards, laden with metal, are drawn out nearly to their limit, for then it is that the leverage on the rack slides becomes so great as to be almost destructive to any ordinary woodwork. By confining the area of the boards within the limits suggested there is also an economical advantage, as the boards can be made from stuff one inch thick; whereas, if the area be much enlarged, say to nine or ten feet of surface, then the stuff would require to be much thicker.

Now, suppose that the letter-board rack or table measures from front to rear twenty-eight inches. In that case the letter boards should not be over twenty-four inches deep, which will allow the boards to be pushed back four inches from front of the rack. This will be found a convenience in ordinary working at the rack, because there will be room for the knees. But that will be slight compared to the advantage to be obtained when the boards are drawn forward for the purpose of handling matter. Here is where the four-inch leeway above mentioned counts for much, because the whole surface of the board may be seen and the contents easily handled, and moreover the breaking strain on the racks be reduced to a minimum.

The rack slides should be of hardwood, preferably of ash, because it is a wood that wears very smooth for such a purpose. In all first-class frames the legs or uprights should be notched (gained) to receive the slides. It is a serious error to depend upon screws alone through the slides to support the same, for the great leverage above mentioned tends to break the screws off.

If ash slides upon ash, the letter board will have a free run, so the end or clamp pieces of the board which bears upon the slides should be of ash. A very slight rubbing of beef tallow (do not use oil) and a suspicion of plumbago on the ends of the boards will cause them to work so nicely that they will almost go themselves.

There is no advantage in having much play, up and down, in the racks, but rather a detriment, as there will be some tendency to disturb matter on the boards if there is any chance for thumping.

Hardwood letter boards are somewhat preferable, but their first cost is considerably greater, and it sometimes happens that as the years ago by they are none too tractable. So the advantages do not lie wholly with the hardwood boards.

The convenience of having a narrow recess worked on the fronts of the boards for shifting type to or from galleys, should not be overlooked, and the back stops on the boards, to prevent matter from being pushed off, should be screwed on.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRESSMEN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BY A PRESSMAN.

OF all persons who desire to compete in the World's Columbian Exposition, pressmen should be most prominent. From the product of their presses all that is good and excellent of the engraver's and painter's art is given to the world for the criticism and admiration of the present and future ages. It is the pressman's lot to be ranked as a mere mechanic by the unthinking — but it is his conception of what an illustration should show that either mars or makes the artist's brain-work transferred to paper, to canvas or to wood, when reproduced for the press that all the world may enjoy what at one time was the luxury of the few.

As with some of the celebrated painters so in a humbler way is it with pressmen. Some excel in portrait printing, some in scenes from the animal kingdom and some in landscapes — a great number being proficient in colors, but the vast majority in black printing.

What a field, then, the artist pressman of our day has in which to display his talents and tastes, and what more befitting time and place to show the product of his handiwork than that great Exposition that is to be the admiration and instruction of the world. If the employers of such pressmen have not the enterprise and public spirit to display the product of their printing machines, the pressmen should not let such an occasion pass, but should take an interest in the display. And amply will they be rewarded in the contemplation of the "Pressmen's Exhibit."

All samples of merit will receive due credit, and the collection at the close of the Exposition will no doubt, like many others (notably the DeVinne collection), be

placed on permanent exhibition for the education of the printing fraternity. In the United States National Museum, at Washington, D. C., there can be seen everything of real merit that was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, and the opportunity is now before the pressmen of America to have their work on exhibition to the world for many decades to come. The pressmen should commence now to compile their collections, the time is drawing near when the display will be required to be placed in its allotted position, and the committee having the matter in charge urge all pressmen, without reference to locality, to come forward and make the display a credit to the pressmen of the country.

Fellow craftsmen of the United States, show some public spirit! Rouse from your lethargy and help along a work that will redound to the honor of your craft. This courtesy is due, at least, as a return and appreciation of the good offices of the Fair Commissioners, who have allowed ample space for the display. The pressmen of the national capital will not be found wanting when the fair is open. There are among them artists who will place themselves on record as the peers of any of their more favored craftsmen of the East or West.

Do not let the world think that we, the pressmen of this continent, have too little thrift and ambition to put ourselves to the slight trouble of gathering specimens of our daily work in the pressrooms of the country — that we regard the World's Fair as nothing to us. I know from personal experience that pressmen are the most magnanimous of men, and, knowing this, I feel that their position in this matter, in the eyes of the world, set squarely before them, they will respond and make the exhibit a success.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THOUGHTS ON THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

BY O. S. JENKS.

IT is a philanthropic tendency of this age to seek for causes in conditions, and to endeavor, by remedying the conditions, to eradicate or mitigate their resultant evils. We are beginning to comprehend the great influence environment has upon individuals and upon classes.

Thus we find radical measures instituted for the relief of the poorer classes. In the crowded quarters of large cities — notably, in London — have been put in operation laws calculated to render these localities less offensive to their inhabitants, by the removal of infectious and unclean matter, the cleansing of the streets, and the condemnation of unsanitary structures, followed, in some instances, by their rebuilding by the municipal authorities, at the expense of the owners, upon approved sanitary principles.

These measures of relief are undertaken primarily as a municipal duty, for the purpose of obviating the danger to the public health that might arise from unsanitary conditions, and also as a fulfillment, in a measure, of the true purpose of government—to insure the safety, comfort and happiness of the people. Yet they have a deeper significance. The ultimate success of government depends upon the prosperity and contentment of the people. When a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of any country are neither prosperous nor contented, when for millions of its citizens life is but a burden, education is impossible and almost the only species of divertisement are found in vice and crime, considerations of public policy alone might well induce comprehensive measures of relief. Happily most civilized governments have come to recognize the importance of reforms of this character, and sovereigns of European nations are beginning to take a personal and active interest in the welfare of their humblest subjects.

We see Booth enlisting public interest and favor in furtherance of his colossal plan of reforming London by colonizing the wretched and the needy of that great city in places where will be afforded a greater incentive for honest industry, an opportunity for enjoying the gifts of nature; releasing them from lives of sin and poverty — giving them a new world, a new life.

Back of these philanthropic tendencies is the recognition of the great truth that whatever conduces to the material betterment of any considerable number of people who had hitherto lacked the ordinary and natural enjoyments of life has a reflex influence for good upon society.

Turning from those elements of society that, through misfortune, sin or circumstance, have been brought to a condition of distress or dependence, let us discuss a somewhat different phase of the question — its relation to the workingman. We can hardly class workingmen, who earn their subsistence by physical toil, with those unfortunate people whose condition we have just been considering, yet the workingman has a continuous and unremitting struggle to provide for himself and his own the ordinary comforts of life.

The agitation for the shorter working day has its origin and its impetus in the recognition of the far-reaching benefits, not only to the workingman but to society in general, that would follow its establishment. With greater leisure, greater liberty, it is contended would come greater happiness, and more time for enjoyment of the better things and the better associations of life. There would then be a fuller realization of the purpose of our forefathers as expressed substantially in the immortal Declaration of Independence — to effect the safety and happiness of the people.

It is unnecessary to note the popular misconceptions of the nature of the movement for a shorter working day; they are usually based upon an unfamiliarity with the causes and conditions or upon an antipathy for workingmen generally, having its origin in ignorance and prejudice, an antipathy similar to that which is entertained by many workingmen for capitalists.

Perhaps the principal cause of the seemingly increasing divergence between capital and labor, the two

millstones of national production, is a mutual misunderstanding — a misunderstanding on the part of each as to its relations to the other.

We view with intolerance any expression, in word, deed or manner, on the part of the capitalist, of antipathy or contumely for the workingman, as such, as being repugnant to republican ideas, yet not less arrogant are the rantings of some ignorant or disappointed men who would even have us believe that capital is not an essential factor in the commercial world, and that the capitalist, whatever his personal character, is a parasite, who only is tolerated because of the dense ignorance that beclouds the eyes and minds of everybody but their enlightened selves. It would be well for the peace of mind of these cynics to sit down occasionally and consider what would be the condition of this country were it not for capital. They would soon be inwrapped in a delicious dream of the "good old times" with all their attendant blessings: the ox cart, the log cabin, the spinning wheel, twenty-five cent postage, the prairie schooner, the fourteen-hour day — all things of the past, thanks to science and capital.

Many of our great inventions have sprung from men in what are termed "the humbler walks of life," yet the development of these inventions and their application to the requirements of civilization are due to the moneyed men.

We do not mean to underrate the essential part that labor has performed in all these achievements. Labor may not have received its just recompense for its share in all these undertakings. That is another question, and embodies the principle of the shorter working-day. It is but fair, however, to have a proper appreciation of what capital has done and is doing in facilitating trade, developing our industries, enriching the people and promoting the general welfare.

Many believe that the acquirement of the means of transportation by the government would be a long step toward the equalizing of conditions in society, and would give to the people, through cheaper transportation, the money that it is claimed now accrues to the sole benefit of rich investors. Perhaps these and greater blessings would be realized, and it is not for anyone to dismiss the question, either affirmatively or negatively, with but a moment's consideration; yet, alluring as the prospect seems, it is not hard to discern serious drawbacks to the proposition. It might be questioned if the interests of the people would be furthered by taking the railroads from the domain, the inspection of law, and constituting them practically a law in themselves — an important department of our government, a rich field for the intrigue of politics, the concentration of millions of office-holding voters whose interests and influence would lie with successive administrations. Looking at the proposition from this standpoint it seems as if it must wait for the purification of politics.

Of course the above is but an illustration of an idea entertained by a certain school of theorists. Innumerable are the lines of thought that radiate from this great central problem — the social problem — the problem of how to promote justice, harmony and happiness in society. Thither every person may and should direct his thoughts.

Let us, however, discuss the question with a proper conception of its magnitude and importance. Let us not be dazzled with each theory presented and embrace it as the panacea for all social ills and abuses. Investigation will be the first step toward an understanding, and with a proper understanding between the two great factors in the commonwealth as to each other's position, the problem will be much easier of solution.

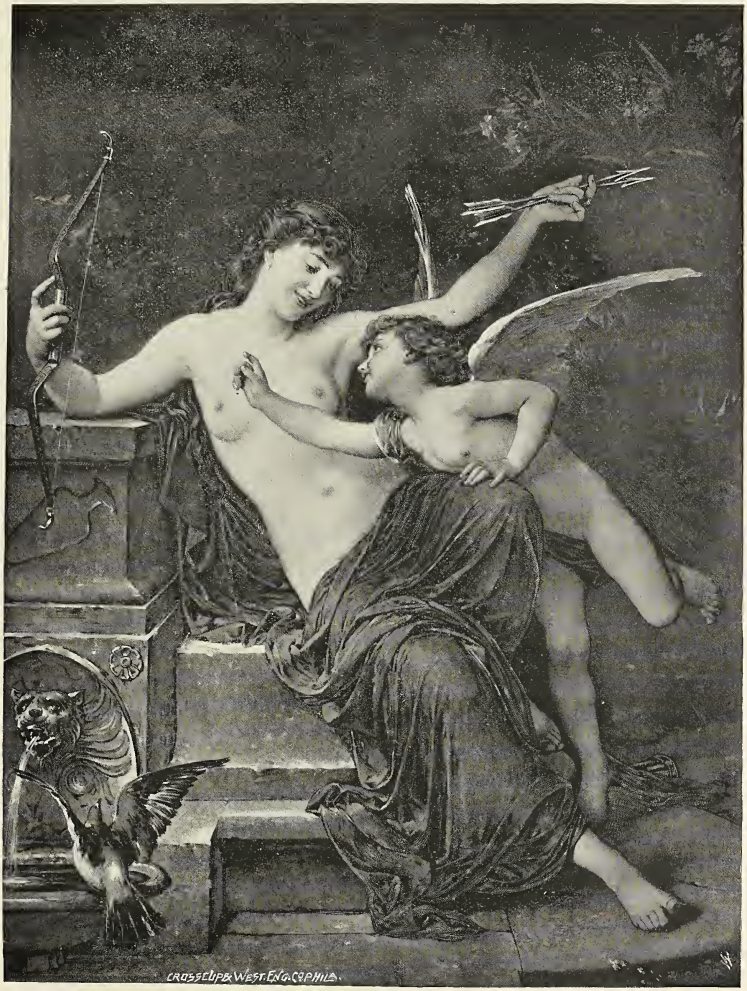
THE SPEED OF TYPESETTING MACHINES.

We are indebted to *L'Imprimerie*, says the *British and Colonial Stationer and Printer*, for the following details respecting typesetting machines: The Kastenbein machine can compose 70,000 letters a day at a cost (for wages, etc.) of 9s. 2d.; the Burr, 90,000 letters, at a cost of 20s. 10d.; the Thorne, 90,000 letters, at a cost of 10s. The price of the Kastenbein, with two distributers, is £300, and it requires five attendants—a compositor, a justifier, two distributers, and an assistant. The Burr, with two distributers, costs £1,000, and requires four attendants—a compositor, a justifier, and two assistants. The Thorne, with one distributer, costs £340, and requires three attendants—a compositor, a justifier, and an assistant. The price of the Winder composing machine is £20, and it is advertised as being able to compose 5,000 letters an hour. The distributing apparatus for the same machine is said to be able to distribute 9,000 letters an hour, and costs £100. The production of the Rogers typograph machine, constructed after the Linotype pattern, is limited only by the ability of the operator. The inventor asserts that it is easy to attain a speed of 8,000 to 8,500 letters an hour. The machine occupies but little more space than a sewing-machine. The metal pot contains about 30 lbs. of metal, and 6 cubic feet of gas per hour are needed to keep it in a state of fusion. The operator can work the machine with the pedal, when the production is half less than when driven by steam.

ETCHING ON VARIOUS SUBSTANCES.

Etching is so interwoven with the graphic arts and so frequently alluded to in typographic literature, that a few descriptive lines of the materials used in the process may be interesting and beneficial to some of our readers.

By etching is understood the deepening of parts of different metals, stone, glass or other materials, by an application of dissolving solutions, and is divided into two classes, namely: Deep etching and relief etching. The fluid used depends on the different materials to be wrought upon. For etching upon iron and steel a weak solution of muriatic acid is used, but for reproducing engravings use solutions of pyroliguous acid, alcohol and nitric acid, a solution of iodine and iodide of potassa, in water, and a solution of corrosive sublimate, alcohol and a trifle of nitric acid. Etching on copper plates is done with a solution of weakened nitric acid, or a solution of copper chromate and muriate ammonia, diluted with vinegar or chlorate potassa. Brass and silver are etched with weakened nitric acid only. Gold with nitro-muriatic acid. Zinc with nitric acid, pyroliguous acid and chloroacetic acid. The lithographic stone is etched with nitric acid or muriatic acid. Glass with hydrofluoric acid, or if a dim appearance of even deepness is desired, use a solution of 250 grains potassa fluorate, 140 grains sulphate ammonia, mixed in 250 grains muriatic acid, and 1,000 grains of water. With a solution of ammonia fluorate, writing may be put on glass, having a dim effect. Agate, rock crystal, jasper and chalcite should be etched with hydrofluoric acid. Marble and mother of pearl require weakened nitric acid, and amber and ivory, pure sulphuric acid.—*British and Colonial Stationer and Printer.*



CUPID DISARMED.

Specimen of Ives (half-tone) Process Engraving, from the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

THE LEADING ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

See sample of Ives (half-tone) process on opposite side of this leaf.

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

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NATURE'S MIRROR.

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CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE LETTERS "Q" AND "U."

To the Editor: SPRINGFIELD, Mass., October 20, 1891.

Will some of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER please tell me, through that most excellent paper, why the letters "q" and "u" are not cast on one body? I have never seen a case where the "u" did not immediately follow the "q," and "Webster's International" says under "q" that it is always followed by "u." The two, on one body, could be kept in the present "q" box, and thus another box would not be needed. AN INQUIRER.

THE "ANGLE-ROLLER STARTER" AGAIN.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 12, 1891.

I see from your valuable journal that the printer who receives the benefit of the pressman's ideas does not want to give credit to whom credit is due for the angle-roller starter, because he had it in use before the patent was applied for and granted. I suggested the idea of a starter to put the angle rollers in motion before the plate would strike them to Mr. McElroy in 1883, when putting up a press for Wm. F. Fell & Co., where there are now five in use. Mr. McElroy carried the idea to Canada, and printers there may say the same as Messrs. W. C. Gage & Son, of Battle Creek, Michigan. I beg to offer Mr. Gage my thanks, however, for his acknowledgment that the roller starter is a money saver for him. For myself I have not been able to sell enough to pay me for the cost of patent outside of the office of Wm. Fell & Co., where I work. Its simplicity makes it a ready prey for pirates.

JOHN GAMBLE.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., September 6, 1891.

At the September meeting of No. 12 a committee was appointed to wait upon the political managers and others who advertise, and request them to withhold their patronage from certain weekly papers, which are set up by non-union men. It is thought that if the union conducts an aggressive fight against these papers their proprietors will soon be forced to come to terms or to close up shop. The relations between the management of the various daily papers of Baltimore and the union are very amicable, every daily paper in town living strictly up to the regulations of the union, which speaks well for the liberality and fairness of their proprietors.

Business in all branches of printing is very dull, and a large number of idle men may be seen sitting around the newspaper offices or standing on the corner of North and Baltimore streets. Therefore I advise printers who are looking for work to steer clear of these parts, as the outlook for the future is by no means encouraging.

In the death of Mr. Francis N. Dawes, which occurred a few weeks ago, Baltimore Typographical Union sustained the loss of a most useful member and one whose place in union councils it is hard to fill. He was many times honored with positions of trust by the union, and as often was the union honored by the efficient manner in which he performed the duties of office. Mr. Dawes represented this union at the Buffalo convention of the International Typographical Union. At the time of his death he was chairman of the membership committee, in which capacity he had acted for several years. The cause of death was consumption of the throat.

Mr. Nicholas B. Talbot, the survivor of two wars—the Mexican and the late civil war—and a most patriotic, consistent and enthusiastic trades-unionist, is serving his third term as president of No. 12. Although Mr. Talbot has served this union in many capacities, it may be said of him in truth that the office has always sought the man and not he the office. Mr. Talbot represented this union at the Cincinnati convention of the International Typographical Union, and I have it from such good authority as Mark Crawford that he was one of the ablest members of that convention. G. R.

TYPOTHETÆ MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, October 10, 1891.

Several communications have appeared in recent issues of THE INLAND PRINTER relating to the proceedings of the meetings of the Typothetæ Mutual Benefit Association, which are of a nature calculated to throw discredit on that organization, both collectively and individually. The writer has looked for some counter communication from the officers of the typothetæ, but as none has appeared, the presumption is that the letters, being anonymous, are deemed unworthy of a reply.

While there may be some fragments of truth in what has been written, yet it is well understood that the truth but half told is worse than a lie. The writer, being in a position to know the true state of affairs, in the interest of fair play, is constrained to take up the cudgel in defense of the maligned organization.

While these letters are written by a member of the typothetæ, their general tenor would indicate that their author was more in sympathy with the union than the body to which he belongs, and that his object was to stir up ill-feeling.

It is to nobody's interest to make enemies where friends may as easily be obtained, and this applies with equal force to the union as a body. It is to the union's interest to cultivate feelings of friendship with an organization that, though small and comparatively weak, is yet growing, and which pays a higher rate for bookwork than the union scale, and is doing its share in maintaining the standard of wages.

A few facts in relation to the actual numerical strength and financial condition of the Typothetæ Mutual Benefit Association will speak for themselves.

On October 9, 1891, there were on the roll 144 members, of whom 113 were in good standing. The amount in the treasury, with no liabilities, was $193. The society is an incorporated one, and is therefore responsible to the secretary of state for the correctness of its financial statements.

It is one of the lessons of history that the effect of persecution has always been to the ultimate benefit of the persecuted. A reaction in favor of the maligned parties is sure to set in when the true facts are understood. FAIR PLAY.

FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor: ALBANY, New York, October 15, 1891.

Trade in Albany at the present time is good. Extra work in the job offices has reduced the list of subs. The newspapers are all running about the usual number of frames with no slides, a practice that has held sway during the summer months.

The Albany *Sun* is a new one-cent morning paper issued by the Albany Telegram Company. It runs about eight frames. It is endeavoring to be a success in giving the news, although it has neither the Associated nor United Press reports. Manager Hill, of the Telegram Company, has contracted for five Mergenthaler linotype machines, to be used on the *Sun* and the *Sunday Telegram*.

The *Evening Journal* has five of the Mergenthaler linotype machines and a fast set of operators. The records made by the operators in a single day are as follows, eight hours constituting a day's work: Clarence Houghton, 44,783 ems; William D. Youngs, 42,000; Eugene Ferris, 40,000; George Held, 38,781; L. G. Rifenberick, 35,051; Walter J. Gunn, 33,755. The operators are all printers who seven months ago set type at the case.

James A. Waldron, who worked up his way from the case, lately resigned as city editor of the *Evening Journal*, and is now

holding a $100 per week situation in New York city as literary secretary to a well-known writer and author of that city. He is succeeded by William N. Nichols.

The president of the newly-formed state association of typographical unions is an Albany printer, James A. Kirwin, who works on the *Evening Times*. He is also president of the Albany Typographical Union.

John Henry Farrell, the main stockholder of the Albany *Union*, has fitted up a new building for his paper. It is the finest newspaper office in Albany. The rumored consolidation of his paper with the Albany *Times* has not yet taken place.

Julius B. Southworth, an Albany journalist, made a seven-weeks' trip to Alaska the past summer. Being equipped with a camera and several notebooks, he returned with many curious relics and much interesting matter. During the winter he will give illustrated lectures on Alaska and its resources. X. Y. Z.

FROM EASTERN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., October 15, 1891.

Trade seems to be picking up once more, and there is every indication for a good run of work. Most of the offices are busy.

The employés of the *Sunday Courier* seem to be rather unfortunate of late. Mr. R. Mitchell, foreman of the office, recently broke his leg in jumping from a wagon, and is just getting around. Joseph Kelly, while attending the firemen's tournament, at Hudson, October 17, fell and dislocated his elbow, a fact he did not discover until he called on a physician the next morning. It was a very painful accident, but he is now slowly recovering.

Libel suits are multiplying in this vicinity. One against Levi Crapser, editor of the *Sun*, of this city, for malicious libel, we understand, has been amicably settled. Another against William N. Tyler, of the Rhinebeck *Gazette*, found cause for action, but as the case did not seem an unwarrantable attack, he escaped with the small fine of 6 cents.

The Cold Spring *Recorder* has been sold to Irving P. McCoy, who assumed proprietorship about September 15.

A bright, newsy, one-cent sheet called the *Sun*, has been started at Albany by the Albany Sun Publishing Company. It is a seven-column folio and independent in everything.

The Albany Argus Company have issued in pamphlet form the amendments to the charter of that city.

John W. Buckmaster, Jr., local editor of the Yonkers *Gazette*, was married to Miss Alice E. Wyatt, of Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 7.

The Kingston *Leader* roundly berates the New York *World* for scandalously libeling some of Kingston's best citizens in its account of the savings bank embezzlement. A. R. W.

MARYLAND STATE PRINTING CONTRACTS.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., September 5, 1891.

The contract for the Maryland state printing was awarded, last week, to the "lowest bidder," the figures being $9,500! The contract calls for the printing of the reports of the various departments of the state government, the journal (daily) of proceedings of both branches of the legislature (whose sessions extend over ninety days), as many copies of bills, acts, etc., offered in either branch of the legislature as there are members, and considerable other printing specified in the call for bids, as provided by law. The successful bidder is the proprietor of a small newspaper office in Frederick, Maryland, a town about eighty miles from the seat of government — and he is opposed to the typographical union, as evidenced by his action in locking out members of Frederick union because of a demand for $9 per week, and his peremptory refusal afterward to treat with the state organizer. No one, whose ideas of the printing business soar above those of an oyster, believes for an instant that $9,500 is a fair price for the state printing, or that it can be done at that price without considerable loss to the "lowest bidder."

The truth of the matter is, in the distribution of patronage the state printing is allotted by the political managers to some one of their favorites, who must, of course, when proposals for printing are advertised for, send in the "lowest bid," and he has no trouble to do this, as he is given "tips" from the inside which will enable him to bid "lower than the lowest" every time. For anyone not in the game to attempt to bid successfully is the extreme of folly; if he would undertake to do the work for nothing the man on the slate would go him one better and guarantee to pay the state a bonus. Any losses which the successful bidder might sustain, because of his apparently very low bid, will be made good by his friends in the orders which they will have passed in the legislature for extra printing, which is paid for at *extra* prices — any bill (no matter how exorbitant) which may be rendered for printing of this kind being paid without question. To give an idea of the proportions of the snake in this printing contract: A few years ago the state printer's agreement called for $90,000 — more than nine times the amount of the present contract — and a bill was presented for extra work amounting to $20,000. A hayseed member, who had some hesitancy about voting for the additional appropriation, was convinced that the charge was a legitimate one by being offered $500 to read the proof-sheet of a "very important" bill. An employing printer, who at that time had a "pull," told me that he was paid by the state printer that year $6,000 for setting up and printing the state school board report, the state printer furnishing the paper. A great deal could be said on the subject of state contracts for public printing, and good reasons given why it would be of advantage to journeyman printers, as well as a saving to the state, to do away with the present contract system and establish a state printing office. N.

THE FIFTY-NINE HOUR LAW FOR MORNING PAPERS.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., September 12, 1891.

The fifty-nine hour law for morning papers, passed at the Boston session of the International Typographical Union, will be lived up to as closely as practicable by the members of Baltimore Typographical Union, that body at its last meeting having adopted measures looking to that end. No one, however, appears to do much enthusing over this extraordinary piece of interference by the International Typographical Union in a matter whose regulation clearly comes within the province of subordinate unions — as much so, indeed, as the fixing of the price for composition. The object of this measure, as claimed by its author, is to give employment to more men. It may have this effect in some localities; but in Baltimore the cry has been for more hours. The union here has never required a minimum number of hours' composition. The scale of prices provides for starting composition not later than 7 P.M., but men are called off in crowds at any time during the night as work on the paper progresses, and on some of the papers it is rare that more than half the force is on later than twelve o'clock. It is asserted without the shadow of a doubt that this system permits the employment of more men than would be the case if seven (or even six) hours' consecutive composition were required. The restriction of daily newspaper hands to a maximum number of hours' work will inflict a great hardship on printers in those localities which have low rates for composition. It would be worth studying the expression of countenance of a man who had been working in New York under a 50-cent scale — large display ads, measured as agate — when he pastes up his string at Frederick, Maryland, solid brevier, 1½ cents per inch, six hours' work. Don't you think it possible that he might become a convert to the let-the-hours-of-work-be-adjusted-to-suit-local-condition doctrine? If not, he would cause in Mark Tapley even a pang of jealousy, were that gentleman alive and on the scene. Heretofore the only thing which has made life on a morning paper bearable has been the fact that a man could come into the office at any hour that suited him, do as much talking around the room as he pleased and distribute his type as he pleased, and it was no one's concern provided he had sufficient letter in his case to do a night's work when time was called. Under the fifty-nine hour rule, however, he must be on a rush from the time he enters the office. G.

FROM SAN DIEGO.

To the Editor: SAN DIEGO, Cal., October 14, 1891.

Typographical Union No. 221 is in trouble. The men in the composing room of the *Union* office were locked out on Tuesday evening, September 14, and were informed by the foreman, C. H. Poole, a union man, that their services were no longer required. The causes leading to this are rather peculiar, and a like case, perhaps, has never occurred in the annals of unionism.

Mr. Poole, the foreman, is a man of merit in his line, and has always been highly esteemed by those who became acquainted with him, but to the men under him he has always been rather dictatorial. When the six-day law went into effect Mr. Poole refused to obey the order of the union, and when compelled to do so, evaded the law by intimating that when a man from the chapel went on he did it at the peril of his situation, and, of course, each man refused. Since that time Mr. Poole has made it quite unpleasant for the *Union* chapel.

About two months ago facts became known to the men that gave them, as they claim, cause to demand Mr. Poole's discharge. A committee from the chapel waited on Mr. Babcock, the proprietor of the paper and of Coronado Hotel, and stated that they were aware of certain facts relating to a relation existing between the foreman and the business manager, and that they could not maintain their self-respect and remain in the composing room. In a few days they were locked out, and are still out. Poole has gone to the Sandwich Islands, and a fraternity force hold the fort.

A weekly paper took up the charges and scored the manager, who in turn wrote an editorial relating to the editor of the weekly paper, who immediately brought suit against the manager for criminal libel and damages for $50,000.

A new paper will be started about the first of December, or as soon as the postal telegraph, giving the United Press franchise, can be built to this city from Los Angeles. At this date over ten miles have been built. Work is fairly good in the city. The *Union* chapel of twelve are receiving benefits from the International, and by the time they run out the new paper will begin. No. 221.

"A COMPETENT FOREMAN OR SUPERINTENDENT."

To the Editor: DENVER, Colo., September 16, 1891.

A correspondent in the September number of THE INLAND PRINTER bewails the lack of material for the position of foreman or superintendent. When was there a time it could truthfully be said there was a glut in the market for this particular material? To be sure, in former years boys had an opportunity to learn the whole business (what there was of it), but history would be belied if it were claimed that a larger proportion climbed above mediocrity than at the present day. The dearth of men fully competent to manage large interests was as noticeable fifty years ago as now; and if the phonograph had been in existence then, and any old printer had spoken into it, we might hear the same old refrain, "The boys don't learn the trade nowadays as I learned it."

The secret of the matter is, too much is called for. Ignoring the fact that the business has for the last twenty years been cut up into departments, and also that the variety and scope of the job department has most wonderfully increased, making it almost impossible for any one apprentice to get a thorough knowledge of all the branches, the cry is constantly going up for an all-round printer, meaning, I suppose, a job, book and newspaper compositor and cylinder and platen pressman all rolled into one. If any such gifted individual ever attained this wonderful versatility, he died before I had a chance to get acquainted with him. I do not say the experience is impossible, but the artist who is capable of exercising it may well consider the advisability of transferring his talents to some more remunerative field than a printing office.

It has been the experience of many a printer that the best foreman he ever worked for was a man who had the requisite executive ability to manage men with the least friction, who required good work, who knew good work when he saw it, but was by no means the best printer that could be named, even in the office which he managed. A man who keeps everything moving with clock-like precision, working every man for what he is worth, turning out the work at the minimum cost but with due regard to the interests of the particular trade to which the house is catering, often makes the difference between profit and loss in these days of close figuring; while the all-round artist spends valuable time working up details which the customer never considers, and for which he certainly will not pay.

The remedy for inefficient superintendence is to procure a competent executive for each department, while the proprietor exercises the general superintendency, which he will be competent to do if he has built up his own business in detail, and not left it to some so-called all-round printer. J. F. C.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 12, 1891.

At the meeting in November, of Kansas City union, seven young ladies will be initiated into the mysteries of unionism. This bevy of fair typos has been employed for some years past by the Western Newspaper Union, of this city, and the fact of their joining the ranks of organized labor is explained by the "squaring" of the office employing them. Unionism in Kansas City has had no greater victory for months past than this. It was one of the unexpected things that sometimes happen, and was largely brought about by an active boycott waged against the Western Newspaper Union by the Federation of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance. The union scale of prices and wages have been insured in this office for a year, and a half dozen good union men were given permanent employment. In addition to these young ladies, no objection was raised to the admission of the foreman, Mr. Stevens. The Western Newspaper Union furnishes stereotyped matter and auxiliary sheets to country newspapers, and for years has paid a much lower rate of wages than the union scale.

The offices of Burd & Fletcher and the Rigby-Ramsey Printing Company have become union since your correspondent's last letter.

Messrs. Charley and George O. Miller, formerly of this city, at last accounts are located in Denver, Colorado.

It is generally understood that Doctor Munford has a chance of again getting the *Times* newspaper property, provided he can lift the financial incumbrance hanging over it by November 1.

The Tiernan-Havens Printing Company is now running a number of extra men, occasioned by the publication of the proceedings of the Western States Commercial Congress in book form.

Work on the dailies is not too good, phalanxes being not uncommon and more than a plenty of subs to do the work.

The number of non-union offices is becoming materially reduced.

The Priests of Pallas programme was a handsome specimen of lithographic art issued by the Union Bank Note Company.

Miss Pearl Long, from Hutchinson, Kansas, is a recent candidate for distributing honors on the *Times*.

T. G. Croft, who went to Galveston some months ago, has been compelled to leave there on account of his health, and is now in Denver, Colorado. L. E. H.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1891.

Affairs at the government printing office are assuming a brisk aspect. By next month quite a number of new appointments will have been made. The regular night-bill force will then have been completed and shortly after the *Congressional Record* list will be made out. It is rumored that there are already over three hundred applicants for situations on these lists. There will be about one hundred hands detailed to the *Record* room and two-thirds of that number to the night-bill force.

About three weeks ago the *Church News*, published here in the interests of Catholicism, went to the wall. A stock company has

now been formed, capital $10,000, in 100 equal shares. Work down town is beginning to pick up a little, and book and job offices are doing a reasonably fair business. Subbing on the newspapers is quite brisk, though printers are flocking to the city with aspirations to appointment on the *Record*. There is considerable guessing as to who will be detailed to the night-bill and *Record* forces. Also as to the foremanship of the former.

Public Printer Palmer and Foreman of Printing Brian are already beginning to make out the list of "swifts" for the *Record*, and none but these gentlemen can imagine the immensity of the contract.

The *Economist*, published here in the interests of the Farmers' Alliance, is becoming quite a popular journal and has a large circulation.

The *Public Service*, a weekly devoted to the interest of United States civil service and containing general department news, does not seem to strike any of its readers very forcibly, especially be they members of the printing fraternity, for mechanically the paper is of a very ancient type. The composition is done by means of that dread to all printers the "typesetting machine." The first column on the first page leads off with the following apologetic statement, and has consequently considerably amused its readers:

> The type for this paper is set by a machine which has not yet been perfected to the extent of including accented e's, diphthong letters or italics in connection with brevier. Therefore we trust you will kindly attribute all such omissions to the *machine* and not to The Editor.

Among those employés that have returned from leave of absence since our last writing might be mentioned the following, employed in the first division: J. E. Bright, J. S. Burnside, A. J. Watson, H. S. Gunn, E. C. Smith, C. F. Garrette, John Weber, W. F. Johnson, E. L. Kaiser, W. M. Stuart, R. J. Hale and J. C. Quein.

Foreman John L. Kennedy, the popular president of No. 101, is very much pleased since the new type has been introduced into the second division.

L. S. Hill was elected chairman of the first division a short time since. Messrs. D. L. Sandoe and P. Nachman were also candidates who received a fair number of votes.

Election day is now drawing nigh and the employés are already making applications for leave in order to "go home to vote." EM DASH.

FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., October 19, 1891.

There is a statute in Maryland that makes it an offense subject to fine for one to perform any unnecessary labor on Sunday or offer for sale any article other than medicine. For some years past this "Blue law," in some of its provisions, has been considered a dead letter, and consequently openly violated. A couple of weeks ago the grand jury ordered the police board to enforce the Sunday law in its entirety. This created wild alarm and the most determined opposition among the publishers of the Sunday papers. The *Morning Herald* advised vendors of cigars, tobacco and newspapers to ignore the order. But the crisis is passed; one Sunday's observance seems to have been enough for the gentlemen of the jury, for they modified the obnoxious law last week, and now once more the Sunday papers "go." How a grand jury can suspend or modify a law is not quite apparent, but the fact is on record all the same.

The Baltimore *Baptist* has dropped the word Baltimore from its heading, and hereafter will be known simply as the *Baptist*. It is now an eight-page paper and presents a very neat and attractive appearance.

The charge of criminal libel instituted against the publisher of the *Every Saturday* has been withdrawn, owing to a full and complete retraction in the editorial columns of the paper.

The *Herald and Torch* is the name of a new daily which made its appearance a few weeks ago in Hagerstown, Maryland.

The *Evening World* complains that there is a systematic effort on the part of some people in this city to withhold news matters from the afternoon papers so that the morning luminaries can get them first. I have no doubt about the *World's* having good cause to complain. I have known it done among the morning papers themselves. Perhaps the offending ones hold that all is fair in love and war and in getting the news.

The Baltimore Printing Pressmen's Union has elected George M. Hardester president of that organization.

Baltimore Typographical Union has a committee out to wait upon the politicians and impress upon them the unfairness of giving any advertising to the non-union weekly papers. So far the committee has met with but poor success, for the men who manipulate the political wires are not discriminating in this matter, giving *all* the weeklies the same patronage.

Book and job work has been picking up lately, which was extremely dull during the latter part of the summer.

The foundation for the new building to be occupied by the *Manufacturers' Record*, at St. Paul and Fayette streets, is already up, and work is to be rapidly pushed forward on the job.

FIDELITIES.

NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., September 10, 1891.

Some two or three years ago Mr. R. C. Harding, editor of *Typo*, advocated in his journal the formation of a combination of the journalists of this colony, somewhat after the style of the English Institute of Journalists. He pleaded the cause on every possible occasion from that time forward, but the plea did not seem to have any avail — I say *apparently*. When I was in Dunedin last year I had several conversations upon the subject with Mr. M. Cohen, sub-editor of the Dunedin *Star*, but Mr. Cohen's motive was not for the advancement of journalism and journalists; he desired a local association, so that they could send a delegate to the Trades Council to counteract a particular movement on foot at that time. No association was formed at the period I am writing of. In the meantime *Typo's* persistent remarks upon the subject drew Mr. E. P. Haggen's attention. Mr. Haggen is the editor and proprietor of one of our Wellington country newspapers. He did not advocate the matter in his journal, but issued a circular containing the pith of *Typo's* pleas, and sent this circular to the leading journalists of the colony. Even this seemed of no effect, and some time elapsed before we again heard of any movement. During this session of parliament, Mr. Mark Cohen came to Wellington to relieve his brother, who was parliamentary special for the *Star*, and during his short stay here he called together the journalists who are at present in this city from all over the colony, doing special sessional work, and from that representative meeting sprang the New Zealand Institute of Journalists. The constitution has been largely framed upon that of the English institute, and the membership will embrace all classes of working journalists, editors, subs, reporters, special writers on all subjects, artists, correspondents and readers. Women are to enjoy all the privileges. The Institute will be governed by a council elected by the branches, which are to be formed in all parts of the colony, with provisions for honorary members, associates (persons indirectly connected with journalism) and junior associates (persons training for the profession). There will be no degree of "Fellow" in connection with the Institute, the members at the first meeting for considering the draft constitution strongly objecting to creating or recognizing an aristocracy in the profession. A provisional council was set up, consisting of Messrs. E. T. Gillon (editor *Evening Post*), R. A. Loughman (editor *New Zealand Times*), Rous-Marten (correspondent), H. B. Bridge (sub-editor *Evening Post*), and W. F. Roydhouse (editor *Evening Press*). To these will be added the chairmen of the various branches as they come into existence. Special votes of thanks were passed to Mr. R. C. Harding and Mr. E. A. Haggen, and there was some talk of making *Typo* the organ of the Institute.

The first meeting of the council of the Institute of Journalists was held last Monday afternoon, when Mr. E. T. Gillon was

elected president. This honor has been given Mr. Gillon as a tribute to the oldest New Zealand journalist, he having been one of the staff of the *Otago Daily Times*, which came out just three months after the first daily paper in this colony. At that time Mr. (now Sir) Julius Vogel and Mr. Farjeon, the novelist, were also on the staff. Mr. George Humphries (Press Association) was elected secretary, he having filled that position from the start. A resolution was passed, to be forwarded to the Honorable the Premier, urging the necessity for the house proceeding this session with the consideration of the Libel Bill as an act of justice to the press of the colony. TOM L. MILLS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., October 11, 1891.

There is trouble brewing in this city between the typothetæ and the typographical union. The cause which leads to this condition of affairs, is the measure passed at the last meeting of the typographical union, held the last Sunday in September, to the effect that hereafter all "lean" type shall be measured and charged for according to the scale of twelve ems to the alphabet. This is a revival of the measure passed in 1886, whereby the standard was reduced for pica to bourgeois, inclusive, from thirteen to twelve ems. The members of the typothetæ claim that the typographical union is not adhering to its agreement not to enforce the change for a certain number of years, which was entered into by this organization on account of representations of the employing printers to the effect that the type used by the different offices could not be changed to conform with this scale of prices without great loss. In fact, in the majority of cases, it would necessitate the substitution of entirely new type and the entire loss of the old stock on hand.

On October 9, the typothetæ of San Francisco held a special meeting to take action in the premises. It is reported that the members refused to accept this new rule, and pledged themselves to support each other in the case of any strike being made to enforce its provisions. What the outcome will be is a matter of grave conjecture. It is thought that arbitration will be resorted to, but the existing conditions do not promise that much satisfaction will be obtained by this method. The typographical union considers that its members are underpaid under the present system of measurement, and the employing printers do not see their way clear to paying more than they are doing at present without serious loss to themselves. It is much to be regretted that any differences of opinion should arise at this very inopportune moment. The printing business has not been so dull for years as it is at present, and it requires the utmost efforts on behalf of the trade to make both ends meet.

In several instances members of the typothetæ declare that they will fight the new measure, even if compelled to do so without the support of the organization. They assert that they would be compelled to go out of business entirely were they to pay according to the new scale. One house states that it would increase its expenses $15 per day, thereby reducing its income to such an extent that trade could not be carried on at any profit whatever.

This topic has, for a long period, been occupying the minds of the interested parties and numerous schemes have been promulgated to secure the measurement of type below the standard to do even justice to the employer and the employés. One of the methods advocated with much zeal is as follows: "Divide the amount of the string by the number of ems contained in the alphabet of the letter set, multiply the product by the difference between the number of ems in the alphabet and the standard, and add the result to the string." It is claimed that this system would be strictly fair and would not raise the scale on the employer, the employé receiving exactly the amount earned, and that this method finds the shortage in any sized string of any one type down to a hair space.

There have been several magazines started on this coast and, with one exception, they have all gone where the woodbine twineth. Even the exception is nearing this fate, having been on its last legs for some years. But a new publication, which, if the large amount of advertising and the excellent workmanship be any criterion, is bound to stay, is the *Californian Illustrated Magazine*, the first number of which was issued from the press of C. A. Murdock & Co. the beginning of this month. The reading matter, printing and illustrations are exceptionally good, proving that the very best typographical work can be executed here. E. P.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ontario, October 19, 1891.

The printing business in this city is at the present the dullest for a great many years, but I am pleased to state that there are signs of a revival in the near future. At the present time No. 91 is endeavoring to increase the scale from $11 per week of fifty-four hours to $12 for the same number of hours, and from 28 cents to 30 cents per 1,000 for weekly newspaper piecework — not an extravagant figure in a city of close on 200,000 population. The case is now in the hands of the executive council, and we expect a favorable report at any moment.

About three weeks ago the lumber-mill men of the Chaudiere and Ottawa valley struck for shorter hours and an increase of pay. The time worked was 11¾ hours per day for an average wage of $6.54 per week. The situation becoming unbearable a strike was the result, and one bright morning in September 3,500 men walked out of eight mills, completely paralyzing trade in that section. Organized labor in Ottawa city took the matter up and appointed J. W. Patterson, president of the Trades and Labor Council, and by the way a delegate from Ottawa to the Boston session of the International Typographical Union, to carry on the fight in the interest of the millmen, and after a bitter fight victory crowned his labors on Friday, October 16, at 3 P.M., by a complete surrender on the part of the employers. Large sums of money were contributed by the various organizations in this city, amounting to nearly $15,000.

At the session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress just closed in the city of Quebec, out of fifty-six delegates from all parts of Canada, seventeen printers were present, representing not only typographical unions but various other bodies, such as trades councils and Knights of Labor assemblies. I am also informed by the secretary of the congress that almost every typographical union in the country pays per capita tax. Not so bad for the printers of Canada.

The office of the *Daily Empire* performed the task of moving their plant to new premises on Adelaide street, west, a short distance from their old stand, on the 17th. They now occupy a large four-story building well adapted to newspaper work, and one in which I believe the compositors will be happy and comfortable. The *World* has also purchased a new building on Yonge street, but so far no sign is made of moving. When that event takes place Toronto newspapers will be as well housed as any on the continent, of course excepting the larger American cities. The *Mail* has the most suitable one, the composing room being large and commodious, closely followed by the *Globe* and *Empire*.

The time for election is rapidly coming around, but so far no names are mentioned for the chief offices. President Cassidy, I believe, will not be a candidate, but he should be sent to Philadelphia whether he wishes to go or not.

Our popular and efficient financial secretary, M. J. Meehan, has just recovered from a few weeks' fight with rheumatism. Everyone is pleased to see him out again. WELLINGTON.

A NEW ZEALAND EDITOR'S METHODS.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., September 9, 1891.

We have recently had a fire in a printing office in our colony which very well bears the term sensational. The Dunedin *Herald* was a journal which went through many vicissitudes during its existence as a daily morning, then morning and evening, finally evening only, in which latter condition it eked out merely a bare subsistence, and when it was just on the verge of collapse the labor

party thought it would be a very great help if they could get an organ during the election time, which was then drawing nigh (this is some fifteen or eighteen months ago), so they floated a Workers' Company, bought out the *Herald* and brought out an evening journal under the name of the *Globe*. The old employés of the *Herald* took up shares in the *Globe* and their services were retained. Mr. William Freeman Kitchen, who had been sub-editor of the *Herald*, was appointed editor and manager of the *Globe*, but he was editorially controlled by some wiser heads than his own, for frequently he allowed his pen to run away from him, and his style of journalism has recently been severely lashed in our parliament, owing to his having instructed his chief reporter to travel *incog.* with two public officers journeying in a train on public business. The reporter seated himself behind the officers and while going through a tunnel he took a shorthand note of their conversation, which was afterward, for the editor's own purpose, published in the columns of the *Globe*. The press of the colony commented in severe terms upon the matter as degrading to the journalistic profession. To continue the direct narrative: The time for producing the balance-sheet was drawing nigh, and when the manager was asked how the company was getting on he reported verbally that they were losing $250 a week. When the balance time was close upon its delivery, behold the firebell rang out in the early morning hours and it was soon ascertained that the *Globe* office was on fire. When the firemen broke into the office they made their way to that portion from whence came the flames, when they found themselves in the editor's room, where they beheld a strange sight and were nearly suffocated with gas, and had it not been for the forethought of one of the men, who hastened to cut off the gas at the main, in a few minutes a violent explosion would have taken place. Fire was discovered in three separate places in the room and all the gas jets were turned full on. A closer examination discovered a small gas stove, used for warming the room, which was connected by means of a rubber pipe, jammed into the drawer of the editor's table, and the gas was also turned full on. Thus this rapidly escaping gas would have soon provided material for a damaging and destroying explosion. The fire in the building was not conquered before the machine, editor's and some smaller rooms were destroyed; but the books, which were kept in the brainery, were saved. These books have now been gone through by accredited accountants and auditors and they have discovered that the company was losing the sum of $787 per week, not $250, as given by the managing editor. It is surmised that the intention of the arson was to destroy the *books*, not the building. A new manager-editor has since been appointed, and the government has offered a reward of $500 to anyone, not being the guilty person, who can give convicting evidence, and a free pardon is also thrown in to a participant who will turn informant. T. L. M.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, October 14, 1891.

There is no real improvement in trade in this city since last report. Jobwork is, for the time of year, "flat, stale and unprofitable," and general mercantile printing slower than its average condition at mid-October. There is no slackness in news work, the New York *Herald* having recently added no fewer than twenty frames. All the newspaper hand typesetting in this city is now under piece-measurement arrangements. The hands employed at the *Sun* have still the "ghost of a feeling" that machines are to be introduced on that paper, and are trying to bear up courageously under the depressing suspicion. The *Herald* of this city has 120 regular typesetters at work, and the fifty-nine-hour regulation is to have a fair test. At the *Advertiser* office a continuous series system for distributing "phat" is in favor, after a trial. A number of typos employed at the *Evening Post* bookroom living at Brooklyn complain of the union meetings across the river being very inaccessible and expensive. It is justly complained that a wealthy society like No. 6 does not own a down-town hall, but prefers to pay $100 per month for rent.

A New York State branch of the International Typographical Union, as the result of a recent meeting at Syracuse, New York, has been organized, subject to ratification, as the *Union Printer* says. It is strange such a step was not consummated long ago; that within a radius of fifty miles wages vary from 16 to 35 cents per 1,000, and weekly wages *anywhere* up to $15, while the comparative cost of living does not vary three per cent. What a glorious range of inequality in one country under the watchful eye of a big trades union! There is, however, a big chance that the organization will lose its legs, since "No. 6," of this city, has raised its stentorian voice against it because the new organization refuses to allow "No. 6" all the representation it desires — in fact, all the pull it wants. Under one resolution offered at the Syracuse convention, New York would have five times as many delegates as any other union, and No. 6 is used to having its own way.

The committee of the above union regret to report that, through the influence of some member or members of the New York Police Board, the city's advertising for the coming year — i. e., as to election and registration matters — has been given to the New York *Tribune*, a non-unionist paper. About $17,000 is involved and the typographical union is naturally incensed.

A question of considerable importance to trades unions was the subject of a recent special meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 in this city, namely, as to its members officially acting and speaking as political partisans at business or other meetings. The following, among other resolutions, were carried:

WHEREAS, At a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union of this city, a delegate from New York Typographical Union No. 6 introduced a series of political resolutions with a partisan bias:

Resolved, That such action was improper, this union having conferred no authority upon any person which would justify such action.

Resolved, That we advise the Central Labor Union to stick to its legitimate business.

Resolved, That the present delegates to the Central Labor Union be withdrawn, and that new delegates be not appointed until after the elections.

No fair-minded person, of whatever political creed, will fail to see the folly of individual members of *any* union venturing to commit a union in a partisan direction, whether by a side-wind or directly, in such matters as politics or religion. Most unions have got beyond such a state of things long ago in a spirit of all-round toleration; but most big bodies of men have their fresh, gushing, flat-footed members, who care little for organized rules in their wish to be prominent. LEONIDAS.

FROM BRAZIL.

To the Editor: RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, September 1, 1891.

The communication which you were kind enough to insert in the July number of THE INLAND PRINTER, from the undersigned, seems to have attracted some little attention from the fraternity, judging from the number of letters that have been received here from printers in the United States; the inquiries came from all parts of the country, from Oklahoma in the "rowdy west" all along the line to Boston in the "effete east," and judging from the letters, all classes were represented, from that *rara avis* the "printer who never drinks," to the old-time tramp; and, dear editor, one letter was received which filled my heart with gladness, for it shows that at last a little leaven can be found in the printer's loaf. Two young men wrote from Chicago, one a pressman and the other a printer, who said they were fitting themselves for a missionary's life, and would be pleased to come to Rio, as it would give them an opportunity to study languages. All of the letters asked for information in regard to wages, cost of living, and cost of trip from New York here, all of which I will try to answer in this. Wages for job printers and pressmen are from 5 milreis to 8 milreis per day of eight hours (from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.), with one half-hour allowed for breakfast, from 11 to 11:30. One can live well here for 60 milreis per month, including washing; of course one can increase this amount if they wish to be "blooded," but I lived for that amount for the first five months I was in Brazil. The fare from New York to Rio de Janeiro on one of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company's steamers is $150 first class and $75 third class; and, by the way, one can make a very comfortable voyage third class. This company has boats

leaving New York every two weeks; the voyage takes about twenty-four days. Many of the offices here would be glad to employ good American job printers and pressmen, as a man with average intelligence can soon master enough of the language to set job work.

There has so much appeared in the press of the United States during the past few months about trade with South America that I want to inform you of a little incident that happened here. One of the leading firms here in the printing business sent an order to one of the old typefoundries of New York, which included among other things an order for a quantity of labor-saving nonpareil slugs. When the goods came and were examined, it was discovered that the slugs were simply *cast slugs* which had been chopped up on a lead-cutter, being unfit to use in jobwork; yet the foundry charged the full list price of shaved slugs, and allowed only a small discount; where if they had sold the same bill in the United States they would have furnished shaved slugs, besides allowing at least thirty per cent discount, as it was a cash order. If this is the way American manufacturers propose to treat South American customers it will take something a great deal stronger than the McKinley bill to build up trade. The July number of your paper came to hand O.K., and, as the natives would say in this country, it is *muito linda*. SIX POINT.

P.S.—I shall have something to say at another time about the difficulties encountered here in regard to establishing business relations with American manufacturers. The latter have an idea that an export trade can be built up by exacting cash with the order, and without making any effort to meet the requirements of the market and the exactions of foreign custom-houses. In other words, we are expected to pay cash with the order, take all the risks, stand all the delays, submit to all errors and impositions, and then pay the fines imposed for non-compliance with customs regulations. One firm, within our knowledge, proposed to draw on account of an order before beginning to manufacture the machinery ordered. As European houses make no question of shipping their goods and then drawing against them at sixty to ninety days' sight (one large paper house even giving six months time at 5 per cent on every invoice), it ought to be evident that American manufacturers must do something better than they are now doing if they wish to work up an export trade. SIX POINT.

THE EFFECT OF TYPESETTING MACHINES.

To the Editor: PRINCETON, Ind., October 18, 1891.

"Who can doubt but what the art of printing, so far as the compositor's relation thereto, is on the verge of a revolution or radical change?" asks Mr. S. K. Parker in the October INLAND PRINTER.

There seems to be a unanimity of opinion upon the question of the great change coming, but quite a diversity as to what will be the result as affecting the compositor.

The outcome of the contest of the several machines for typesetting, in progress in Chicago at the time of this writing, is awaited with the deepest interest by printers and publishers the world over. Whether or not these machines now on trial prove the practical success hoped for by their respective owners, it seems to be a foregone conclusion among printers everywhere that typesetting by machinery is bound to come, and come to stay, and that its coming is very near at hand; and also that if the machines now under trial do not fill the bill, others will be made, or these improved, until "just the thing" is found. Then will the revolution take place; in all the offices of the whole country, where any considerable amount of type is to be set, these machines will be put to work in place of the compositor. As far back as twenty years ago, to my knowledge, printers conceded that the typesetting machine had cast its shadow before and was certainly one of the coming events, and at that time the average compositor looked upon its coming with more or less fear and trembling, lest his occupation should go glimmering with the advent of the machine.

Now, however, I believe the hand workmen in general look in a different light upon the invasion; many think it does not come as a menace, though others do. So far as my individual opinion goes I would welcome its coming as a relief from the tedious monotony of every-day sameness, the bane of the compositor's life, namely, the composition and distribution of "straight matter." With the machine typesetter in practical service, the hard-working typo's life will contain more of the spice of change, his labor will be more varied and therefore more cheerful, nor will there be any material lessening in the demand for his labor. The machine will never be made to set display advertisements nor job forms; nor will it in the next thousand years be able to set even straight matter complete, without the assistance of the compositor, that is, to "justify" the lines, correct errors and make the matter absolutely ready for the forms.

In short, the occupation of the compositor is, in my humble opinion, improving in aspect, and it will never wane until they *get to making machinery with brains in it.* D. McD. K.

"MARKS OF PARENTHESIS AND PUNCTUATION."

To the Editor: INDEPENDENCE, Ore., October 4, 1891.

If the discussion of this question of punctuation and the marks of parenthesis has not been "run into the ground," I have something more to say. "J. I. C.," writing from Buffalo, says his reason for using one point instead of two is simplicity. To me, one way looks as simple as the other. Says "J. I. C.": "In reading the sentence, 'Simon (whom he also named Peter), and Andrew his brother,' etc., one would naturally make a sufficiently short pause on reaching the parenthesis to require no comma, and by placing the one point after the second parenthesis it would make the punctuation complete." But as I fail to see any difference between the first and the last mark, it seems to me that the punctuation would be equally complete with no commas at all. It is admitted that if the curves did not inclose the parenthetical clause, a comma after "Simon" would be necessary; and so it is the first curve alone which would authorize the omission of it. Now why will not the second mark do as much as the first? Why will not the second curve supersede the comma which "J. I. C." insists on having after it, as much as the first one will?

In the September number Mr. Bishop has a word to say. Possibly I did err in saying he "assumed" a point necessary after the last curve in any event; but his quotation from the "Practical Printer" bears out my assertion as to what his objection was—that two points should not be used because if the parenthetical matter were lifted out, two points would remain. And as this could not possibly be an objection if the second point were placed inside, and as he gives *no other reason whatever* for not using two points, and does not even refer to a second point placed inside, such a conclusion on my part was a natural one.

My reference to Mr. Bishop's book was entirely from memory, my copy of it being at the time boxed with other books ready for shipment. If it had been before me I could undoubtedly have made my case much stronger. Mr. Bishop says: "Parentheses are also used in other ways, but in all cases the punctuation is not affected by them, and points should be placed just as they would be if no parenthetical matter were there. A good many compositors appear to be in doubt as to this, and will often put a comma before and after such parenthetical matter, which is decidedly wrong; for if they were to lift out the parentheses, and the words which are inclosed, they would be left with two commas instead of one. For example: 'The proceedings, as stated by Blackstone, (Chapter III of Commentaries), were all written,' etc. Now if the parenthetical matter were lifted out and the other words closed up you would have two commas left. The comma after Blackstone should not be there." As I said in my first letter, suppose the last comma were placed inside the curve?

It will be noticed that Mr. Bishop uses these words: * * "and points should be placed just as they would be if no parenthetical matter were there." Now neither Mr. Bishop nor anyone else who ever saw a proof sheet would "pass" the above sentence without a comma after "Blackstone" if there were no parenthetical matter following it. Read it and see if you would. Yet the

gentleman tells us that "points should be placed just as they would be if no parenthetical matter were there!"

Ordinarily, one has a reason for doing or not doing a certain thing. One reason why I use two points is that the best authority I have so far been able to find which treats of this matter says that the curves do *not* supersede other stops. Another reason is because I believe with Mr. Bishop that "points should be placed just as they would be if no parenthetical matter were there"; and believing so, I could not consistently leave out the comma after "Blackstone" in the above example just because a parenthetical clause is inserted immediately thereafter. Another reason is that the first curve can no more designate or displace a punctuation mark than can the second.

Now I hope THE INLAND PRINTER and its family of correspondents will be kind enough to give their reasons for using only one point, for if one point is correct, I want to adopt that plan. I hope, however, to see reasons that will stand analysis.

The more I look into this subject, the more authorities I find favoring two points, and of these Mr. Thomas MacKellar's "American Printer" is not the least. A. E. DAVIS.

FROM GLENS FALLS.

To the Editor: GLENS FALLS, N. Y., October 10, 1891.

Business still remains fairly good, with few idle men. The Glens Falls Printing Company have just begun a law case of some 1,600 pages.

Livingston Sherrill, of Sandy Hill, formerly in the employ of the Sandy Hill *Herald*, will, in a few days, open a job office of his own. He is popular among business men, and will no doubt make a success of his new venture.

John Moynihan, John Chambers and V. J. Chambers were sent as delegates to the state convention of printers, held in Syracuse, October 6 and 7. They report an enjoyable time and are highly pleased with the business transacted there.

George Barnard, foreman Washington County *Advertiser*, has taken unto himself a bride to share his "lean takes," his "fat takes," his "pi" and his "double leaded." He has always been a favorite among the boys, every one of whom wish that his future life will be as happy as his previous record has been clear. The newly married couple have gone to Vermont to spend the honeymoon.

At the last meeting of No. 96 two new members were admitted and two applications received. J. C.

FROM AKRON.

To the Editor: AKRON, Ohio, October 15, 1891.

Trade has brightened up somewhat during October. The Werner Company have been running overtime each night till ten o'clock, in the pressroom and bindery.

Typographical Union No. 182 has revised its constitution and by-laws, and will adopt the stamp system working card.

Ed. Barr, foreman of the Werner Company's pressroom, resigned his position September 12, in consequence of ill health.

The Akron City *Times*, which has been printed at the job office of Capron & Curtice since the *Beacon* strike, will shortly launch out for itself. The Times Company have bought all the material required in getting the paper out.

Rumors of a new democratic daily have been flying thick of late, but as yet nothing definite can be learned.

Akron Pressmen's Union, No. 42, is in a flourishing condition. It has now twenty-five members, and has adopted a new constitution and by-laws.

At the October meeting of No. 182 the *Beacon*, which has been a non-union sheet since March last, was declared an open office. As yet no union men have accepted work and the rodents have full sway.

C. M. Winchester, Jr., for years foreman of the book composing room of the Werner Company, resigned his position September 14 and has accepted a similar position at Brooklyn, New York. His employés, on his retirement, presented him with an elegant bronze clock. We wish Mr. Winchester success in his new position. J. H. Konersman, formerly of Cincinnati, is his successor.

The book composing room of the Werner Company is very busy and is in need of more men. Book composition in this room is paid for at the rate of 30 cents per 1,000 ems, and all 25-cent matter has been abolished. Gentlemen bring your cards with you.

THE INLAND PRINTER can now be found on file at "The Office," 117 East Market street. Mr. Broughal will also receive subscriptions for same. J. K.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., October 15, 1891.

The electrotypers, which are organized as a union affiliated with the International Typographical Union, had a big strike here a year ago, and since that time, although more than partially successful, the union has not displayed much signs of vitality. It is now picking up again and meetings have been resumed, the gatherings taking place in one of the parlors of the Sherman House.

The bookbinders' organization, which was known as Local Assembly 6,800 K. of L., and attached to the Bookbinders' National Trade District Assembly, has given up the ghost. At one time it was quite strong and controlled nearly every man in the Boston binderies. There was a union of bookbinders here once, connected with the International Typographical Union, which the K. of L. bookbinders fought until they killed it, and now their own body has gone the way of all flesh. There is some talk of reorganizing the union now that the assembly is out of the way.

The women compositors of this city, long the bane and despair of the union, have begun to join that body and are coming in in increasing numbers. This is a question which no other city has to contend with in the work of elevating the craft, as Boston has to do. There are some 64,000 more women than men in Massachusetts, and as they cannot all get a husband, they have to earn their living. Typesetting has been represented to them as paying more money than working in a store, which it does, and so they flock into the business. It is estimated that there are from 600 to 800 women working in the different offices, and this large amount of cheap labor has not only prevented the adoption of the nine-hour day, but also kept the wages down in the book and job offices to a standard lower than that of other cities.

Many of the employing printers of Boston, who are members of the Master Printers' Club, the name of the local branch of the typothetæ, are said to favor the nine-hour law, if it can be made general throughout the country and thus prevent any undue advantage in competition.

The meeting of Typographical Union No. 13, on Sunday, October 25, will be a hot one. At the Boston convention it was voted to levy an assessment of 5 cents for the establishment of an international death benefit and an assessment of 10 cents also every month for the support of the Childs-Drexel home, making an added burden of 15 cents every month. The International Union now gets one-half of the monthly dues paid into the union and this reduces the local union's revenue to such a degree as to leave hardly enough to pay for the running expenses.

As the International Union had by popular vote decided on those assessments, there was only one of two alternatives — either to raise the local dues or to take the gross amount out of the funds. This has caused a great deal of discussion among the members of the union and feeling runs high as to the proper course to pursue.

It is a natural thought for almost anyone to entertain, that the printers in the classic university city of Cambridge would be as well, if not better, organized than the comps. in less intellectual centers. As a matter of fact this is not the case, and the union has been reorganized once in recent years and appears to be almost in need of it at the present time. This is the fault in one sense of the officers, some of whom are said to care little whether they have a union, and are so strongly tinged with Knights of Labor

THE QUIET LIFE.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY, photo-engravers, St. Louis, Missouri.

The

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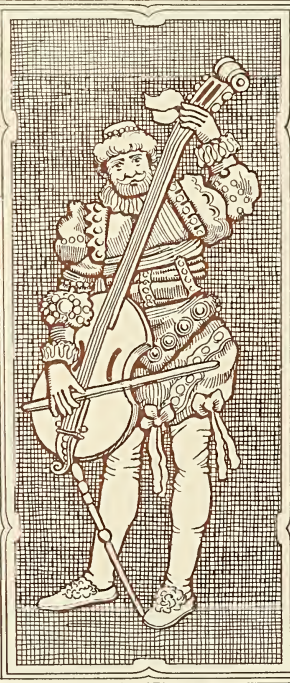
Every music teacher, student or music lover should have this volume. It contains 200 pages of valuable musical information, with full description of over 10,000 pieces of music and music books, biographical sketches of over 150 composers, with portraits and other illustrations. Also a choice selection of new vocal and instrumental music and other attractive features. Upon receipt of eight two-cent stamps, to prepay postage, THE S. BRAINARD'S SONS CO., Chicago, will mail *free*, a copy of **The Musician's Guide,** also a sample copy of **Brainard's Musical World,** containing $2.00 worth of new music and interesting reading matter.



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sentiments as to forget the practical phases of trade unionism. It is of course really the fault of the members for continuing these officers in office after they cease to display an active interest in the union.

There is considerable talk among some of the newspaper men as to the international body putting itself on record as favoring a nine-hour day for book and job men and allowing the newspaper men in this city to work fifteen and sixteen hours daily. This question is coming rapidly to the front and there will be more heard from it later. WILLARD.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, Neb., October 14, 1891.

There is a noticeable revival in the printing business here. The job men have returned to the old ten-hour working day, since the state authorities have failed to back up by enforcement the eight-hour day enacted by the last legislature.

The return of Editor Rosewater, of the *Bee*, from his European tour, October 1, was the occasion of a handsome compliment to that gentleman. He was met at Pacific Junction by a coach-load of Omaha celebrities. In the evening a banquet was spread at the Millard Hotel, and several hours devoted to pretty speeches. It was one of those occasions which cause general good-fellowship and good will among men.

The Omaha Book and Stationery Company is a new concern. The typographical department is operated by Gideon, the printer.

Nelson Bradway, formerly at the Rees Printing Company, is now one of the proprietors of the Glenwood (Iowa) *Gazette*. Bradway served his time in Glenwood, and is delighted with his opportunity to enjoy the fresh air of a county-seat town once more.

G. W. McBride has become connected with a paper at Fairfield, Iowa.

A number of new pony presses have been placed in the office of Ackerman Bros. & Heintze.

The Republican Printing Company has changed its name to the Omaha Printing Company. It is solely a job office. The old *Republican* newspaper, from which it originally derived its name, is published weekly by another concern.

Mr. Brigham, for several years the correspondent of the *Bee* at South Omaha, has severed his connection with that paper, and will henceforth devote himself exclusively to the attention of his growing job business at the stock yards suburb.

H. P. Hallock has opened up his branch office of the Atlantic & Pacific Typefoundry in commodious quarters at 1013 Howard street. There are now three typefoundries located in Omaha within a radius of one block. B.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., September 9, 1891.

Some progress has been made in typographical circles during the past month and trade has kept up a steady claim upon the employment of workers. Parliament will have closed its session before my next letter reaches you, as it has already had a run of three months, which is the average length of the session in New Zealand. The ministry has introduced and the lower house has passed several labor bills to right the wrongs which the workers claim they have suffered and still suffer, but in every case the upper house (legislative council) has thrown out the meat contained in the measures and passed a mere bone, which, when it has been sent back to the lower house with the compliments of the upper for its concurrence, has become a bone of contention. The Factory Bill was dealt with in this way, and, therefore, after a struggle in the lower house, the age at which females could be apprenticed to the printing trade was reduced from eighteen to sixteen years. When this clause was arrived at in the upper house the age was still further reduced to fourteen years. When this bill, in its greatly amended state, was sent back to the lower house (on Monday last) the minister who had introduced the bill stated that the government did not intend to accept many of the amendments made by the council, and among the objections he specified was the one referring to female compositors. The discussion upon these objections was adjourned for a few days, but I think it likely that after all the government will have to accept this particular amendment, with several others, if they wish to set the Factory Act upon the statute book.

The annual meetings of the branches of the New Zealand Typographical Association have been held during the past month, with nothing startling to record, unless it is, indeed, the noticeable feature that members do not seem to take much, if any, interest in the affairs of either their branches or the association. In the Otago branch great difficulty was found in filling the office of president, and after all a compromise had to be made, Mr. A. Walker (who has always given a great amount of his time in various offices to the association) offering to take the office for three months. Mr. Walter Keay (*Globe* office) was elected secretary. In the Napier branch it was reported that the whole of the members of one office had withdrawn from the union. Mr. George Long was elected president and Mr. Reading reëlected secretary. The Wellington branch occupied two evenings in getting through its business. On the first evening, after passing the report and balance sheet (of which I had sent you a *précis*) some time was occupied in "doing good to others," such as voting £5 ($25) to the Queensland shearers, striking a levy of 24 cents on members to maintain the bootmakers' strike in Auckland, having already sent a small sum, $16, and voting a guinea to the Trades Council conference. A vote of thanks was ordered to be sent to the Hon. W. P. Reeves and Mr. George Fisher for their opposition in parliament to reducing the age of females. Mr. E. Thornton (Bock & Co.) was elected president; Mr. R. E. Vaney (New Zealand *Times*), vice-president; and Mr. J. W. Henrichs, secretary. At the adjourned meeting the scheme for the reorganization of the Trades Councils of the colony was considered and approved; the reduction of the age of female typesetters by the legislative council was severely criticised; a congratulatory resolution was ordered to be forwarded to Sir George Grey upon his action in certain political matters; and a resolution of sympathy ordered to be sent to Mr. Mills, who had broken his health in working in the interests of the craft. The order paper also contained the consideration of a scheme for reorganizing the executive council of the association, but the matter was allowed to drop.

Messrs. Thornton & Rigg were reëlected for another year by the Wellington branch as delegates to the Trades Council, and at the annual meeting of the latter body last week Mr. Rigg was chosen for the honor of presiding over the most influential body of workers in this Council. Mr. Rigg is a young man, but has had previous experience in unionism, both in New Zealand and in Victoria. He is employed in the government printing office and is of a very retiring disposition. Mr. Thornton was elected treasurer of the council.

The choice of delegates upon the executive council for the ensuing year was made at the branches' annual meetings, when Mr. Joslin was again requested to represent Napier; Messrs. Haggett & Mills were reëlected by the Otago branch, but the latter delegate has declined the honor owing to ill health enforcing his retirement from all active participation in unionism. The Wellington branch reëlected Mr. H. Mountier and appointed Mr. J. Hawke, vice Mr. Millar. Mr. D. Archibald received a unanimous nomination for secretary.

A sad accident occurred Saturday afternoon, September 5, to an Auckland printer named Thomas Sibbin. He was playing in a game of football under Association rules — Rugby is almost universal in New Zealand — when in running backward to find with his head or shoulder a descending ball, and stretched back to the utmost of equilibrium, he came in contact with another player who was watching the ball, and who was in a stooping position behind Sibbin. The latter player fell over the stooping player's back, and in the somersault landed on his neck, causing a rupture of a blood-vessel at the base of the skull. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the coroner's jury. The incident has cast quite a gloom over Auckland, as Sibbin was a promising athlete. He leaves a wife and small family. T. L. M.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

METHODIST CLERGYMEN ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

BY S. K. P.

AT the recent meeting of the Methodist Ecumenical Council, held in Washington, the relations of labor and capital received some attention. The Rev. J. Berry, of the Australasian Methodist Church, Wellington, New Zealand, delivered an address on "The Moral Aspect of Labor Combinations and Strikes," in the course of which he said :

"The position of Methodism in the twentieth century will depend very largely upon her attitude toward the labor movement in the last decade of the nineteenth. In considering the morality of a strike, there are two questions, at least, which must be answered :

"1. Is the cause sufficient ?

"2. Is the method justifiable ?

"We all believe that war is ideally wrong. Now, a strike is a social and economic war. The time will come, as Arnold White puts it, when the lion of capital and the lamb of labor will lie down together, but holy scripture does not mean that the lamb shall be inside the lion.

"It is necessary for labor to organize and fight, because capital organizes and fights, and is generally the stronger of the two. There can be no peace between employer and employed until the principle of profit-sharing is recognized as the equitable settlement of the wage question, and adopted wherever practicable."

On the topic, "The Moral Aspects of Combinations of Capital," I. R. Inch, LL.D., of Canada, included in his remarks, the following :

"The word 'combination' is in danger of sharing the fate of many other honest words — suffering degradation by evil associations. Loss to individuals may come even from beneficent combinations ; but the progress of the race must not be stayed because a few may be sacrificed to general good. The rolling wheels of progress will always run down laggards. The power of combination legitimately acquired must also be legitimately exercised, and in accordance with equity toward employés, and even toward competitors. The alarming extent to which the tyranny of trusts has been exercised in the United States and Canada has been only partially revealed, and yet a system of spoliation has been uncovered in comparison with which the exactions of feudalism might hide their diminished heads."

The Rev. Dr. Worthington, of England, said that in America wages of the laboring classes were not materially higher than in England, but their expenses were much greater.

Several speakers expressed the belief that in Christianity and the abolition of the liquor traffic were to found the sovereign remedy for all the complaints of labor. While this view of the case may not be unanimously indorsed by the working people, it may safely be said that the observance by both employers and employés of one of the maxims of Christ, namely, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise," would go a long way in the settlement and prevention of the difficulties between master and man.

H. L. Sibley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Marietta, Ohio, declared the poorer classes did not need the money of the rich so much as they did their help, and intelligent advice.

The Rev. D. H. Tribon, of the United States Naval-house, who described himself as "an old-fashioned, red-hot, repent-or-you'll-be-damned Methodist," declared that, as a poor man and a working man, he objected to being put over to one side and having the rich look upon them as wild animals.

It is an encouraging sign of the times to see the clergy, who stand in a neutral position, taking up these subjects and discussing them with earnestness, and expressing such broad and liberal views. The old-fashioned, orthodox doctrine which used to be so largely dwelt upon in the writer's boyhood, that a workingman should be content with his lot, no matter how humble, seems to have been abandoned, to which we say Amen !

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STUDY OF DESIGNING AND CONTRAST OF COLORS.

BY H. E. GREENE.

IF printers who aspire to produce artistic and original effects in colors, or even in plain black and white, would devote a little of their spare time to study of designing and the contrast of colors, they would be enabled to produce much better results, and their work would have a higher marketable value. Nearly every public library contains books on design from which much valuable information can be gained, and residents of large cities and towns can usually obtain instruction in public night schools. If neither school nor library books are available, get a typefoundry or printers' supply dealer to procure a good book on the subject, and study it assiduously. The following is a good list from which to select :

Barnes' Popular Drawing Series, books No. 5 and No. 6. Price each	$ .35
Principles of Decorative Design, by Christopher Dresser	3.50
American Text Books of Art Education. Price, each number	.25
Theory of Coloring, by J. Bacon	.40
Principles of Form and Ornamental Art	.40
Tilton's Handbook of Decorative Form. *Greek Ornament*	1.00
Redgrave's Historic Ornament	.90
Theory of Design, by L. Baker	1.25
Suggestions in Floral Ornament, by F. E. Hulms, F. S. A	15.00
Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament	25.00

The necessary tools are few. A compass with both pen and pencil points, a pair of dividers, a foot rule, a T-square, a triangle, an H Faber's pencil and some good black ink will answer for the primary work. Copy the designs in the book and learn from the text to analyze your work. After a while you will begin to discover the application of principles in designs that come under your observation, and finally the benefit of your study will manifest itself in your own manipulation of brass rule and type.

When you feel that you have progressed sufficiently in line work, buy a sable water-color brush, about the size of a lead pencil, with a fine, firm point, a half pan of warm sepia, a sheet of Whatman's smooth water-color paper, and see what can be done with tints. It is unwise to use colors by lamplight, as their values cannot be distinguished ; but sepia has a rich, warm tone, and is more agreeable to work with than black. When "washing" on a tint, charge the brush fully with the color, which has previously been well mixed in a small saucer, and, slanting the drawing board to which your paper is tacked, apply the color to the upper part of the space to be covered. Carry the brush from left to right, gradually flowing the color downward, taking care always to keep within the outlines. Reduce the amount of water in your brush as you near the bottom of the space, and take up all surplus color. Don't go over a wash a second time until it is dry. If the paper seems greasy, and will not take the color evenly, add a little ox gall.

Some fine effects can be obtained on the press with sepia ink, sold by nearly all printers' color makers, using the clear color for the rule and type form, and two or three tints of the same. By mixing the color with magnesia white, the tints will be made transparent, and can be worked over the key form without obscuring it. Some of the most artistic work of Mr. C. S. Sparks, of Boston, has been executed in this manner.

Above all things, avoid over-elaboration. Have a clearly defined idea at the start how the completed work is to appear, and get your results as simply as possible. Don't introduce a line that has no meaning and does not contribute in some way to the completeness of the design as a whole.

Visitor to old lady — Your son writes for the newspaper, I understand.

Old lady, with pardonable pride — Yes, my boy is mighty smart, if I do say it myself, that shouldn't.

Visitor — Does he use a pseudonym in writing ?

Old Lady — Oh, no ; he can't write with the pesky machines. He has to do it by hand.—*Ex.*

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ELECTROTYPING.*

NO. VII.

NICKEL FACING ELECTROTYPES.

In printing from electrotypes with colored inks, but more especially with inks which are prepared from a mercurial pigment, such as vermilion, not only is the surface of the electrotype injuriously affected (by the mercury forming an amalgam with the copper), but the brilliant colors are also seriously impaired by the decomposition which takes place.

To avoid this it is best to give electrotypes to be used for such purposes a coating of nickel, which effectually protects the copper from injury and seemingly brightens the color of the ink.

It is absolutely necessary that the face of the electrotype should be chemically clean in order that the nickel deposit may properly adhere to the copper.

A convenient method is to drill holes in the plates and suspend them by copper hooks in a boiling hot solution of potash for about ten minutes. The plates are then removed and scoured by means of pulverized pumice stone and a stiff brush, after which they are thoroughly rinsed in running water and next dipped for an instant in a solution containing one-quarter of a pound of cyanide of potassium to each gallon of water.

The plates are again rinsed in running water and immediately suspended in the nickel bath about two inches from the anode, where they are allowed to remain for about twenty minutes, or until the desired deposit is obtained; after which they are dipped for a few minutes in boiling water, and laid aside to dry spontaneously.

Should the deposit appear burnt on the edges, the resistance should be increased by separating the plates about three inches from the anode.

NICKEL SOLUTION.

This solution should be made up of about three-quarters of a pound of double sulphate of nickel and ammonia to each gallon of warm water.

The sulphate or salts should be inclosed in cheese-cloth bags, and suspended in the upper portion of vat filled about three-quarters full of water until entirely dissolved, after which it should be well stirred to thoroughly mix the solution, when it is ready for use.

The resistance of a nickel solution is reduced twenty-five per cent by the addition of ten per cent of common salt, besides producing a whiter and more flexible deposit.

As a rule, only a limited quantity of nickel can be deposited; if this amount be exceeded the deposit will separate from the underlying metal or copper.

A very thin coating is all that is necessary, as nickel is an exceedingly hard metal and will bear considerable friction. Unlike steel, it will not tarnish or corrode; for these reasons it has superseded steel and is now applied in facing the curved electrotype plates used in printing the *Century Magazine*.

We have examined the *Century* plates (which had a twenty minutes' deposit of nickel) after an edition of over two hundred thousand copies had been printed from them on a web press with hard packing, and found the nickel facing not entirely worn off, and the underlying copper intact.

STRIPPING THE NICKEL FROM ELECTROTYPES.

When electrotype plates that have been nickeled require to be replated, it is absolutely necessary that the old plates be thoroughly cleaned and afterward hung for a few seconds on the anode and then transferred to the cathode rod. By this means a chemically clean surface is obtained and a proper adhesion insured between the new and the old deposit.

When it is desired to strip the copper from electrotype plates that have been nickeled, a solution for stripping the nickel from the copper is first necessary. A ten-gallon bath for this purpose should be composed as follows:

96 fluid pounds of oil of vitriol,
24 fluid pounds of nitric acid,
3 gallons of water.

Add the oil of vitriol to the water gradually; not the water to the vitriol, which is dangerous.

When the mixture has cooled down, add the nitric acid and stir with a wooden paddle, and when the solution is cold it is ready for use.

The plates to be stripped should be attached to stout copper wires and hung in the solution for about one minute, when the nickel will be entirely dissolved, after which they should be rinsed in cold water.

This operation should be performed in the open air, or the bath should have a bonnet, to which is attached a pipe to carry off the acid fumes.

ELECTRICAL UNITS.

There has been much diversity among electricians as to the best system of electrical measurement to be founded on the various theories of Ohm, Weber, Thomson, Ampère and others; but as a general rule the *volt* is accepted as the unit of electromotive force, the *ohm*, the unit of resistance, and the *ampère*, the unit of quantity, or current strength, which determines the amount of electric work done in a given time. In estimating the electric power of a dynamo-electric machine, its electromotive force is given in volts, its resistance in ohms, and its quantity of strength is given in ampères; thus, a machine for depositing copper (which does not require a current of high tension) may have an electromotive force of 1 or 2 volts, with a resistance of 0.5 ohm, and a current of 800 or 900 or more ampères.

ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE.

By this term, which is frequently written E. M. F., is to be understood that quality of a voltaic battery or other source of electricity, in virtue of which it tends to do work by the transfer of electricity from one point to another, and this force is measured by measuring the work done during the transfer of a given quantity of electricity between these two points. The electromotive force is, in fact, the strength or power of the current to overcome resistance. The unit of electromotive force is termed a *volt*.

ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE.

By this term is understood that quality of a conductor in which it prevents the performance of more than a certain amount of work in a given time by a given electromotive force. The resistance of a conductor is, therefore, inversely proportional to the work done in it when a given electromotive force is maintained between the two ends. The unit of resistance is termed an *ohm*.

ELECTRICAL CURRENT.

By this term is meant the cause of the peculiar properties possessed by a conductor used to join the opposite poles of a voltaic battery; namely, those of exerting a force on a magnet in its neighborhood; of decomposing certain compound bodies called electrolytes, when any part of the conductor is formed of such compound bodies; or of producing currents in neighboring conductors as they approach or recede from them.

QUANTITY.

The force with which one electrified body acts upon another at a constant distance varies under different circumstances. When the force between the two bodies, at this constant distance and separated by air, is observed to increase, it is said to be due to an increase in the quantity of electricity, and the quantity at any spot is defined as proportional to the force with which it acts through air on some other constant quantity at a distance. If two bodies charged with a given quantity of electricity are incorporated, the single body thus composed will be charged with the sum of the two quantities.

All the most striking properties of electricity—such as the decomposition of water and salts, the combustion of metals, the

*Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint from their catalogue this article on electrotyping, written for them by P. M. Furlong, foreman of electrotyping department of Messrs. T. L. De Vinne & Co., New York.

deflection of the galvanometer, the attraction of the electro-magnet and the physiological effects of the current — are really dependent, as regards their magnitude and energy, solely on the quantity of electricity passing. Their greater energy, when the tension is increased, is an indirect effect due not to tension, but to the increased quantity which passes in a given time by reason of the increased tension. The unit of current strength is termed an *ampère*.

OHM'S LAW.

Under the most favorable conditions it is well known that from a voltaic battery we never get a full equivalent of electrical power in return for the chemical action which takes place within the battery cell, and this loss of power is due to *internal resistance* within the battery itself. This internal resistance is overcome when several cells are connected in alternate series, that is, the zinc of one cell with the copper of the next, and so on throughout the series.

We are indebted to Professor Ohm, of Nuremberg, for an exposition of the causes which influence the quantity of electricity obtained in a voltaic circuit.

Professor Ohm investigated the subject mathematically, and his formulæ have been verified by Wheatstone and others, and are regarded as the basis on which all other investigations relative to the force of current are founded. Ohm's law may be thus briefly defined: The strength or force of the current is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance in the circuit.

The following general law has been established by Wheatstone:

1. The electromotive force of a voltaic current varies with the number of the elements and the nature of the metals and liquids, which constitute each element, but is in no degree dependent on the dimensions of any of their parts.

2. The resistance of each element is directly proportional to the distances of the plates from each other in the liquid, and is, also, inversely proportional to the surface of the plates in contact with the liquid.

3. The resistance of the connecting wire of the circuit is directly proportional to its length and to its specific resistance, and inversely proportional to its section.

RELATIVE CONDUCTIVITY OF METALS.

BY L. WEILLER.

	NAMES OF METALS.	CONDUCTIVITY.
1.	Silver, pure	100.
2.	Copper, pure	100.
3.	Copper, pure super-refined and crystallized	99.9
4.	Silicium bronze (telegraphic)	98.
5.	Copper and silver alloy at 50 per cent	86.65
6.	Gold, pure	78.
7.	Silicic copper (with 4 per cent of silicon)	75.
8.	Silicic copper (with 12 per cent of silicon)	54.7
9.	Aluminium, pure	54.2
10.	Tin, containing 12 per cent of sodium	46.9
11.	Silicium bronze (telephonic)	35.
12.	Plumbiferous copper, with 10 per cent of lead	30.
13.	Zinc, pure	29.9
14.	Phosphor bronze (telephonic)	29.
15.	Silicious brass, with 25 per cent of zinc	26.49
16.	Brass, with 35 per cent of zinc	21.15
17.	Phosphide of tin	17.7
18.	Gold and silver alloy, 50 per cent	16.12
19.	Swedish iron	16.
20.	Pure tin of Banca	15.45
21.	Antimonous copper	12.7
22.	Aluminium bronze, ten per cent	12 6
23.	Siemen's steel	12.
24.	Platinum, pure	10.6
25.	Amalgam of cadmium, with 15 per cent of cadmium	12.2
26.	Mercurial bronze, Drosnier	10.14
27.	Arsenical copper, with 10 per cent of arsenic	9.1
28.	Lead, pure	8.88
29.	Bronze, with 20 per cent of tin	8.4
30.	Nickel, pure	7.89
31.	Phosphor bronze, with 10 per cent of tin	6.5
32.	Phosphide of copper, with 9 per cent of phosphorus	4.9
33.	Antimony	3.88
34.	Mercury	1.6
35.	Bismuth	1.2
36.	Graphite	.069

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A GREETING.

BY T. G. LA M.

In that valley, cool and sweet,
Never trod by mortal feet,
Who shall say what we shall greet?

Around our home the shadows fell,
And nature hushed at sunset spell,
When, 'mid advancing flags of night,
Up flashed a sword of dying light.

On our home's treasure shadows fell;
Death's presence hushed by breakless spell;
Then smiled our loved from vale, dark, drear,
At burst of song earth could not hear.

NEWSPAPER MEN AT A BANQUET.

On the evening of October 19, at Kinsley's, Chicago, James W. Scott, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association tendered an informal dinner to the members of the Executive committee of that organization, the members of the special committee of that association under whose charge the typesetting-machine contest has been conducted, the members of the Daily Newspaper Association of Chicago, and a number of other newspaper men. An informal business talk upon general newspaper and association matters followed discussion of the menu. The following sat down: E. H. Woods, Boston *Herald;* L. L. Morgan, New Haven *Register;* W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn *Times;* C. W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic;* Lewis Baker, St. Paul *Globe;* J. A. Butler, Buffalo *News;* M. A. McRae, Cincinnati *Post;* William Penn Nixon and H. H. Kohlsaat, *Inter-Ocean;* H. J. Huiskamp, *Times;* John R. Wilson, *Evening Journal;* Victor F. Lawson, *News;* Clinton Collier, *Evening Post;* S. G. Sea, *Herald;* T. J. Keenan, Jr., Pittsburgh *Press;* Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul *Pioneer-Press;* W. J. Richards, Indianapolis *News;* Marshall Halstead, Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette;* M. P. Handy, Promoter-General of the World's Fair; Allan Forman, New York *Journalist;* J. B. Carrington, New Haven *Journal and Courier;* F. Willis Rice, *Daily National Hotel Reporter;* G. M. Brennan, John R. Walsh,

A FALLING MACHINE.

A bold device, which will also furnish a new source of excitement, is suggested by M. Aristide Berges, a French engineer, in the shape of an elevator-car, to fall, with its passengers, through a thousand feet, or the height of the Eiffel Tower. During its fall the machine will acquire a velocity of about 250 feet per second, or more than twice that of the swiftest express train. The car will be built in the form of a long cone, strengthened by inner cones which will act to prevent the sudden compression of the air within the chamber, and will be about thirty feet high. To break its fall, a well of water will be provided, 160 feet deep, into which the machine will descend, and sink so gradually as to remove the sensation of shock. A picture is published by the designer showing the car carrying fifteen people in its headlong journey. — *Popular Science Monthly.*

WONDERFUL WORK OF A PRINTER.

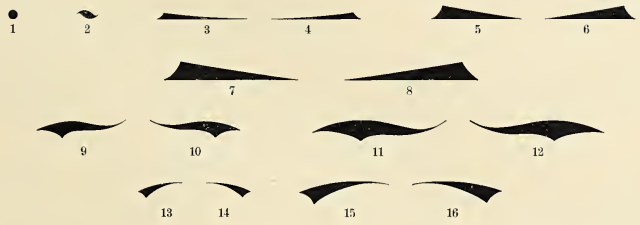
F. J. Smith, a practical printer operating a typesetting machine in the *Commercial* office, Toledo, Ohio, performed some phenomenal work during the week ending October 17. Tuesday night he set 47,900 ems, corrected matter, in eight hours, regular "copy" off the "hook." Saturday night he set 49,500 ems, corrected matter, from regular "copy" off the "hook," in eight hours, being an average of 6,187 ems per hour. His record for the week is 259,000 ems, corrected matter, representing forty-five hours' work, three hours having been lost Monday. The average for the week was 5,755 ems per hour for forty-five hours. Mr. Smith's usual average is 5,000 per hour. These figures are supported by the affidavit of the operator, attested by the foreman of the composing room. The linotype was the machine used.

Marder, Luse & Co. Type Founders.

Pointers

Price per Font, $1.25.

CHARACTERS.



POINTERS ARE CAST ON NONPAREIL AND PICA BODIES. NUMBERS 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ARE MADE TO LINE WITH SIX-TO-PICA RULE NO. 203.

A FONT CONTAINS 48 OF CHARACTER NO. 1, 20 OF NO. 2, 4 EACH OF NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6; 3 EACH OF NOS. 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16; 2 EACH OF NOS. 7, 8, 11, 12.

Chicago, Ill. Minneapolis, Minn. Omaha, Neb.

COLUMBIAN.

REGISTERED, No. 178,262.
MECHANICAL PATENT, MARCH 31, 1885.

24 POINT COLUMBIAN. 8 A, 28 a, $4.40

Important Notice from the Fool-killer Co.

We have labored heroically to rid the world of fools, but must abandon the impossible task. Still wishing to assist in reforming mankind, we have bought some heavy, hobnailed Boots, and ask those whose conduct has been culpable, and who wish to be kicked, to call on us after 12 m. and we will perform the job Gratuitously

48 POINT COLUMBIAN. 4 A, 6 a, $6.70

Thirty-fourth Centennial Jubilee Landing of Icelanders in North America Wednesday, September 29

30 POINT COLUMBIAN 6 A, 16 a, $5.10

Attention, Marriageable Damsels!

Having squandered his Fortune the subscriber is Anxious to Reform, but Needs the Help of a young woman with Wealth to Carry on the Process

COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. { Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

12 Point Columbian. 5 A, 10 s, $6.00

Dephlegmate, Anhydrous and Co.
Serviceable Waterproofs, Umbrellas and Galoches
198-236 Quagmire Terrace

Columbian Series Shown in Combination.

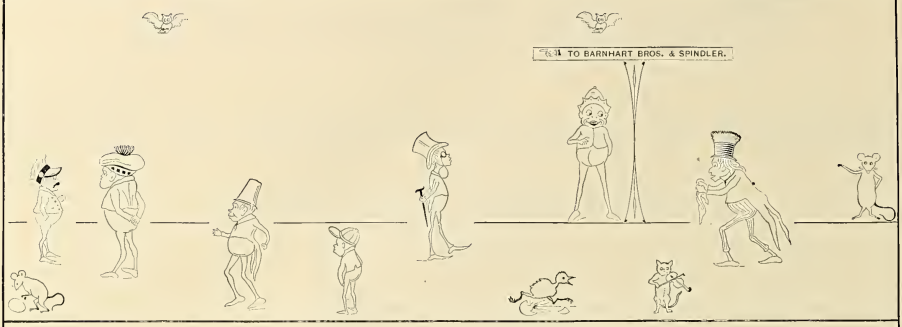
The Cosmopolitan Charter Perpetual
Benevolent
Resources Unlimited Endowment Society

60 Point Columbian. 3 A, 5 s, $7.95

Herdman and Plowshare
Dealers in Gastronomic Supplies
Universal Victuallers

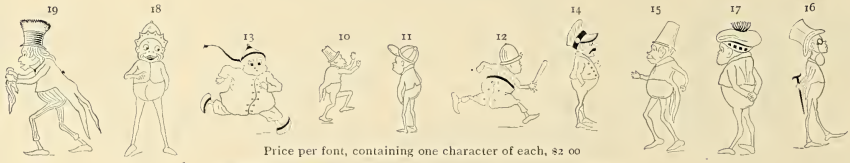
COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. { Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. / Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.



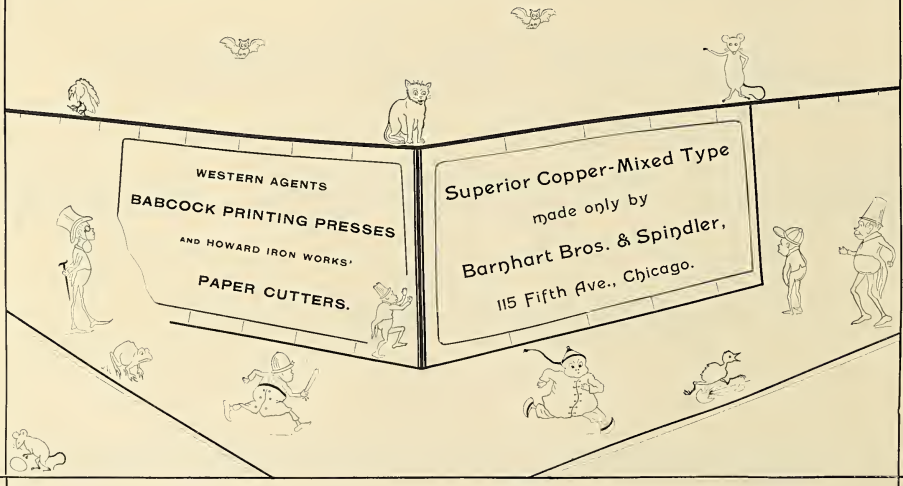
BROWNIES.

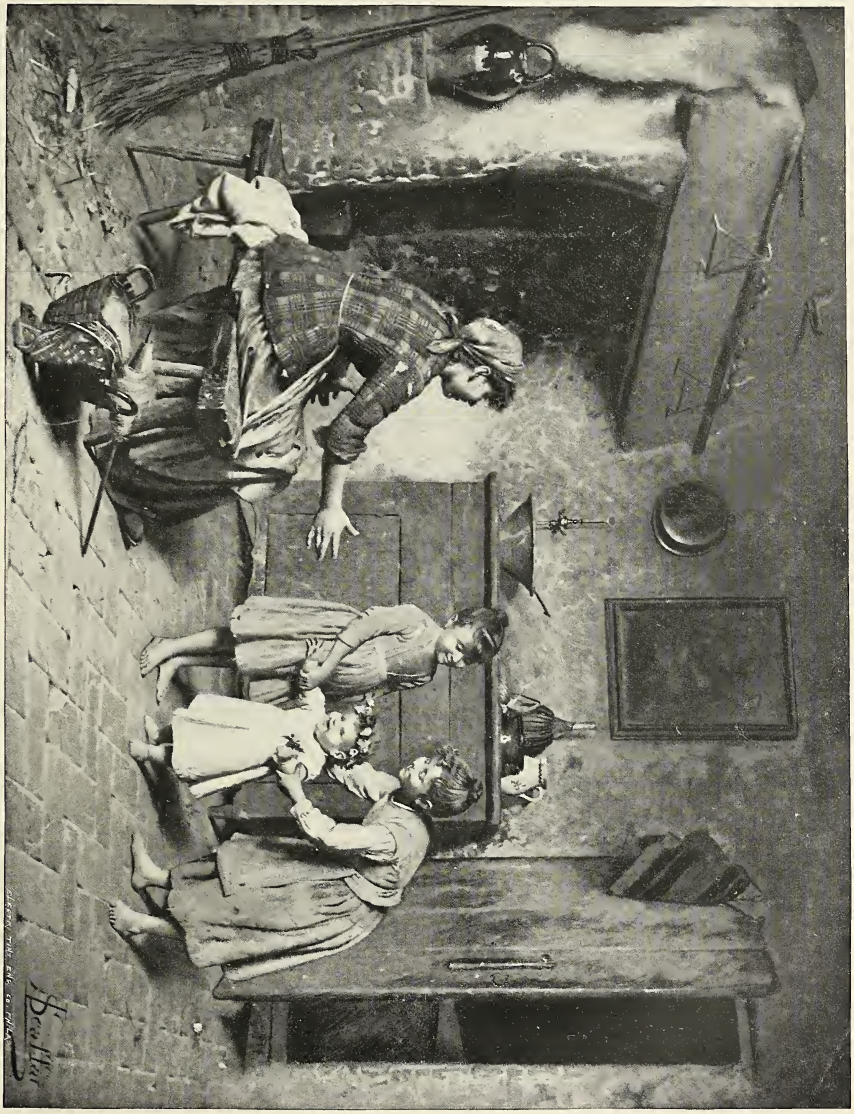
Characters.



Price per font, containing one character of each, $2 00

Single characters: Nos. 1 to 9, 15 cents each; 10 to 19, 25 cents each.





THE FIRST STEP.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by Electro-Tint Engraving Company, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(See the other side of this sheet.)

Electro-Tint Engraving Co.
726 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

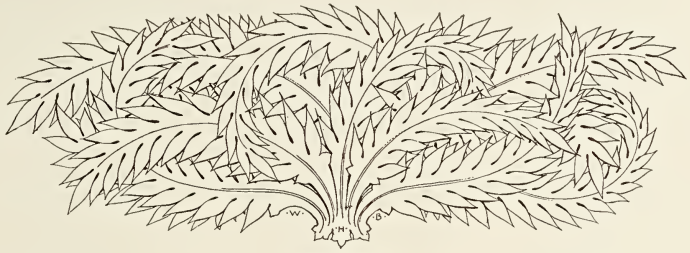
In Pursuance of our invariable policy, we have steadily improved the standard and excellence of our work, and present a specimen of our half-tone process, on opposite side of this page, to the attention of those interested, feeling that they will recognize, in the excellence of the result shown, our ability to give equal satisfaction.

We are equipped with the most complete facilities that the best apparatus, material and labor afford, and employ processes which we candidly assert are not surpassed, if indeed they are equaled.

All our plates are etched on hard, rolled copper, and we claim for our plates artistic effects, first-class printing quality, and durability—three things which cannot be too highly considered.

Correspondence and requests for estimates are cordially invited, and will receive prompt and careful attention.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.
726 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



No. 1. $1.50.

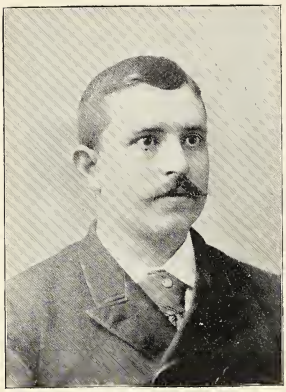
No. 2. $1.75.

No. 3. $1.75.

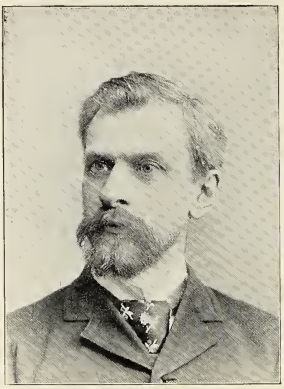
ORIGINAL TAIL-PIECE DESIGNS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.

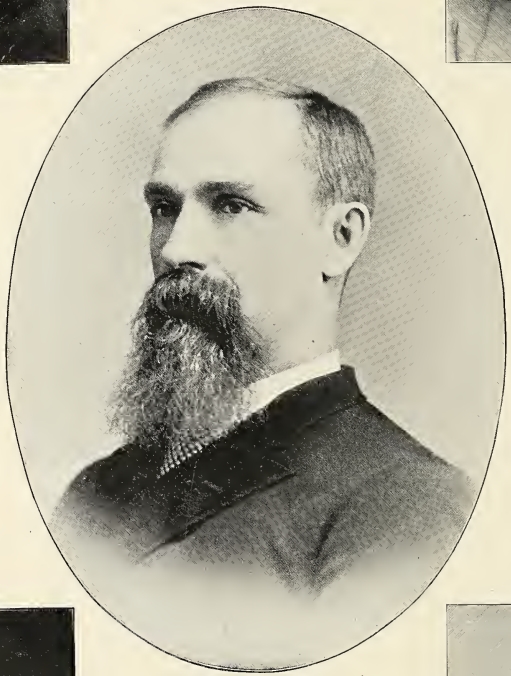
Electrotypes furnished at prices named above.



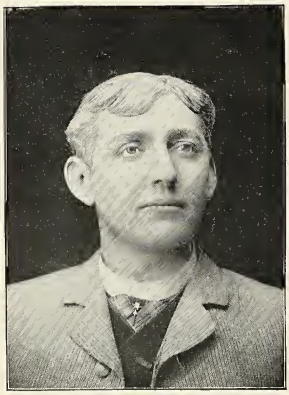
B. R. BYERLY,
Chronicle.



THOMAS J. BRITT,
Post-Dispatch.



M. R. H. WITTER,
Globe-Democrat.



O. W. SHOOP,
Star-Sayings.

RICHARD A. SITTIG,
Republic.

COMPOSING-ROOM FOREMEN OF ST. LOUIS DAILIES.

COMPOSING-ROOM FOREMEN OF ST. LOUIS DAILIES.

M. R. H. WITTER,

Foreman of the *Globe-Democrat* composing room and ex-president of the International Union, was born in the State of Missouri about forty-five years ago, and is unquestionably one of the best known and most popular members of the craft to be found in this broad land. At the early age of twelve years, Mr. Witter became apprenticed to the printing trade; when seventeen he was publishing a country paper in defense of the federal union; and at eighteen he entered the Union army in support of his convictions. When discharged he located in the city of St. Louis, from which time to the present he has always taken an active and intelligent part in the affairs of the typographical union. He was elected a delegate from his union to the New Orleans session of the International Union in 1884, to New York in 1885 (on both of which occasions he was elected president of the international body) and was again elected a delegate to represent his union at the recent Boston convention. Mr Witter's administration of the affairs of the International Union was marked by sound sense, good judgment and unquestioned integrity, qualities which could not fail in giving the greatest satisfaction to all concerned. About nine years ago he became foreman of the *Globe-Democrat* composing room, and it is probably in this position where he has attained his greatest success. Possessed of a high sense of justice, gentlemanly manners and strict probity, he has gained the entire confidence of his employers, and the respect and esteem of those under his charge.

THOMAS J. BRITT.

Mr. Britt is foreman of the *Post-Dispatch*, and received his appointment to that position in November, 1889. He was born in Hastings, England, January 22, 1841. Came to America in 1855, and reached St. Louis in January, 1856. His first work in a printing office was in the St. Louis *Leader* in 1856. He afterward studied job printing in the Hanson & Hurst office (now the Woodward Printing Company), graduating in 1861. His first experience at foremanizing was on the Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* in 1862, and in 1865 he assumed control of the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* jobrooms. As above stated, in 1889 he took charge of the *Post-Dispatch* composing room, where his wide experience and correct methods have gained him the esteem of his employers and the employés of the composing room.

RICHARD A. SITTIG.

Mr. Sittig, foreman of the composing room of the *Republic*, St. Louis, was born in Prussia, Germany, December 22, 1844. In 1849 he arrived with his parents in America — on the Fourth of July. His first effort in the printing trade was in the office of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald* in April, 1861, where he studied job printing. In May, 1867, he went to St. Louis, and secured a position in the job office of the Missouri *Republican* (now *Republic*) and in October, 1870, the foremanship of the composing room was offered him, which position he has held uninterruptedly since that time.

O. W. SHOOP.

Mr. O. W. Shoop, who holds the foremanship of the St. Louis *Star-Sayings* newsroom, was born in Abingdon, Illinois, January 4, 1860. He commenced the printing trade on the *Knox County Democrat* in 1875, and finished his apprenticeship on the *Daily Free Press*, of Galesburg, Illinois. He has been foreman of the composing room of the *Star-Sayings* since October, 1884, and is in high regard with his employers and the staff of the composing room.

B. R. BYERLY.

Mr. B. R. Byerly, foreman of the St. Louis *Chronicle*, was born twenty-eight years ago at Irwin Station, Pennsylvania. When he was fourteen years old his parents moved to Washburn, Illinois, and on July 4, 1878, he began his apprenticeship to the printing trade in the office of the Washburn *News*. In 1879 he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he became a pressfeeder on the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, and afterward pressman for a short time on the Bloomington *Bulletin*. Being of a roving disposition, he tired of Bloomington and went to Cincinnati in September, 1881, where he completed his trade on the Cincinnati *Saturday Night*. In 1882 he joined the typographical union, and went to work on the Cincinnati *Post* as compositor until 1885, when he was made assistant foreman, and in January, 1888, foreman, which position he held until December, 1890, when he tendered his resignation in order to accept the proffered foremanship of the St. Louis *Chronicle*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

The convention of the United Typothetæ of America was called to order by President Pugh, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Cincinnati, on the morning of October 20. President Pugh made a neat address of welcome to the assembled delegates, after which the morning hours were spent in the reading of the reports of the various officers, secretary, treasurer, etc., and the executive committee. The treasurer's report showed the association to be in good shape financially, while the secretary's showed that the membership was steadily increasing. After the dinner adjournment the delegates assembled at 2 o'clock and listened to the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution. This, with the discussion of the code of ethics and the manner of disposing of waiting delegates from Cleveland and Pittsburgh, took up the afternoon.

At the second day's session the report of the committee appointed to take up the evils that result from competitive bidding, and to prepare such a code of ethics as would tend to elevate the dignity of the trade, which had been printed, was presented to each member of the typothetæ, and also a neatly bound copy of the previous days' session. As one of the most exhaustive and important reports ever made, the committee was voted the thanks of the convention for the attention and thought they had given it.

The Committee on International Copyright reported that a copyright bill had been passed by the last congress, which in many ways was beneficial to the United Typothetæ, yet it contained a few clauses that were detrimental. The Committee on American Copyright in its report called attention to many imperfections in the American copyright law, but made no recommendations as to changes. The committee's request for more time was granted.

Messrs. J. C. Rankin, of New York; A. C. Bausman, of Minneapolis, and W. P. Dunn, of Chicago, were appointed a committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Pittsburgh delegation, who had a little difficulty Tuesday in securing admittance, were introduced, and two of them, Messrs. Sproull and Eichbaum, briefly addressed the convention.

The last day's session commenced with the report of the committee appointed to select the next place of meeting. They reported upon Toronto, Canada, and upon vote this place was selected. The time of commencement was set for August 16, 1892. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. A. Shepherd, Toronto, Canada; secretary, Everett Waddey, Richmond, Virginia; treasurer, Charles Buss, of Cincinnati. The executive committee for this coming year are Amos Pettibone, Chicago; Theo. L. DeVinne, New York; C. S. Morehouse, New Haven; W. H. Woodward, St. Louis; William H. Bates, Memphis; A. M. Geesaman, Minneapolis, and N. S. Fish, Indianapolis.

The committee on typesetting machines reported a number of statistics, but made no recommendations. A report was presented by Colonel L. L. Morgan, of New Haven, on the rates of wages, hours of work and trade customs in different cities in which the typothetæ are organized. Mr. Crutsinger, of St. Louis, read a carefully prepared paper on the subject "Electricity in the Pressroom." This subject was discussed by several members. Mr. R. J. Morgan, of Cincinnati, presented an excellent paper on the subject of "Printers' Rollers; How to Make them and Care for Them."

The last thing in the day was the adoption of a resolution instructing the executive committee to endeavor to get an

expression of opinion from the employing printers throughout the country as to the advisability and practicability of adopting a shorter working day for the printing business. The convention then adjourned.

The sessions of the convention were held in strict secrecy, the entrance to the cathedral was carefully guarded, and no one obtained admission without first presenting a card which certified that the holder was a member in good standing of the association.

The reason assigned for the especial secrecy was the discussion of the very vital principle of the association, the holding together of the members for mutual self-protection, and the advancement of the interests of those concerned. This discussion came up under the form of a debate upon the drafting of a code of ethics for the guidance of the association. It was intended that none but those having direct interest and those who would be bound by the action of the convention should take part in the deliberations.

THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ CONVENTION.

The United Typothetæ of America assembled in annual convention at Cincinnati, on Monday, October 19, 1891. It was one of the largest conventions held by the typothetæ since its inception, 900 members, including visitors and delegates, being present, representing $50,000,000 of invested capital. The arrangements made by the local association were very elaborate and were successfully carried out, the credit being due to the following gentlemen appointed by the Cincinnati Typothetæ to act as a reception committee: Allen Collier, Alexander Hill, A. J. Braunwart, Charles Eick, D. Cohen, John B. Keys, M. J. Sullivan, Jacob Haussler, L. E. Casey, R. D. Barney, C. T. Woodrow, H. Leiser, A. O. Russell, R. J. Morgan, John H. Frey, Willis Russell, John Omwake, T. C. Ranshaw, William A. Webb, A. H. Hinkle, Thomas Keating, H. S. Rosenthal, George Armstrong, Charles Buss, William A. Webb, E. A. Bradley, S. Rosenthal, Frederick Spencer, Frederick Zinsle, J. E. Richardson, E. G. Krehbiel, James H. Fillmore, Edward Bloch, Joseph Wachtel, J. J. Hetsch, Henry J. Brockhoff, C. Souer.

The headquarters were established at the Burnet House, in Parlor A, which presented a very handsome appearance with a profuse decoration of flags and bunting. The many windows were tastefully adorned with red, white and blue draperies, while on the walls a number of large and small flags were arranged in a very artistic and beautiful manner.

The morning and afternoon of the first day being devoted to the business of the convention, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, in the evening the members and their wives were entertained at the residence of President A. H. Pugh, on the Madison pike. The affair was a brilliant one in every respect, the broad hospitality of the host being thoroughly enjoyed. It is the custom of the succeeding presidents of the association to tender these receptions to the visiting delegates, and it has been found that they go far in bringing the various representatives together in a closer bond of friendship. The delegates were conveyed to the Pugh residence from the Burnet House in carriages, and warmly received upon their arrival by that gentleman. After a pleasant evening, during which a champagne lunch was served, the guests retired at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday afternoon the delegates were driven through the parks and suburbs. There were 252 delegates, who availed themselves of the opportunity to see the beautiful country surrounding Cincinnati, and they filled fifty-five carriages and three tallyhos. They formed in Garfield Place, and headed by a squad of mounted police, proceeded through Eden Park; thence through Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn, Avondale, Clifton and Burnet Woods Park respectively, returning to the Burnet House about 6 o'clock. At the Zoo a stop of a half hour was made, where a delightful lunch was served, and some good music was rendered by Bellstedt's band.

On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the delegates visited the United States Printing Company, and inspected the immense plant of that establishment.

In the evening a grand banquet was given at the Gibson House, and at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock the members and guests of the United Typothetæ were seated around the gorgeous tables, which were arranged in four rows, united at one end by a cross table. The dining-room was beautifully decorated with silken flags of many countries, and directly opposite the entrance hung the griffin of the typothetæ, grasping in his claws two "rollers" of a pattern used in days long gone by.

Flowers were strewn artistically over the tables, and at each plate was placed an attractive souvenir containing programmes of the convention which has just come to a successful end and a list of officers and standing committees.

Shortly after the guests were seated, there was carried in a tremendous basket of flowers which were placed in front of President Pugh's chair. Mr. Ennis arose, and in a few appropriate remarks presented it to Mr. Pugh on behalf of the ladies, whom he and Mrs. Pugh had entertained so handsomely. President Pugh wittily responded.

The 450 guests of the Gibson House enjoyed the delicious menu, which was up to the high standard of this famous hotel.

With the cigars and liquors, W. B. Carpenter, the toastmaster, introduced to the assembly Mr. R. J. Morgan, who responded to the toast "Cincinnati." Mr. Morgan spoke in the absence of Mayor Mosby. The second toast — "The United Typothetæ" — was responded to by the new president, W. A. Shepherd, who made a most favorable impression. The other toasts were responded to as follows: "The Modern Printer — a Master of Arts and Trades," H. T. Rockwell, of Boston; "The Rural Rooster," J. Q. Amos; "Auxiliaries — Paper, Ink, Press," Mr. John Pettibone, in the absence of the gentleman to whom it was assigned; "New Faces — Good Bad, Indifferent," Hon. John Polhemus; "Blue Grass — What it Produces," Mr. J. W. Gerdes; "The Typesetter — Man, Woman, Machine," L. L. Morgan; "Competition — Is it the Life of Trade?" Percy Smith, Pittsburgh; "The Bookmaker — Author, Printer, Binder," Richard S. Ennis; "Reciprocity," J. W. McClear, of the Toronto *World*; and the "Fair Sex — Our Side Partners," Philo. F. Pettibone, of Chicago.

It was long after midnight before these toasts were finished, and when the members of the United Typothetæ of America joined in the chorus of the last song, every one was sorry that the fifth annual convention had come to an end.

On Friday the delegates took a trip to the Blue Grass country, stopping at Lexington, the home of Henry Clay, and to High Bridge, over the Kentucky river. The train left the Grand Central Depot at 8:45 in the morning, and at Lexington made a stop for a drive to Colonel McDowell's stock farm. After the arrival at High Bridge, a lunch was served, and some time spent in inspecting that interesting place. The return was then made to Cincinnati.

CALENDERING PAPER.

Every time the end of a fresh roll is placed in the calender, some twenty feet of paper are creased longitudinally. This may to some seem a small matter, but in a small mill making three tons daily of paper, sixty-four inches wide, divided say into fifty rolls, the waste at the end of the day, caused by creasing, would amount to nearly 1¼ hundredweight, a considerable quantity, equal to a ton in less than three weeks, not to speak of the damage done to the calendering rolls by the passage of creased and uneven paper. Mr. Brule, manager of a Spanish paper mill, states that he has just patented in France a very simple appliance, designed to obviate all this waste.

HOW TO CLEAN ENGRAVINGS.

Soak in a very weak, clear solution of chloride of lime until white, then soak in running water, afterward steeping for half an hour in water containing a little of hyposulphite of soda to neutralize any trace of adhering bleach. Dry between clean blotters under pressure.

THE CONTEST OF COMPOSING MACHINES.

As arranged for by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at its last annual meeting in New York City, last February, the test of devices for machine composition was held in the *Evening Post* Building, Chicago, October 12 to 24, 1891. The first week was devoted to the contest proper, and none were admitted but the committee in charge, and those connected directly with the test, or especially invited. During the second week the exhibition was open to the general public, and the attendance of printers, publishers and others interested was one of the largest that has ever gathered to witness a display of this kind. But four machines were entered and on exhibition, although it had been anticipated that twice this number would participate in the trial, they being the Mergenthaler "Linotype," the Rogers "Typograph," the McMillan Typesetting Machine, and the St. John "Typobar."

The committee appointed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to look after details of the tournament and determine which of the machines was "capable of producing the best practical results under ordinary newspaper conditions in well-managed offices," consisted of Frederick Driscoll, secretary and manager of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, W. J. Richards, business manager of the Indianapolis *News*, and E. H. Woods, president of the Boston *Herald*. These gentlemen were assisted in passing judgment on the work of the machines, and in keeping tally of the matter set by each, by Frank B. Moore, foreman of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, William Quinn, foreman of the Boston *Herald*, E. H. Perkins, foreman of the Indianapolis *News*, and Frank H. Ehlen, foreman of the Chicago *Herald*.

On the first day of the contest Mr. Moore was put in charge of the work of supplying copy to the operators and in looking after the make-up of the matter set, and Mr. Hugh T. Fisher, a compositor of large experience connected with the Chicago *Herald*, was assigned the work originally intended for Mr. Moore, which was the same as that of the other foremen, namely, to supervise each machine and note the actual time that the machine was in operation, the time it was stopped for repairs and the nature of such repairs, the speed of composition attained by the operator and the class of labor required to run the machine, the cost of maintaining and operating the machine, and to make a careful study of its mechanical construction with a view to learning its present and probable possibilities for doing the various kinds of newspaper composition. Remarks on these and other points of observation, together with the proofs and measurement of the composition of the operator were submitted daily by the foreman in charge of each machine to the committee. No foreman looked after the same machine two days in succession, and every endeavor was put forth by the committee to have the trial as fair and impartial to all concerned as lay in their power. The reports are now in the hands of the committee and the result of the trial will not be announced for some time, that a carefully revised statement may be rendered and presented to the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association before making the same public.

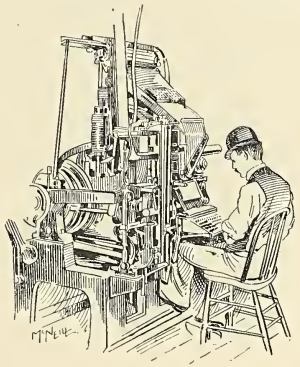
Although a full description of all the machines on trial, with the exception of the St. John Typobar, has already been published in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, it will no doubt be of interest to our readers to give a brief description of each at the present time, and in connection therewith a cut of each machine is shown. The gentlemen in charge of the four machines have kindly furnished a few lines of matter which are appended to the descriptions of the machines.

Following is a description of each machine taken from the report in the Chicago *Herald* of October 18.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE.

The "Linotype" (line of type) is the invention of Ottmar Mergenthaler, of Baltimore. The first patent was issued March 17, 1874, and there have been over a dozen issued to it since. A linotype machine is a type-making rather than a type-setting machine. Instead of using movable type it uses movable matrices, which are placed automatically to form a line of matrices, by which a solid line of type is cast. Each letter, space and punctuation mark has its individual matrix, which is made of brass. The die is cut into the edge of the matrix at a certain distance from the bottom, so that when the matrices are in place the alignment of the dies is perfect.

The operator places the matrices in position by fingering a keyboard which resembles that of a typewriter. When a key is depressed, it permits the corresponding matrix to drop from the particular tube which contains a number of similar matrices and takes its proper position in the line formed in a holder on the left of the machine. A mark cut into the holder designates the



full length of the line of type which the machine is gauged to make. When the operator sees that the line is complete he presses a lever, and the assembled line of matrices and spaces is transferred to the face of the mold.

Sometimes the line is not quite long enough, and then the ingenious devices used to separate words come into play. These "justifiers" are slender wedges of steel. As the line of matrices moves toward the face of the mold the steel wedges are pushed up, and thus spread the matrices enough to make a full line.

Connected with the mold is a melting-pot containing molten type-metal, which is kept in a fluid condition by a Bunsen gas-burner. When the matrix for a line of type is in position the molten metal is fed automatically against its face, filling the mold, where it solidifies and becomes a linotype bar bearing on its edge in relief the characters corresponding to the line of matrices. An automatic stripping device withdraws the linotype bar, which is then placed automatically and trimmed to the right proportions and ejected onto the pile of linotypes previously made.

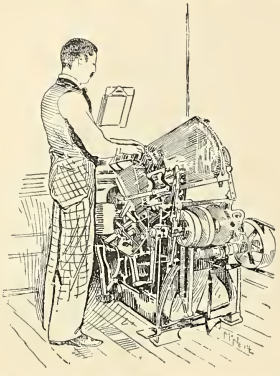
While all this is going on another automatic device lifts the line of matrices and justifiers and carries it to the top of the machine, where it is made to travel back over the row of tubes. As the line travels along the matrices are distributed automatically, each matrix finding its own tube, into which it drops, ready to be used again.

The editor of the Inland Printer having requested the operator of the "Linotype" in use at the exhibition in Chicago to "set" a few lines to show the working of the machine, these lines are herewith submitted as specimens of the average every-day work produced by that machine.

ROGERS TYPOGRAPH.

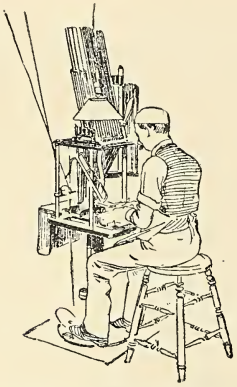
The Rogers Typograph was invented by J. R. Rogers, of Cleveland, Ohio, September 4, 1888, many improvements having been made on the machine since. Of these a number have been suggested by Mr. F. E. Bright, the superintendent of the Rogers Typograph Company's factory. In its latest improved form it consists of two parts, an assemblage and distributing mechanism, and the casting mechanism. The assembling and distributing mechanism consists essentially of wires, which spread out in fan shape at their rear portion and converge into a common vertical plane in front. These wires are fastened to a light iron frame, which is pivoted so as to tip forward and back something like a Remington typewriter carriage. This frame and the wires it supports stand at an angle of about thirty-five degrees. On these wires, at their upper or rear extremity, are the matrices suspended by an eye. They are strung on the wire like beads on a string, all those of the same letter being on one wire. By a very simple mechanism the matrices are released by touching a key on the keyboard, precisely like a typewriter. The matrices then by their own gravity slide down the wires to the forward portion of the machine, where the wires are in the common plane before mentioned. When a line is assembled, the casting mechanism comes into play. This consists of two parts. First the mold, which is brought forward against the matrices, or female type. This mold has an aperture just the size of a line of type. The secondary part of the casting mechanism is the melting pot, which contains about thirty pounds of stereotype metal, kept in a liquid state by a small gas burner. The melting pot has a spout adapted to fit into the mold, and also a force-pump attachment which ejects the metal into the mold and the faces of the matrices by the operation of the machine. When the line has been assembled by touching the keys on the frame before described, thereby assembling into a line side by side the

matrices, the mold comes forward against these matrices, the spout of the melting pot closes into the mold, the force pump in the melting pot ejects just enough metal to fill the aperture in the mold, making a typebar, or stereotype line plate, or, in printers' phraseology, a "slug" bearing the characters on its edge to print a single line. The melting pot is then withdrawn, the mold opens and the completed line, hard and solid, though still warm to the touch, is shoved by a mechanical finger into a galley. The wire



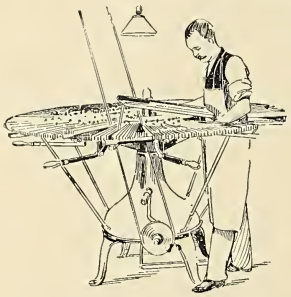
frame containing the matrices is then tilted back and the matrices slide back simultaneously by their own weight, so that the assemblage and distribution are both accomplished by gravitation. This is the simplest possible method of assemblage and distribution, and is the most prominent feature of the machine. The spacing is automatically accomplished by little discs about an inch and a quarter in diameter, which are thrown in by the action of a key between each word. These spacers are composed of two screw-shaped faces, which, when the cam is caused to revolve, spread the line to a predetermined limit. This is done entirely by the machine, and the operator pays no attention to it. There are a number of other devices upon the machine, one of which is very simple and yet important. By its action the machine will not work unless the operator has put in the right number of spaces and letters to fill the line. In case too many or not enough are put in, the machine refuses to work, so that accidents upon it are almost impossible.

The Rogers Typograph casts lines or "slugs" of metal. These lines are shown as specimens of those turned out by that machine, and were produced at the request of the editor of the Inland Printer on October 22, 1891.



M'MILLAN TYPESETTING MACHINE.

The McMillan typesetting machine was invented by J. L. McMillan, of Ilion, New York. The inventor is a native of New York, having been born at Cambridge thirty-two years ago. The McMillan system of mechanical composition has been a growth from a small beginning, which dates back to the year 1883, when the first attempt to set type mechanically was made by the present company. The first machine which left the works was sent to the office of the Utica *Morning Herald* in 1885. An important feature of the typesetting machine is that the keyboard is an exact reproduction of the Remington typewriter, an advantage that can be enjoyed by no other company. Owing to the small number of keys used and the consequent conciseness of the keyboard, operators acquire skill in much less time than is required to learn large keyboards. Remington stenographers readily adapt themselves to the machine. The forty keys of the board communicate with the eighty characters in precisely the same manner as a typewriter. The typesetting machine is quite compact, the parts are all accessible, the motions seem positive and safe, the pressure of the keys very easy, approximating a typewriter in this respect. The line of set-up matter is directly in front of the operator, and he may see every letter take its place, add any character not in the machine or make a correction when wrong keys are struck. For daily newspaper work the machines are made with the justifying attachment fastened to the frame and the type is justified as fast as set up, but for book, magazine and periodical work not requiring special dispatch a separate justifying machine is provided. On this latter class the operator of the typesetting machine sets the matter into a "storage galley," which is provided with a number of walls about 24 inches in length which serve to separate the lines. As soon as a galley is filled it is removed and a fresh one put on the machine. The filled galley is then proved, corrected and taken to the justifying machine, which feeds the long lines automatically to the spacer, who justifies it into lines of the required length. The distributing machine occupies perhaps a little more room than two ordinary type frames. It distributes from 10,000 to 25,000 ems per hour, owing to the size of the type. The distributor consists of a rotary disk which has eighty-five inside distributing radial channels. The type are distributed, by means of nicks on their side, directly into removable brass channels, and are all ready for use on the typesetting machines. The wards that make the combinations for the nicks are small rolls at the mouths of the outside or receiving channels. The rolls, like the outside and inside sectors, are of hardened steel. The inside channels are straight grooves in which the type is placed with a follower and spring to hold the type against the rolls or wards by which the type passes into the receiving channels. Where the machine is used as an adjunct to hand composition the type are deposited into tin boxes which are emptied



M'MILLAN TYPE DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.

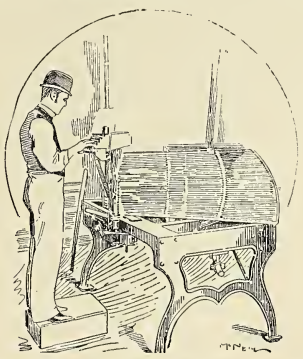
into the compositors' cases. When so used the size of the distributor is reduced one-half. The type is specially nicked for the distributor, and each type has two little nicks on its body. They vary in depth from two hundredths of an inch on the nonpareil bodies up to three hundredths of an inch on small pica. When new fonts are used they are cast with a nick near the heel of the type, and the machine nicks are made at intervals on the same side, but old fonts have to be nicked on the opposite side. The face of the type does not come in contact with anything in either the typesetter or the distributor, and it is probable that fine text types will wear much longer than when "thrown in" by hand compositors.

These lines are set and furnished THE INLAND PRINTER as a sample of the composition done upon the McMillan Typesetting Machine, at the public exhibition given in Chicago, in October, 1891. The McMillan was the only typesetting machine in the contest held at the above time.

ST. JOHN TYPOBAR.

The St. John Typobar is the construction of R. H. St. John, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. St. John is a native of the Buckeye State and is fifty-nine years old. When a boy he learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler, which he followed for fifteen years, since which time he has been a mechanical engineer. The "typobar" constructed by him was first patented September 2, 1890. Many improvements have since been patented, but the principle and general form of the machine remains as his mind first conceived it. The typobar is the only exponent of the cold metal process or cold type bar. The producing of the line of matrices which form the type, the justification of the line, and the distribution of the matrices after use, are done automatically, and require only one second in the operation. The action of assembling the matrices is positive and practically instantaneous; they all travel the same distance, guided to their positions by the same kind of mechanism and the same amount of force, and only in the order of their releasing. In case the wrong matrix is released an ingenious device permits of a correction being

made before completing the line. The absence of all heat above the machine avoids all danger of molecular adhesion of two metals brought together in a heated condition whereby the line of type would be made defective. Likewise there is an absence of all evils attendant upon continual heating and chilling of the matrices and the parts surrounding the impression chamber. As the line of type is formed from cold metal, by compression, there is no expense for gas or other means for melting metals. The type bar is made up



of two parts; one, a permanent base or blank, to be used over and over, and is in theory part of the machine, the other part being a slight strip of type metal, in the nature of a supply, which is mounted upon the edge of the blank simultaneously with the operation of impressing the characters upon it. This type-metal strip is removed from the bar after use and may be remelted and reformed for further use at a very slight expense and without appreciable loss of metal. Moreover, the compression process insures with absolute certainty that every type-bar shall be perfect, as there can be no air bubbles, blisters, chilled metal or defect of impression. The machines are built of the best materials to be obtained for the several parts, and are especially reënforced at points bearing the greatest strain. All the operations of the machine being positive, direct and automatic, the speed and correctness of the results depend only upon the skill and intelligence of the operator, as the machine will respond to all the demands of the operator. The machine is operated with a keyboard, on the principle of the Remington typewriter. The adoption of the point system of types allies the type bodies to this generally accepted principle. The spacing is done on an entirely new principle, which opposes to the adjacent matrices two sides, which are held as immovable as the matrices themselves, and between which the movable part of the spacer is pushed, thereby avoiding any displacement of the alignment, or of the impression surface of the bar. The company is thoroughly protected by numerous patents.

The St. John Typobar produces lines of type by the cold process, these few lines show the character of the slugs made by that machine. The date on which these slugs were made was Oct. 22, 1891, being one of the days of the public exhibition. The machine on which they were made was the first or experimental machine.

As will be noted by reference to the illustrations and by a careful reading of the descriptions, the four machines vary considerably in appearance and in manner of producing results, the two nearest alike being the "Linotype" and the "Typograph." In justice to the inventor of the "Typobar" it is only proper to state that the machine on exhibition was the first one built and was really an experiment to a certain extent, so that the results attained by that machine in comparison with the others are not to be taken as a guide to what may yet be accomplished when it is more nearly perfected.

THE ARTICLE ON SHORTHAND.

Owing to unavoidable delay in preparing characters for our shorthand article we are compelled to omit it for this month, but promise a double quantity of matter for the December issue. It is expected that the work will be concluded in our February issue, after which it will be published in neat book form.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber, Montague, Michigan. Please inform me through your columns which is the proper way to form the possessive case in a singular noun ending in "s," for example: "Joseph Moss's (or Moss') boys." *Answer.*—We judge "Moss's" to be more correct. See page 204 of "Wilson's Treatise on Punctuation."

A. R. A., Batavia, New York. In displayed composition should the space on either side of a dash be nearer the matter before or after it. Also in the case of a displayed head followed by text. *Answer.*—An equal space is generally correct. Note the treatment of this matter in the composition of this journal.

E. R. D., Aurora, Illinois. (1) How are celluloid stereotypes made? (2) Are they practical? (3) If so, why are they not more generally used? (4) Can they be made cheaper than electrotypes? *Answer.*—(1) The form to be stereotyped is first used to make a fine paper matrix, the same as for ordinary stereotyping. This matrix is laid flat on a smooth metal surface, and over it is laid a sheet of celluloid. The two are put in a hydraulic press, and the temperature raised to 300 degrees, the celluloid being pressed into the matrix at a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch. The celluloid when taken out is an exact counterpart of the original type, and is then cemented to a wooden backing. (2 and 3) They are practical, but we do not know why their adoption is not more general. (4) They are about the same price as electrotypes, but are claimed to be more durable, and are lighter, making them cheaper for shipment.

AUTHORS' NOTES.

Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne, author of "A Legend of Sonora," in *Harper's Magazine*, is a granddaughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne and daughter of Julian Hawthorne.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, the well-known publisher of New York, and Mr. William C. K. Wilde, of London, England, one of the editors of the London *Telegraph* and a brother of Oscar, were married October 4.

As the time for the Columbian Exposition approaches, the interest in the great city of the World's Fair increases. The *Cosmopolitan* for November gives up twenty-seven pages to a very full descriptive article by Capt. Charles King. The article is illustrated with twenty-seven sketches from the pens of the two most famous artists in the line of architectural work in this country, Parry Penn and A. F. Jacassy. It contains an immense amount of information regarding the city, and will serve as a guide to those who are looking forward to a visit to the Exposition.

October *Book News*, Philadelphia, has for frontispiece a portrait of Sara Jeannette Duncan, author of "An American Girl in London" and "A Social Departure." The biographical sketch tells us that, as Mrs. C. E. Cotes, she now makes her home in Calcutta, India, where her husband has a government appointment. No hint is given of her future literary work, but among the things likely to happen we can at least hope that this observant young lady will touch with her pen more of her experiences of life and travel, and convert them into a book as readable as her earlier ventures. Another author's picture published here for the first time is of Mr. A. T. Q. Couch, known to readers on both sides the Ocean as "Q." No more complete review of latest books, with news of their authors, is published. *Book News* has always pictures from the new books, supplemental to the descriptive price list, notices and reviews.

Hamlin Garland and his work are exhaustively treated of in the *Writer* (Boston) for October, which has a fine frontispiece portrait of the successful young western story-writer. A critical estimate of his work is given by Charles E. Hurd, literary editor of the *Boston Transcript*, and an interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Garland is contributed by J. E. Chamberlin. An appropriate feature of the same number of the magazine is an instructive practical article on "Short Stories and Short-story Writing," by Hezekiah Butterworth, editor of the *Youth's Companion*. An

article on "How to Write History" is contributed by J. C. Moffet, and Edna Verne describes the life of "Joaquin Miller at Home." There are more personal tributes to Lowell by leading writers, received too late for the *Writer's* Lowell Memorial Number. An editorial discusses the movement instituted by the *Writer* to secure a reduction in the rate of postage on manuscripts, and a plan for action is laid down. All the articles in the *Writer* are practical and helpful, and the quality of the magazine is steadily improving. The *Writer* is the only magazine in the world devoted solely to explaining the practical details of literary work, and in the five years of its existence has made a great success. It costs 10 cents a number or $1 a year, and is published by William H. Hills, P. O. Box 1905, Boston, Massachusetts.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

Our Animal Friends, a monthly journal published by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is now in its nineteenth year. The initial issue of the present volume commenced with the September number. The articles are well written, and it is a handsome production typographically, being issued from the press of J. J. Little & Co., Astor place, New York City.

THE *Dog Fancier* is a new monthly published by Eugene Glass, at Battle Creek, Michigan, devoted, as its name indicates, exclusively to dogs, their training, care, breeding and characteristics. It has numerous half-tone and wood-cut illustrations of the various breeds of dogs, and is well edited and printed. The first issue of this monthly was in October. It is placed at the very moderate price of 50 cents per year.

Westward Ho! is the attractive title of a new illustrated monthly published at Minneapolis, Minnesota. It is a high-class magazine particularly applicable for the traveler, settler, manufacturer and investor. The leading article in the November number, the initial issue, entitled "The Opportunity for a New Magazine," by Dr. Albert Shaw, is a masterly review of the fortunes of high-class magazines in the East and West. An admirable illustrated article by W. H. Hyslop, on "Modern Methods of Illustration," appears, together with other valuable articles, and two complete and well-written stories in the popular style. An intelligence department, for the purpose of answering queries on matters of interest to the traveler, settler, manufacturer and investor, will be commenced in the next issue. We cordially welcome this valuable addition to western literature. It is sold at the moderate price of 25 cents per number.

THE BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS REFERENCE-DIRECTORY, 1891. Industrial Information Company, publishers, New York City.

The value of this directory is inestimable to dealers in the printing trade. Conveniently arranged, with ratings as to capital, it will commend itself as a most desirable work.

DOCTOR HUGUET. By Ignatius Donnelly. F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 50 cents.

Weird and impossible, this story has a moral teaching that cannot be ignored. The plot is a modified Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde affair, and the interest is sustained from the intitial chapter until the close.

DIRECTORY OF ARCHITECTS AND CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF FIRST HANDS IN THE BUILDING TRADES. Clark W. Bryan & Co., publishers, Springfield, Massachusetts. $2.00.

This serviceable book contains 166 pages, is conveniently arranged, and will be of great value to the architectural profession and the building trades. It would be well if the other lines of industry were taken up in the same manner.

HIS MARRIAGE VOW. By Mrs. Caroline Fairfield Corbin. Lee & Shepard, publishers, Boston, Massachusetts. 50 cents.

In this the fourteenth number of the "Good Company Series," the author's preface states that, in bringing out a new edition of "His Marriage Vow," or as the author prefers to call it, "A Search for a Soul," eighteen years after its first publication, the book was written at a time when a great social scandal, known to the author, but as yet unknown to the public, was pressing home the momentous query: Is human strength so limited that there are temptations which it cannot be expected to resist? or is there in the spiritual world a treasury of strength and help always open to the suffering heart of humanity, by means of which all the perils of life may be passed in safety? To exploit this query is the object of the book, and from a furnace of temptation the principal characters emerge to the true realization of life's duties. The work is one of considerable power.

THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING. Part 3. Howard Lockwood & Co., publishers, 126 and 128 Duane street, New York City.

The subjects in this third installment range alphabetically from "Chinese White" to "Display Type." No one at all interested in printing or bookmaking can afford to be without this valuable work. It is published in quarterly parts, and will be completed in three years. It contains references to all that is known of the art from the earliest times — technical, historical and biographical. It is presented without extra cost to all subscribers of *The American Bookmaker*, $2 per year.

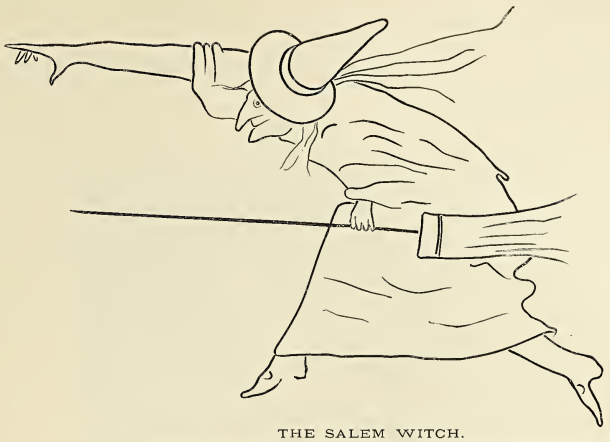
NEW AND POPULAR BOOKLETS. Published by Misses Searle & Gorton, 69 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The Patriotic Series includes "Afloat and Ashore," by Edward Everett Hale, 40 cents; "Midshipman Davy," by Willis J. Abbott, 40 cents; "Zay," by Ruth Hay, 40 cents. In Our Dumb Friends is comprised: "Old Grip, the Crow," by Olive Thorne Miller, 50 cents; "Pete, and Other Stories," by Helen Ekin Starrett and William A. Starrett, 50 cents; the other stories are: "Grandmother's Cats" and "My Redbird"; "Anton and Antoine," a story of ants, by Rosalie Kaufman, 50 cents; "Sly and His Neighbors," by Frances Power Cobbe, 50 cents. The Rhymed Drama contains: "Mother Goose's Christmas Party" (arranged for presentation with quaint songs attached), by Abby Morton Diaz, 50 cents. The principal story in the Dayspring Series is entitled "How the Rose Found the King's Daughter," by Maude Menefee (the Olive Schreiner for children), 40 cents; the other stories are: "A Thistle Story," and "But Summer Lives." They are all sweet and charming stories, full of delicacy and feeling.

THE AMERICAN WOODS, exhibited by actual specimens, with copious and explanatory text; Part I. By Romeyn B. Hough, B. A. Published and Sections prepared by the author at Lowville, New York.

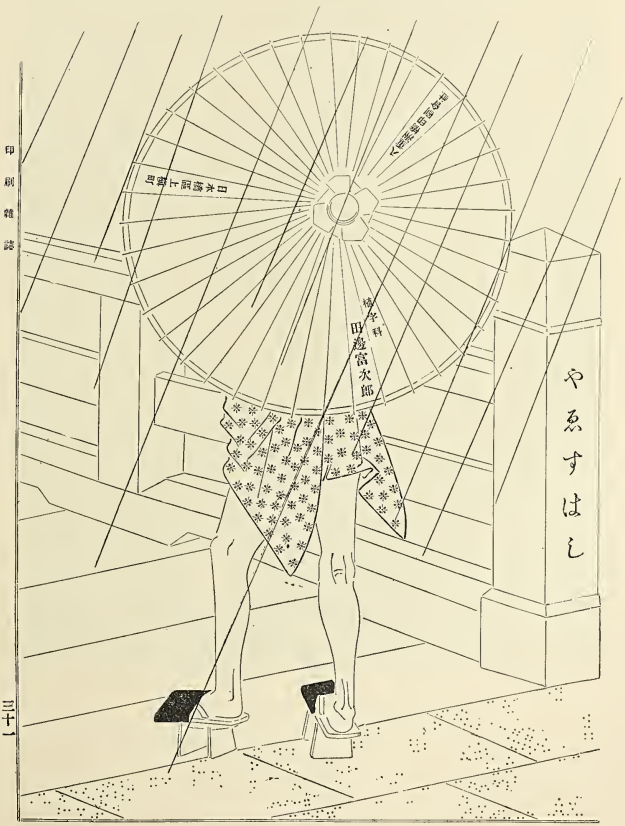
This elegant and elaborate work is inclosed in a handsome case containing twenty-five species of woods in twenty-seven sets of sections, beautifully mounted on black cardboard, gold-lettered. The transverse, radial and tangential sections of the woods are shown. The uses these preparations of woods may be put to are as follows: The stereopticon preparations are perfect for displaying before an audience by means of a magic lantern the structure of various timbers. All the principal species are designed to be represented and each one is identified beyond question of doubt. So also for studying the minute structure by the microscope they are invaluable. The cross-section cards for fancy and business purposes will at once recommend themselves to every admirer of woods; their printing qualities, either with type or steel plate, are unexcelled by any paper and their value for advertising purposes will be apparent. They are also appropriate for calling cards, dinner cards, menus, wooden wedding and reception invitations, birthday, holiday and easter cards, etc. Being perfectly adapted to hand-writing, painting and decorating, they can be used plain or embellished as gift cards of all sorts. For home adornment, especially where there are growing children, they are both applicable and useful, as the children would quickly be able to distinguish the various timbers in this way. Prices furnished upon application to the author.

TO PREPARE transfer paper, take some thin post or tissue paper, rub the surface well with black lead, vermilion, red chalk or any coloring matter. Wipe the preparation well off with a piece of clean rag and the paper will be ready for use.



THE SALEM WITCH.

Executed with brass rule by ALEXANDER STEWART, Salem, Massachusetts.



JAPANESE BRASS RULE WORK.

Reproduced from a full-page design in the *Press and Paper*, of Tokio, Japan.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Paul Wolff, who recently resigned as assistant editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, has gone to Berlin to act as correspondent for a number of big American daily newspapers.

Albert W. Beecher, for ten months past with the western branch of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, 328 Dearborn street, has gone to his old home in New Haven, Connecticut, where he assumes a position with Peck Brothers & Co.

Charles A. Pearson, for several years past foreman of the *Evening Mail*, was married October 6 to Emma M. Day, at the bride's residence on Mozart street. Among numerous presents was a handsome tea-service from the employés of the *Times* and *Mail*.

We are indebted to the Chicago *Herald* for the cuts shown in connection with the article on typesetting machines in this issue. This enterprising daily expects to be located in its new building in a very short time. We will make mention of it in our next issue. The new composing room is "a poem."

Blomgren Brothers & Co., 175 Monroe street, have entirely obliterated all traces of their recent fire, and are now in better shape than ever to fill all orders, having put in new machinery and tools, and added to their facilities in many ways. Zinc etching, wood engraving, electrotyping, etc., are right in their line, and they are also giving particular attention to half-tone work.

J. W. Ostrander, of 79 Jackson street, so well known to printers everywhere, has commenced work on his seven-story factory at 88 to 92 West Jackson street, which will be constructed of pressed brick and stone, and fitted up in the most perfect manner for the manufacture of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery. The new structure is to cost $35,000.

R. W. Ransom, who for many years has held responsible positions on the Chicago *Tribune*, for the last two years having acted as night editor, has retired from that journal to take charge of the *Standard*, a well-known insurance paper published in Boston by his father. Mr. Ransom's connection with the *Tribune* terminated October 15, and as an evidence of his popularity the editorial staff tendered him a banquet.

We note that our old friend, Dave Oliphant, has started a print shop of his own just opposite where he has been for so many years. Since the recent fire at 175 Monroe street, it has been decided to wind up the business of the Jameson & Morse Company, and the office now started by Mr. Oliphant will be the lineal descendant — the successor of that company. The new office is at 176 Monroe street, and will be run as a first-class job office, the larger class of work not being solicited. With his large acquaintance and host of friends, Mr. Oliphant will find his new venture a big success.

The Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company have connected with their Chicago sales department Mr. William B. Yates, mechanical engineer, who for a number of years was one of the leading designers in the drawing office of R. Hoe & Co., New York, and more recently superintendent for the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, at Taunton, Massachusetts, where their presses are built. No doubt it will be a pleasure to the printing fraternity to meet a thorough business gentleman, eminently practical in the construction of printing machinery and thus able to talk press with the trade in a manner they will appreciate.

A lamentable accident occurred on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railway at Crete, a small town thirty miles south of Chicago, on the morning of October 15, resulting in the instant death of three attachés of the staff of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and the engineer on the train, and also injuring one passenger and three employés of the road. The names of the newspaper men are as follows: Frederick W. Henry, reporter for the *Inter Ocean*, residence No. 283 Indiana street; Frank A. McCafferty, artist for the *Inter Ocean*, residence No. 53 Diversey place; Leonard Dane Washburne, sporting reporter for the *Inter Ocean*, residence No. 4163 Grand boulevard. The accident was due to a misplaced switch, causing the engine to wreck a wooden roundhouse.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

E. Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri. Large assortment of general work of average excellence.

W. P. Harmon, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Sample of zinc etching and colored jobwork well designed and acceptably executed.

McCulloch & Whitcomb, Albert Lea, Minnesota. Samples of commercial job printing and specimen of bookwork neatly and cleanly executed.

J. H. Backus, Alfred Centre, New York. Sample of Sunday school paper "Our Sabbath Visitor." Well and clearly printed, and creditable in every way.

Edwin M. Colvin, 148 Monroe street, Chicago. Business card, engraved, printed in bronze, tints and colors. The strength and beauty of the design is admirably sustained by first-class presswork.

W. C. Armstrong, Wellsville, Ohio. An assortment of general printing, truly creditable in all the details, considering the short experience of the sender and disadvantages under which they were produced.

Brown Thurston Company, Portland, Maine. Advertising circular, calendars and blotters, all of which show that this firm is alert to the exigencies of the times. They are good in design and admirably worked out.

The Swinburne Printing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Historical sketch souvenir Company A, 1st Infantry N. G. S. M., also business card in colors and sample of fine letterpress. All in good taste and chaste in design. The presswork on the half-tones is capable of improvement.

We have received a proof of the cover page of the twenty-second half-yearly report of the New South Wales Typographical Association, printed by F. Cunningham & Co., city not given. The design is artistic and well wrought out, and the job as a specimen of artistic rulework is commendable.

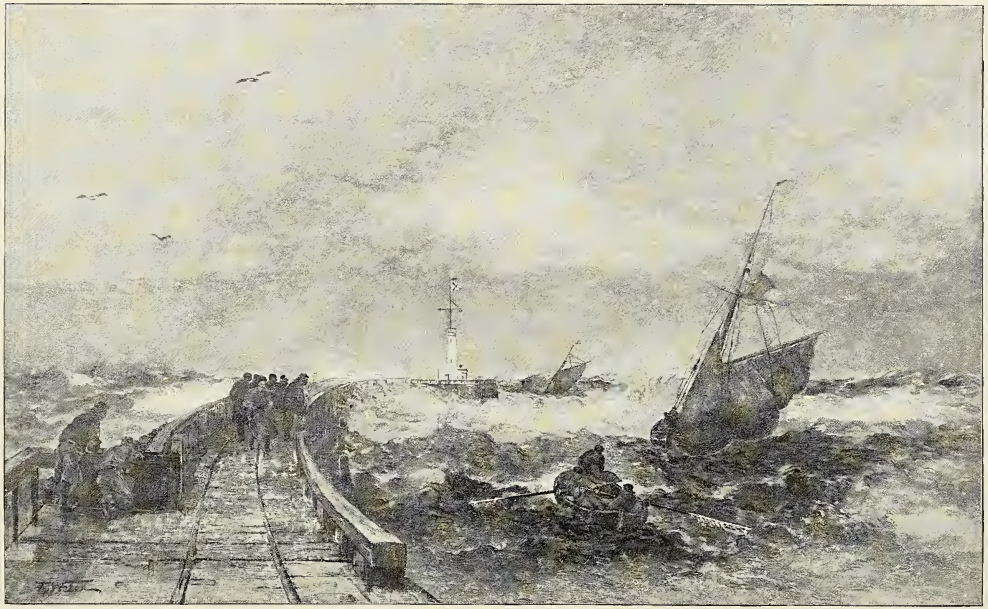
The Republican Job Department, Laramie, Wyoming. Souvenir class of 1891 First Annual Commencement of the University of Wyoming. A handsome and highly creditable production. The numerous and attractive half-tone portraits have not been as well rendered in the presswork as they might be.

Guide Printing and Publishing Company, Louisville, Kentucky. Souvenir Program and Delegates Guide of the General Christian Missionary Convention at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, October 16 to 23, 1891. This elegant brochure has been executed with the usual tastefulness of the Guide Company, though fault may be found that the body letter is considerably worn.

D. McDonald & Co., Plymouth, Indiana. Pamphlet containing historical sketch of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, with list of registered excursionists to New Mexico, October 22, 1891. The cover design shows considerable strength and is well executed, though exception may be taken to the choice of colors in paper and ink. The presswork is indifferently well done.

Tribune Steam Printing House, Independence, Kansas. Assortment of job and book printing. The use of good stock and the aid of good presswork make more apparent the defects in the otherwise average quality of the display and composition. These defects arise from a tendency to "gingerbread" ornamentation and inattention to details in proofreading. In the bookwork we would suggest the use of single rules for dashes; also that two-em dashes with a double dagger or a letter "o" interposed can scarcely be considered indicative of good taste.

The Stanton Printing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Souvenir Nineteenth Anniversary of the Grand Rapids Guards, Company B, 2nd Regiment M. S. T., Annual Report of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, and business cards and billheads in colors and bronzes. The souvenir contains numerous fine half-tones, and considering that it was a hurried job, entailing nightwork, it is deserving of high commendation. The composition on the board report is worthy of praise, as also the other samples submitted. To the criticism of the Cleveland souvenir



Original copyrighted by Radtke, Lauckner & Co., New York.

THE STORM.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by the F. A. RINGLER COMPANY, 26 Park Place, New York.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION

TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11x14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price $2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

F. A. RINGLER CO.,

Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes.

21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET,
26 & 28 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.

(See Plate on other side.)

issued by the Stanton Company in our last issue, the explanation is given that the job was printed and delivered in seven working days, and presswork mostly done by gaslight.

A LARGE number of specimens have been unavoidably held over for review in our next issue.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THREE new members were elected at the September meeting of the Boston Suburban Press Association, and four applications for membership were presented.

THE Inland Daily Press Association held its financial meeting October 13, at the Sherman House, Chicago. Some forty papers in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana are interested. The purpose of the meeting was to fix up uniform advertising rates. Among those attending were: F. W. Starbuck, Racine; J. K. Groom, Moline; Thomas Rees, Springfield; A. H. Thorne, Elgin; George W. Stacy, Elgin; N. Beal, La Porte; F. W. Gilson, Benton Harbor; P. S. McGlyn, Moline; J. A. Ewing, Monmouth; E. A. Bartlett, Rockford; J. L. Mahfn, Muscatine.

TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. L. BARTA & CO., Boston, Massachusetts, have just put in a large Hoe web press.

THE Beverley (Mass.) *Citizen* has recently added a large order of new type in its job department.

THE Non-Secret Endowment Order of Worcester, Massachusetts, has purchased a complete job printing plant.

WILLIAM T. OCKFORD, Detroit, has removed his office to 47 Larned street, thereby securing larger and more convenient quarters.

HUNT & BRIDGMAN, printers, at Jackson, Michigan, owing to press of work have been obliged to add a pony cylinder press to their plant.

THE *Review and Herald* office, Battle Creek, Michigan, is making large additions to its establishment. A new cylinder press has been added.

THE New Hampshire Democratic Press Company, of Concord, New Hampshire, have lately increased their space, and have equipped a bookroom.

THE Indiana Ink and Color Company is the name of a new corporation just started at Logansport, Indiana, for the manufacture of printer's ink and varnishes.

BARRY & LUFKIN, fine book and job printers, of Salem, Massachusetts, have ordered a 24 by 34 stop-cylinder Hoe press, to meet the growing demands of their business.

THE Duplex Printing Press Company, manufacturers of the Cox Perfecting Presses, at Battle Creek, Michigan, have recently placed one of their presses with the *Daily Home News*, of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS' latest circular is headed "A Table of Delays." This firm's method of advertising is one of the best now in vogue. Aside from the terse and clinching arguments used in the text, the style of composition is always good and the paper and printing of the best.

THE firm of Robinson & Stephenson, printers, of Boston, Massachusetts, has been dissolved, Mr. Thomas C. Stephenson retiring. The business will be continued under the name of the Robinson Printing Company, with Mr. Warren J. Robinson as treasurer and general manager.

MR. WILLIAM MENDHAM, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who has been with Chambers Brothers & Co. for twenty-seven years, has lately moved his family to Fulton, New York, where he is very pleasantly situated, having associated himself with the Dexter Folder Company, of that place. Mr. Mendham has set up and adjusted folding machines in almost every city in the United States. Many of the large publishers and binders acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. Mendham for many labor-saving machines of which he is the inventor. He has probably had a greater experience in the constructing of folding machines than any man living. His hosts of friends will be glad to know that he is still actively engaged in the folder business.

C. F. LIBBIE, JR., proprietor Libbie Show Print, No. 6 Beach street, Boston, Massachusetts, has purchased the printing plant and business of F. A. Searle, Journal Building, 262 Washington street. The business office is now at No. 6 Beach street, with Mr. Henry U. York, Mr. Searle's former manager, in charge. The entire force of workmen will be retained.

THE A. W. Lindsay Typefoundry, whose establishment on Park place, New York, was destroyed by the disastrous fire of August 22, have secured superior accommodations at 84 Beekman street, and have largely increased their facilities for business. Orders are being filled promptly, and old and new customers will receive the best attention at their hands.

C. B. LONGWELL, Logansport, Indiana, is succeeded by Longwell & Cummings, the new firm having come into existence September 1. Mr. Cummings is an old Logansport boy, but for some time has occupied the position of foreman for the Reece Printing and Lithographing Company, of Omaha, Nebraska. Both members of the firm are first-class printers, and make a good team.

THE Hamilton Manufacturing Company report that they have secured commodious quarters for their eastern branch at 16, 18 and 20 Chambers street, New York, where they will carry a full line of wood type, furniture, etc., as well as a complete stock of metal type and printers' materials and supplies in general. Mr. Henry L. Bullen, formerly with Alexander Cowan & Sons (Limited), Melbourne, has the management of this agency.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, has a new democratic weekly.

IT is rumored that Salem, Massachusetts, is to have a new daily paper.

THE *Kodak* is the title of a new Sunday paper soon to appear at New Albany, Indiana.

IT is rumored that the Farmers' Alliance of Logansport, Indiana, will shortly start a weekly paper.

THE *Evening Post*, the new democratic daily of Worcester, Massachusetts, is said to be a pronounced success.

THE *Evening Democrat* issued its first publication at Kansas City, Missouri, on October 10. It is a five-column folio.

THE *American Nonconformist* is now located in Indianapolis, Indiana, having removed its office and plant from Winfield, Kansas.

THE Rochester (Ind.) *Tribune* has been purchased by M. Bitters & Son, publishers of the *Republican* of the same place. The *Tribune* is discontinued.

THE *Christian Reporter* is the name of a new religious monthly at Concord, New Hampshire, Rev. A. J. Wheeler, editor. It starts with a circulation of 10,000.

A STOCK company has been formed for the purpose of publishing a new morning paper in Austin, Texas, and the first issue will appear some time in November.

THE increasing business of the London (Ont.) *Advertiser*, makes it incumbent that larger premises be secured. It will move into new quarters in a few weeks.

Tally-Ho is the title of a new pictorial publication at Kansas City, Missouri. It is issued by Chappler & Clarke, a local printing firm, and presents a neat, newsy appearance.

THE *Herald*, Baltimore's penny morning paper, has no equal among that class of papers in its section of the country. Its progress during the last few years has been rapid. An entire new dress was recently donned, and its make-up is handsome — the advertisements displaying skill and taste. Colonel Cunningham,

formerly of St. Louis, Missouri, and a journalist well known throughout the west, is its editing manager.

W. C. Lansing, city editor of the *Evening Enterprise*, Poughkeepsie, New York, has received the appointment of D. D. Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for the district.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Saturday Globe* has begun the construction of a handsome addition to its present quarters. The paper will be enlarged, affording employment to additional hands.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *News* will shortly add another Bullock press to its present facilities, its increased circulation making this a necessity. They already have two of these machines.

The Fort Wayne, Indiana, daily papers are dressing up in great shape. Two of these, the *News* and *Sentinel*, have put on new dresses recently, and the *Journal* has put in a new cylinder.

Mr. Frank C. Tolan, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has recently left the *News* jobrooms and purchased the office formerly owned by M. Clark & Co. He has removed the plant to 20 West Berry street.

Hane & Fornshell, who a few months since started a new republican weekly called the *Leader* at Elwood, Indiana, have sold out their Camden, Ohio, paper (the *Gazette*) to Will S. Fornshell.

Hon. John I. Platt, senior editor and one of the proprietors of the *Daily Eagle*, has been appointed postmaster at Poughkeepsie, New York. He has given up his editorial duties and attends strictly to the postmastership.

Noble L. Prentice, probably the best known newspaper writer in Kansas, has been doing special newspaper work for some months past. His articles find publication in such newspapers as the Kansas City *Star*, Kansas City *Grocer*, etc.

Hon. W. A. Peffer, the Farmers' Alliance senator from Kansas, has resigned the editorship of the *Kansas Farmer*, a position which he has held for years and which has been largely instrumental in securing his political advancement.

The capital stock of the Republican Press Association, of Concord, New Hampshire, has been increased to $60,000, and several prominent young republicans have secured a representation; Hon. William E. Chandler still holds control, however.

Since the fall season opened the Baltimore (Md.) *American* has been getting out a six-page paper daily, with sixteen pages on Sunday. General Agnus has made wonderful improvements in the *American* since he has had full control of it. He is one of the most enterprising newspaper men in the country.

W. H. Taylor, formerly of the New Haven (Conn.) *Shore Line Times*, has become the partner of N. W. Kennedy, proprietor and editor of the Putnam (Conn.) *Daily* and *Weekly Standard*. Mr. Taylor is well known as an enterprising newspaper man, and with his personality the *Standard* will be still more popular.

Capt. W. P. Campbell, who has been connected editorially with the Kansas City *Sunday Sun* for a year past, recently resigned his position on that paper to accept the management and editorship of the *Western Veteran*, published at Topeka, Kansas. Captain Campbell is a gentleman with more than ordinary literary taste.

Elliott F. Shepard, proprietor of the New York *Mail and Express*, October 20 announces that John A. Sleicher has assumed the chief editorship of that paper, made vacant by the death of the late Major Bundy. Mr. Sleicher, who retires from the editorship of *Frank Leslie's Weekly* to accept his new place, still retains his proprietary interest in the latter publication.

The Beverly (Mass.) *Times* commenced its tenth volume with its issue of October 7. It appeared in a new dress, printed on a new No. 5 Monarch press, made by C. B. Cottrell & Sons, of New York City, and was enlarged from a five-column eight page to a six-column. It came into possession of its present owner, Mr. Albert Vittum, about five years ago, and through his unceasing efforts it has become a leading paper in Essex County.

PERSONAL.

We have received calls during the past month from the following gentlemen: A. G. Gilliam, of the Nixon-Jones Printing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Hardwicke, Saginaw, Mich.; Charles H. Taney, *Register*, Wheeling, W. Va.; Edward T. Plank, ex-president International Typographical Union, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles G. Burgoyne, printer, New York; E. McClellan, of the McMillan Typesetting and Distributing Company, Ilion, N. Y.; C. M. Burnett, of the Keith Paper Company, Turners Falls, Mass.; Henry Rice, New York; C. A. Burks, *Register*, Bement, Ill.; A. H. Dwight, of the George H. Friend Paper Company, West Carrollton, Ohio; W. H. Bates, printer, Pekin, Ill.; Fred S. Lawrence, *State Republican*, Lansing, Mich.; George Harrington, Northwestern Job Rooms, Oshkosh, Wis.; A. G. Mortimer, publisher *Canadian Miller*, Toronto, Ont.; Charles W. Otis, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; F. W. Fletcher, Sugar Grove, Pa.; W. Downing, Brown Folding Machine Company, Erie, Pa.; H. M. Ives, Topeka, Kan.; W. L. Blocher, of United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, Ohio; Allan S. Thomson, foreman *Daily Globe*, Toronto, Ont.; W. E. Hering, treasurer Globe Printing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; William B. MacKellar, of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Howard Lockwood, of Howard Lockwood & Co., New York.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

L. W. Rogers, editor of the *Trainmen's Journal*, Galesburg, Illinois, will soon begin the publication of a labor journal in that city.

A letter from Mr. William J. Kelly, editor of the *American Art Printer*, announces that he will shortly sever his connection with that journal.

There is a movement on foot, though as yet in its infancy, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, looking toward the erection of a labor temple in that city by the various labor unions.

There is no country in the world where labor is so thoroughly organized as it is in New Zealand. Eight hours per day constitutes a day's work in that colony in nearly all branches of labor.

At the regular monthly meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, Messrs. M. J. Madden, George Thompson and O. G. Wood were elected delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor, to be held during November, at Alton, Illinois. Mr. John C. Harding is president of the federation.

B. Frank Moore, for thirty years foreman of the composing room of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, and William Quinn, foreman of the composing room of the Boston *Herald*, two of the most capable and best known printers in the country, were in the city assisting the committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in laying out the work for the typesetting machines which took part in the contest in the *Evening Post* building.

The Boston *Post*, whose name is well known throughout the country as a non-union sheet, has come into the typographical union again. The union committee, headed by President Augustine McCraith and Thomas M. Nolan, had a long interview with Mr. E. A. Grozier, the new proprietor, and at its conclusion a proposition was made which was submitted to the meeting of the union to be ratified. This proposition was to make the *Post* a union office and pay 42 cents a thousand, which was satisfactory to the committee. At the meeting of the union the proposition was accepted, and the *Post* will now be under union rules.

Advices from Berlin, Germany, dated October 23, say that four thousand printers have decided to ask their union to order a general strike on October 24 in case of the refusal of the employers to grant a working day of nine hours and an advance of thirty-three per cent in wages. Meetings of the printers employed in Breslau and in Leipsic were held on October 23 in those cities, and preparations were made for the general strike of German printers, which seemed to be determined upon for the following day. At the Breslau and Leipsic meetings the printers resolved to give their support to the resolution arrived at by the printers of Berlin.

It is generally admitted that a wholesale strike of printers throughout Germany will be immediately ordered.

THE International Printing Pressmen's Union, of Toronto, Ontario, celebrated their ninth anniversary on the evening of October 19 by an entertainment of the grand concert order. The mayor of the city, Mr. E. F. Clarke, presided. The following ladies and gentlemen were the contributors to the very interesting programme: Miss Grace A. Wyld, Mr. Fax, Simcoe Brothers, Miss Maude Alexander, Mr. R. Davidson, Miss Laura Apted, Mr. R. Howarth, Mr. Thomas Baker, Mr. H. Powers, Mr. George McBeth. Mr. A. J. Burns was the accompanist. The officers of the union are to be congratulated on their enterprise, the affair being a brilliant success.

OBITUARIES.

THE sympathy of the craft is with Mr. John E. Bonsor, of Bay City, Michigan, who was bereaved of his wife October 18. Mrs. Bonsor's death was due to consumption.

HORACE L. GREENE, editor and proprietor of the *Mohawk Valley Register*, published at Fort Plain, New York, died at his residence in that place on October 2. He was a prominent member in the Masonic order.

THE death is announced on the morning of October 15 of Daniel J. Murphy, president of New Haven Typographical Union No. 47. The cause of death was pneumonia. He was aged thirty-two years at the time of his death.

T. V. STILLMAN, of the firm of T. V. & V. C. Stillman, manufacturers of paper cutters, at Westerly, Rhode Island, died recently in a New York hospital. Mr. Stillman was a man much respected in the community. His death will not interfere with the firm's business.

THE death, by paralysis, of Mr. Bartine A. Cannon, a typefounder of Baltimore, Maryland, is announced. Mr. Cannon was born in Philadelphia, and was sixty-eight years old. He learned his trade at Johnson's foundry, in that city. He was the first man to build type machines in Baltimore. At the time of his death he was foreman for John G. Mengel & Co.

GEORGE B. OTTO, a well-known Cincinnati printer and proofreader, died Monday morning, October 19, at 1:30 o'clock, at his residence, No. 99 Molitor street, after a short illness. He went to that city from Butler, Pennsylvania, before the war, and was for many years the proofreader on the old *Gazette*, and at the time of his death was the chief proofreader on the *Enquirer*. He had the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and was an honorable and upright man. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 3, and was in his fifty-first year. He was buried from his residence on the afternoon of October 21. He leaves a devoted family — his widow and six children.

JAMES PARTON, the well-known author and writer, died October 17, 1891, after several weeks' illness. Mr. Parton was born at Canterbury, England, in 1822, and came to this country when but five years of age. When a young man he obtained employment as a writer on the New York *Home Journal*. He became a vigorous and popular writer, and he devoted himself to literary labors all his life. He was the author of many books, among them the "Life of Horace Greeley," "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," "Life of Thomas Jefferson," "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," and "General Butler at New Orleans." His wife was Sarah Payson Willis, better known by her *nom de plume*, "Fanny Fern." It was while employed upon the *Home Journal* that James Parton commenced to prepare his materials for a life of Horace Greeley. He made long journeys and toiled night and day for a year at this biography, which proved to be a great financial success. It was followed from time to time by such a number of volumes from the same hand as would pack many book shelves. Summaries of English and French poetry from the earliest times were compiled in the hours of relaxation between the preparation of works upon the lives of famous Americans.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

ABOUT half the machinery at the Bishop Paper Mill, Newton, Massachusetts, is to be replaced with new.

THE Ramsdell Paper Mill, at Salisbury, New York, is now running on an order of paper for South America.

THE Boston Paper Trade Association held its first meeting of the season on the evening of October 21 at the Parker House.

MARTIN & WILLIAM H. NIXON'S Flat Rock paper mills, Philadelphia, are operating with 248 hands, working steadily on orders for book papers.

THE Croker Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, has progressed with the new building so far that the roof is on and interior fittings are being placed.

THE 3,500 drainer bottoms ordered recently from Samuel Snell, of Holyoke, by the Combined Locks (Wis.) Paper Company have arrived, and are giving satisfaction.

THE Lyons (Iowa) Paper Company has commenced the rebuilding of its mill, recently destroyed by fire. The new mill will be larger and better equipped than the last.

A. G. ELLIOTT & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, expect to be in their old quarters about November 1. They have extended their present warehouse to Chestnut street, which gives them more space, but for all, they are sadly in want of more room.

THE Manufacturing Investment Company, at Appleton, Wisconsin, has lately undertaken to bleach its sulphite fiber. The experiment has been attended with the best results, and a very fine quality produced. Ordinary bleaching powder is used.

THE Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, broke ground last week for an addition to its South Holyoke mills. The addition will be 65 by 40 feet, built of brick and one story high. It will be used for the company's dye department.

THE Charles Beck Paper Company, 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have issued a handsome advertising brochure, illustrated and neatly printed, showing the various styles and virtues of the Brehmer wire stitchers. This company has full lines of paper-box makers' and bookbinders' machinery.

AN envelope manufactory for which an association has been negotiating will be located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On behalf of the eastern capitalists who are to establish the factory, the deal has been managed by George D. Dutton, of Springfield, Massachusetts. It is proposed to establish a plant that will cost $150,000 and which will afford employment for about one hundred persons.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MRS. BACON: "Here's a paper speaks of 'our copper-faced type.' What does it mean?" Mr. Bacon: "Oh, it's referring to the Indians, I suppose."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A LUMINOUS waterproof paper, which may be of use in places not well adapted for the application of luminous paint, may be made from a mixture of 40 parts pulp, 10 parts phosphorescent powder, 1 part of gelatine, 1 part of potassium bichromate, and 10 parts of water.

BRING ON YOUR CHAMPIONS.—This is ladies' championship week with the *Times*. Another fair champion was developed in our composing room yesterday in the person of Miss Kate Mathews, who set fifteen hundred ems in half an hour. True, the matter was leaded bourgeois, but where is the male compositor in Portsmouth who can set three thousand an hour, even with that run of matter.—*Portsmouth (Ohio) Times.*

REFORMING the world is a pleasant business for many women in America. It brings them before the public, they get their names "printed in the papers" accompanied by "more or less wooden" cuts, and column upon column is written about their "disinterestedness" and the like. It brings many of them, too, a neat income, social recognition and other grand things, which they accept with great complaisance, for "is not the laborer worthy of

his hire"? It is interesting to the student of humanity to speculate how many of these good women would devote their time to reforming society, if instead of receiving fame they should receive obloquy, the prison cell and perhaps even death as their reward. Would they have then the "courage of their convictions" which they now so loudly proclaim?—*Olive Ohnet in the Chicago Graphic.*

A NEW and interesting mechanical device has been invented for duplicating handwriting of any sort. Its principle, in brief, is like that of a sewing machine and stylographic pen combined. A needle rapidly projected from the pen point punctures the paper, making several copies at once. The number of copies depends upon the distance which the needle is allowed to project. The $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch would give four or five copies, an $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch about thirty.

IN binding serials or periodicals it is the common custom to destroy the covers and advertising pages. This may be well enough for works which one intends sometime to dispose of at the second-hand store or the rag dealers; but these very advertisements, if preserved, often become very valuable. If one thinks the covers and advertising pages deface the book if inserted in their proper sequence, let them be placed in the back part of the volume, where they may be consulted in the future, if desired. In this manner valuable and interesting illustrations are often preserved.

THERE is a little insect called *aglossa pinguinalis* which deposits its larvæ in books in the autumn. These produce a mite which does a great deal of mischief. Small wood-boring beetles also cause a great deal of destruction among the covers and binding. The best preventive is the use of mineral salts in the binding. Where this is not done sprinkle the book shelves with powdered alum and pepper and rub the books once or twice a year with a piece of cloth that has been steeped in a solution of alum and dried. This will effectually prevent the ravages of the *aglossa pinguinalis.*

A NEW press law has been promulgated in Russian Finland, and its main features are: "Permission to publish periodicals and journals must henceforth come direct and only from the governor-general. The emperor himself will appoint the president of the committee of censors, and the members of the same are to be appointed by the governor-general. This right has hitherto been vested in the Finnish senate. If the governor-general considers that any newspaper is creating discontent by discussing in any way the position of the grand duchy in relation to the empire, he has full power to inflict penalties, or to suppress the publication altogether." Thus little by little Finland will soon be in uniformity with the rest of the empire.

THE TYPEFOUNDERS' SPECIMENS.

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago, show, on page 152, one of their new creations, called "Brownies," the little imps which have become so famous by the numberless capers they cut up when Palmer Cox gets them started. Several characters have been added a little outside of the family, but they seem to harmonize well, and taken all in all this set of comicalities will meet the wants of many printers looking for oddities in type. Nineteen characters comprise the font.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139 Monroe street, Chicago, offer this month a page exhibiting a set of characters, named "Pointers." The advantage of having these little "pen splashes" cast in type metal will readily be appreciated by printers who have been either cutting theirs out of metal or filing them from pieces of brass rule. They are cast on nonpareil and pica bodies, and a font contains 110 pieces. See page 149.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, Philadelphia, present two pages of one of their latest faces, "Columbian," a letter that is, like all the products of the Johnson foundry, handsome and practicable for every-day use. It is made in upper and lower case, from 24 to 60 point, all complete with figures. Its possibilities as a general circular and job letter will be at once seen by reference to pages 150 and 151.

AN APOLOGY THAT COVERED IT ALL.

A prominent official at Tabreez, in the course of an altercation with an English gentleman, called his adversary a liar. The result was a challenge which seemed to the Persian preposterous.

"I fight!" said he. "What shall I fight for? I only called him a liar."

"Well," said the gentleman who took the note to him, "he says you will have to fight him; there is no way of getting out of it. It will never do to call an English gentleman a liar."

"But I say I won't fight," replied the other.

"Then you must apologize."

"Apologize! What does he mean by apologize?"

"Why, take it all back, and say you are sorry you called him a liar."

"Is that all?" replied the Persian. "Of course I'll apologize; I'll say whatever he wishes me to say. I lied when I called him a liar. I am a liar, the son of a liar and the grandson of liars. What more does he want me to say?"

A NEW FEED GUIDE.

THE INLAND PRINTER has received from Mr. C. Oliver Barnes, pressman in J. C. Ayer's printing department, Lowell, Massachusetts, a sample of a very convenient side guide for cylinder presses, recently invented by Mr. Barnes and used by him with success. It is intended to be bolted to the feed-board in the usual way, is capable of very fine adjustment, and when once set it can be turned back out of the way or removed from the press entirely, while the second side of the sheet is worked to the opposite guide, after which it can be instantly replaced without the least variation. It is simple in construction, consisting of but few parts, and is not liable to get out of order. Mr. Barnes deserves credit for his invention, whether it comes into general use or not, for it is a useful guide for many classes of work.

SOUVENIR EDITION OF THE MEMPHIS EVENING SCIMITAR.—This handsome souvenir contains fifty-six pages of matter descriptive of Memphis and its environments, its industries and progress, as also a history of that enterprising journal, the *Scimitar.* The work is beautifully illustrated with half-tone engravings on each page, the work of A. Zeese & Co., 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago. The composition and presswork are of the highest class, and are meritorious in every way. The treatment of the half-tones in the presswork causes a regret that a better paper was not used to display it to better advantage.

GEORGE H. BENEDICT & CO., engravers and electrotypers, 175 Clark street, Chicago, have one of the most complete establishments of the kind in Chicago. Since the remodeling of their building, every department has been fitted up in a manner best suited to the prompt execution of work. In our next issue we expect to give a description of their plant.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15; pressmen, per week, $15. THE INLAND PRINTER will hereafter be kept on file at "The Office," 117 East Market street, where subscriptions will be received for same.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, none too good; composition on evening papers, by females, 16 cents; job hands, per week, $8 to $12. Prospects of a new daily started here before the holidays.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, not good; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $20; job printers, per week, $20.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Butte City, Mont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork 50 cents; job printers, per week, $24. At the present time the matter

of a raise in the price of composition is greatly agitated, but it is uncertain as to results; impossible at present time, though.

Columbia, S. C.— State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, fifty-four hours, $15; job printers, per week, $15 and $20. State work will start this week and run until Dec. 24. Good compositors can get all they can do if they apply early.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for winter; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. More printers have been married within the past year in Concord than for ten years previous.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The *Telegraph* has begun the publication of its directory, which has taken nearly all the surplus printers.

Fort Smith, Ark.—State of trade, dull; prospects, but little better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12 and $15.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $14; machine hands, per week, $18. Work in job shops is very good, extra help being employed. Work in news rooms about as usual, with plenty of subs to take care of it.

Gouverneur, N. Y.—State of trade, not over bright; prospects, the same; all composition done by week hands, at $5 to $10; job hands get from $8 to $12.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; composition on evening paper 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10. There is a big strike on in this city in the building trades, with no present prospects of settlement.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, not good at present; prospects, fair, but not dazzling; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, fifty-five hours, $10.50. The job printers work fifty-five hours per week which is as near the nine-hour day as they have been able to get.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Hornellsville, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, very fair; composition on both morning and evening papers by week hands, $5 to $10; job hands, per week, $9 to $12. Our three dailies are paying expenses, but if they are making money, no one knows it. The weekly *Herald* is experiencing quite a boom in its subscription list, by reducing the price from $1.50 to 60 cents per year. We understand the list has been nearly doubled.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $13.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The Trades Assembly will give a dance New Year's eve. Work in all branches has been good, but is slacking a little just now. Prospects are that there will be lively times in newspaper circles before long.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. A great many tourists here at present. Bookwork, which has been very good all summer, is slack at present.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $10.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The town is overrun with printers. Things look bad for business here during coming winter.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and $18.

New Orleans, La.—State of trade, unfavorable; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18; machine hands, per day $4. The machines are working better than heretofore, but there is still room for improvement. Caution printers to pass by New Orleans.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, not good; prospects, more encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, per week, $16; job printers, per week, $18.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $21. Arrivals and departures are numerous.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 to 75 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Putnam, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 and $14. There are three papers here, the daily and weekly *Standard* (independent) and the *Putnam Patriot* (republican). The town employs about twenty printers.

Redlands, Cal.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; bookwork, per day, $3; job printers, per week, $18. There are no job offices here outside of the connections with the two weekly papers, but the town supports nine printers.

Richmond, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; average wages of job printers, per week, $12. A typographical union has been started here; in existence nearly two months.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on evening and weekly papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $12. The new republican daily has not materialized as yet.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Shreveport, La.—State of trade, dull, except jobwork; prospects, good during the winter; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There are two daily papers, one morning and one evening. Both run weeklies, and the evening paper omits Saturday and issues Sunday morning. Both have large subscriptions to their weekly editions.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers per week, $15.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Jobwork is on the increase; newspaper work is only fair, with the usual complement of subs. A new weekly, published by Afro-Americans, has recently been added to the already large list of publications. Typesetting machines will be given a trial in the near future.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, generally dull; prospects, at present not good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Subs plentiful.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, dull is no name for it; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; without ads., 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, $11. We have succeeded in gaining the office of the Central Press Agency, which has been out of the fold for about two years. We are dickering for a revision of our scale, and hope that travelers will not come this way till we are settled.

Utica, N. Y.— State of trade, quiet; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50.

Vancouver, B. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Two evening and one morning paper. Everything running along smoothly with us, with plenty of subs to do extra work. This is the banner town for printers. Vancouver has a population of 13,785, and has forty-two resident printers.

Watertown, N. Y.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, per week, $7 to $14; girls, $3 to $10; job printers, per week, $9 to $14. Would advise all travelers to steer clear of this town. No use for subs.

Whatcom, Wash.— State of trade, quiet: prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. There are two six-column morning papers here, one tri-weekly and two weekly papers, set up in brevier.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, very good; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Plenty of printers for all demands.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, only fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Plenty of extra men in town, more than there is work for.

Winnipeg, Man.— State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. The *Free Press* has changed to day and night staffs with eight frames each. This gives better satisfaction to all.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, generally good in winter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DICKERMAN & SHERWOOD, 154 Pearl street, Hartford, Connecticut, continue to supply printers with their "Hartford" composing-stick rack. It is one of the most convenient little devices now on the market. All foundries keep it. When you order material ask your founder to be sure and put in one of them. On another page you will see a cut of it.

GOLDING'S CHICAGO BRANCH.

There are few, if any, printers who do not recognize the name of Golding & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, tools and materials. This firm has recently opened a branch salesroom at

45 Plymouth place (formerly Third avenue), Chicago, from which point their goods will be supplied to western printers, effecting not only a saving in freight or express charges, but what is sometimes of vastly more importance to the printer, time. The location is convenient to all the other printers' supply warehouses, and in the heart of what has lately become known as the printing-house district of this city. A complete line of Golding jobbers and Pearl presses are kept on exhibition, and printers who believe in progression are cordially invited to call and inspect these machines, whether intending purchasers or not. It may confidently be asserted that they will prove a revelation in speed, noiselessness and ease of operation to those who have never taken the trouble to find out if there has been any improvement made in this class of machinery in the last twenty-five years. Aside from the manufacture of printing presses this firm has been untiring in their efforts to place before printers the very latest improvements in labor-saving tools. How well they have succeeded is generally known, but it may be interesting to know that their productions are in use wherever the "art preservative" is carried on.

THE SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO'S WORKS.

Few readers of THE INLAND PRINTER are aware of the immense facilities for the manufacture of printers' machinery and materials Chicago possesses in the establishment of the above firm. All know that the Shniedewend & Lee Company furnish these goods, but the knowledge of the place where they are produced is limited. A representative of this magazine recently had the pleasure of visiting the works, and saw so much of interest that he thought it best to publish it. We therefore offer the following description:

The factory, located at 2529 to 2547 Leo street, near Archer avenue, is a substantial brick structure of two stories and a basement, its dimensions being 100 by 200 feet. The property on which it stands is considerably larger, which will allow of an addition to the present building, when the business warrants it, of 100 by 125 feet. The walls are built of extra strength to admit of additional stories when demanded.

The basement is high and well lighted on all four sides, and is used for the storage of machinery and material. One of its principal features is the hot air heating apparatus, by means of which the entire building is warmed in the most efficient manner. Steam coils are arranged in an immense iron box, and by the agency of a fan the heated air is forced through suitable pipes to the several floors. In summer time the same apparatus can be used to cool the building. For the convenient hoisting of machinery a large elevator is provided, capable of carrying the heaviest presses, and running from the basement to the top floor. Adjoining the main building and on a level with the basement are the engine-room and blacksmith shop, the former containing a 150 horse power "Fitchburg special" engine of the finest pattern, as well as two 100 horse power Otis steel sheet boilers; and the latter, three forges and all the various tools and machinery needed in connection with the manufacture of presses, chases and other goods turned out by the firm. The arrangement of shafting, belting, wire-rope transmission, etc., from the engine-room to all parts of the building, is perfect in every detail.

The first floor is occupied by the offices, machine shop, tool room, etc. The general offices of the company now being at the works, this part of the first floor is fitted up in a manner well adapted for the conduct of the business. At the old stand, at 303 and 305 Dearborn street, are located the salesrooms of the company, in charge of Mr. Lee. The president of the company, Mr. Shniedewend, can usually be found at the works. There are sixty machines, lathes, planers, etc., on the first floor, all of the latest and most approved patterns, for the manufacture of the various specialties of the company. Among these manufactures we name the improved Shniedewend & Lee Old Style Gordon Press, the Challenge power and lever paper cutters, the Advance lever paper cutter, Chicago engines and boilers, improved hand presses, proof and army presses, McFatrich mailers, perfection mitering machines and electrotype and stereotype machinery. Every machine is carefully tested before being sent out, and none in any way defective is allowed to leave the works.

Upon the second floor is the printing-press repair shop, a hive of industry where may be seen presses of every make and description in different stages of repair and finish. The firm makes a specialty of this work, and after the thorough overhauling which all machinery gets at their works, it is safe to say that it is in as good condition as when first built. On this floor is where the old and new machines are tested. Besides the repair shop, the second floor contains the pattern room, drafting room, printing office, and department for casting leads, slugs and metal furniture, and making patent blocks. Every department is under a competent and efficient foreman, and every detail of the manufacture and repair looked after with scrupulous care.

Out-of-town printers and publishers, and all interested in the manufacture of printers' machinery should not fail to call on the Shniedewend & Lee Company when in Chicago. If down town, call at the salesrooms on Dearborn street; and if engagements will permit, a run out to the works will well repay the time taken to make the visit.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD TYPE.

We show on page 180 of this issue a view of the new factory buildings of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, located at Two Rivers, Wisconsin. All buildings shown in the foreground, embracing the entire plant of the company, have been erected within the present year and are striking evidences of the phenomenal growth of this enterprising concern. Factory A is where all the wood types, borders, ornaments, etc., are made, as well as brass galleys, wood galleys, job sticks, quoins, etc. Factory B is devoted entirely to the manufacture of printers' cases, cabinets, stands, and in short all articles of furniture used in a printing office. Building C is the warehouse, in which is stored the finished products of Factory B. Buildings D and G are used for storing and seasoning end-wood maple. Building E is the power house, which contains a 200 horse power Corliss engine, an Edison electric light plant and a system of pumps for use in case of fire. Building F contains the offices of the company and also the vaults, in which are kept the wood type patterns. Building H is the stables. As is now well known, the Hamilton Manufacturing Company purchased, last January, the entire business of the William H. Page Wood Type Company. The Page plant has recently been removed from Norwich, Connecticut, to Two Rivers, and added to the already extensive plant of the Hamilton Company. With this addition the Hamilton Manufacturing Company has now the largest and most complete plant for the

manufacture of wood type and printers' wood goods on the globe. The Chicago branch of this company, located at 327 and 329 Dearborn street, established about three years ago, is now in a flourishing condition. An Eastern branch house has been recently opened at 16, 18 and 20 Chambers street, New York City.

REMOVAL.

The Child Acme Cutter and Press Company have just moved into their new factory at 37 Kemble street, Boston. It is a new building, especially adapted for their business, covering about 15,000 feet of space on two floors with new machinery and other facilities for rapid and accurate work. It is well lighted on all sides and of convenient access from their office, which they still retain at 64 Federal street. They report trade improving, having received many orders from the West, including 48 and 56 inch cutters. They do not attempt to make the Acme Self-Clamping Cutter to compete with low-priced cutters, but are constantly improving the quality, knowing that a good machine that will save labor and give perfect satisfaction is sure of sale and the most economical for users.

TWO NEW MACHINES.

John Royle & Sons, of Paterson, New Jersey, show progression by the recent machines they have just put on the market. One is a light-running drill for making nail or screw holes in zinc or electrotype plates and for light drilling of any kind. It is nicely arranged with a counterbalanced sensitive lever for controlling the vertical movements of the drill spindle, and has a capacity for holes to about $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, made either for bench or work-table or with independent standard. The other is an iron shoot-board and plane, a most valuable acquisition to the machinery of an electrotyper or photo-process engraver. Both of these articles are finished in the usual good style of all work manufactured by the Royles. Circulars describing these will be sent to anyone interested on request.

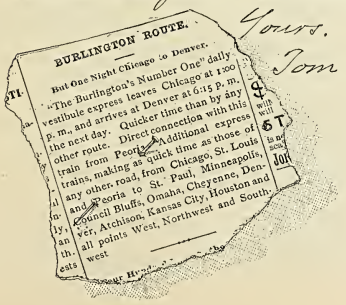
Dear Bob

Your head's level in selecting our route to the Pacific Coast. You've only one night on the road between Chicago and Denver, & you can take every meal on the cars, and have sufficient time in both cities to "fix up" and see a man.

You're quite right the "glorious winter climate" of Colorado is simply immense, and the "Burlington" service is a grand success.

Yours,

Tom



ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. POSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE — We have no more copies of Vols. I and II except in the big complete volumes at $10 each. "I received the beautiful specimen book, and am glad to say that I consider it well worth the price asked and inclose check for $10 * * *." —E. B. Stillings, Boston, Mass. "Vol. IV, which reached me today, is a revelation. Please send me Vols. I and II, price inclosed."—Edwin B. Hill, Detroit, Mich., October 14, 1891. Vol. IV mailed, prepaid, for 75 cents. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

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ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.—I received volumes of the *Specimen Exchange*. * * The investment is a good one and worth three or four times the price. It seems strange you have to advertise so much to dispose of what you have. It is of peculiar value to working job printers and pressmen.— J. B. Huling, Chicago. Vol. IV complete, unbound sheets, postpaid, for 75 cents.

FOR SALE—Gas engine, four horse power, Van Duzen's improved pattern, almost new, cheap. Address SABIN ROBBINS PAPER CO., Middletown, Ohio.

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FOR SALE—A well established job office in Portland, Oregon; will be sold for one-half its original cost and on easy terms; doing good business; a golden opportunity; thriving city, equable climate. Full particulars. W. G. A., 169-171 Second street, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE—Double-cylinder Hoe press. It is a No. 7; size of bed 35 by 51, size of matter 30 by 40. It is exceedingly strong, and capable of a speed of three thousand an hour. Bed driven by an improved motion; starts and stops without noise. New patent springs, arranged so as to permit the turning of the press backward and forward by hand; patent air springs. Friction Roller frames under bed driven by a patented mechanism, instead of being allowed to run free. The fountain is so constructed that the ink lies upon the knife and passes under the roller. The fly cam has a continuous surface; rises and falls noiselessly, and without striking the table. Fly does not require fastening up when the press is turned backward. Vertical fly-tape frames; can be removed without loosening a screw. Forms are accessible from either end of the press. The fly can be removed in a minute. All shafts on the press have their independent bearing boxes; when they become worn they can be replaced at a slight expense. This press has been in use two years; run twice a week. Will sell very cheap. Address for terms THE ARMY & NAVY REGISTER, Washington, D. C.

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GEO. M. STANCHFIELD, Patentee. St. Paul, U. S. A.

AKRON, Ohio, July 30, 1891.

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Publishers of THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER and THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF PRINTING AND BOOKMAKING, 126 and 128 Duane Street, New York:

Gentlemen—I enclose list of twenty-five subscribers to THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER. I promised my men that you would commence the first number with July and also send them the two numbers of THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF PRINTING AND BOOKMAKING, and hope you will be able to do this.

C. H. KNOTT.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing have received one more name, making twenty-six paid. You will receive payment from all parties direct from the office. K.

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In all orders SPECIFY WIDTH OF GRIPPERS. Otherwise, a size fitting the average gripper (1 inch), and securable on all sizes under it, will be sent. Measure across the lower part of grippers.

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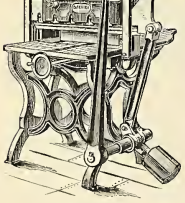

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All sizes have traverse and side gauges. They have **Broad Clamping Surfaces** for general use, yet the **Stock can be Gauged to a Half-inch of the Knife** on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch.

Any Length of Paper can be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes.

THEY CUT ACCURATELY AND EASY, HAVING EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Prices—14-inch, $45.00; 22½-in., $80.00; 25-in., $110.00; 30-in., $175.00; 32-in., $200.00. Skidded free.

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Pen drawing by Will H. Bradley.

James W. Scott

See page 215.

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The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IX — No. 3. CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1891. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for The Inland Printer.

I HEARD A LARK.

BY JOHN MC GOVERN.

I heard a lark amid the morning clouds
That wrapt his flight of song. As if that lark,
Seer of the dawn, rose on prophetic wing,
The sun now gorged the canyons of the sky,
And, all the barriers of the zenith breaking,
On happy Earth there flowed a shining ocean.

With this thing seeing, I, poor wonderling,
Made half of saddened sunlight, raised mine eyes,
Cast off my baser part, and grew eternal.

Lark of the earth, thy song shall still go on
When mocking blasts bestrow thy tiny plumes.
E'en now thy notes of earliest morn may be
Well out upon an awful pilgrimage,
Where dumb, despised, unshapen worlds go by,
And all is dark forever. Yea, although
The hand of Cruelty might scarcely feel
Thy heartbeats in its grasp, not less thy cry
May pierce eternity, to leave behind
Faith's low petition and Doubt's loud harangue.

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR WRITERS.

BY W. A. ENGARDE.

IS there a chance to make a literary reputation in the prominent cities—New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis? Hundreds, certainly, and possibly thousands are propounding this question. One view is very far from encouraging; crowds of writers apply daily to the various establishments in all the leading cities that purchase literature, and are met and dismissed by different stereotyped forms of refusal, while editors become weary of manuscript names.

There never was so much writing talent in the market as at the present time. There is now an array of writers of notability. There is another and much greater array of the unknown, seeking notability, and of equal ability with those whose heads are a little above water. Were Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, Sr., N. P. Willis and other writers and editors of former prominence to appear today and begin unknown in their old field of letters, they might not rise so readily amid the present enormous increase of literary competitors unless they brought an accession of business talent and force to strengthen their literary competency, which the first two named gentlemen did possess to an eminent degree.

If you will bring business talent with your literary ability your chances for success will be vastly augmented. If you care only for the money handed you by the cashier for your work, and never care to hear or interest yourself in the vast work and intricate machinery which makes the paper and pushes it, and brings in the money to keep it running, you will stay on the unfortunate side of the best opportunities.

There are poets and story-writers, and good ones too, who come to the great cities and apply for a "place" on a newspaper. Now, the ability to make a poem or a story by no means implies the competence to fill a position on a newspaper. There is an inside to journalism which is a sort of art or trade by itself; it is somewhat similar to the situation of an "able seaman" on shipboard. The "able seaman" is not by profession a rigger or a caulker, painter or carpenter, but he can, and must, "on a pinch," be able to turn his hand and skill in any of these directions. So, if on a "paper," a writer will be very much benefited by knowing as much as possible of the mechanical part of the business. You need to be a bit of a printer; you need to know how to "put a head," or sundry heads, on an article, to "make up" your page or column in the composing room, and talk typical jargon with the printers, and, if need be, to handle the "stick" and "rule."

There are today more chances than ever for special literary work. There are more papers and periodicals than ever devoted to special trades, occupations, arts and pursuits. The store, the farm, the garden, the mine, the worker in wood or metal or cloth, the electrician, the sailor, the railroad, and a hundred other interests are all now represented by publications. All these make places for editors. There are people who have great talent for putting words and sentences together, yet who know relatively little. There are

others who know a great deal, but can neither put their knowledge on paper or talk it out to others. Can there not be an exchange of talent managed somehow between these two classes?

If any man or woman has really anything to tell, they can learn to tell it properly on paper. If they keep on learning, as they become fuller and fuller of knowledge they must talk it. There is a great deal of nonsense lying around loose to the effect that the writing talent is an especial gift of the "pen," and that it is impossible for those who cannot write with ease to do so. This is not to be believed. No man or woman knows what power is latent in them until they set to work to dig it out.

A blacksmith, or any other worker in iron metal who loves his calling, will always be finding something new in it. Now, that man can make a cast or wrought iron literary reputation if he will set himself to work and acquire facility of expression with the pen. He can do this if he tries and persists in trying, for there is little that the mind cannot overcome if it sets itself to the task of overcoming. He will never accomplish such a result, however, if he says he cannot, and that it is "no use for him to try," at the start. Mention is made of a whaling captain, afterward in the revenue service, who made a study of whales, and who wrote, and illustrated as well, a book on whales, which is probably the most valuable work of the kind extant. Looking over his manuscript one day in his cabin, a friend was surprised at the ability the captain displayed in his drawings, not only of the whales, but appropriate marine subjects accompanying them. The friend asked the captain where he had learned drawing; "I learned myself," said he, "I put my mind on it, and what I wanted of the art came by degrees."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BOOKBINDING AS A FINE ART.

BY W. I. WAY.

THE late Mr. William Blades, in his little brochure, "The Enemies of Books," devotes a chapter to ignorant and careless bookbinders. "Like men," says Mr. Blades, "books have a soul and body," and, like Mr. Blades, "with the soul, or literary portion, we have nothing to do at present." But for the body, what is mortal and subject to "disease and decay," we should provide a dress worthy to preserve that precious jewel, the soul. And it seems to us that a taste for bookbinding in its higher forms should be in need of no defense. We must agree with the author of "The Library," that people are happier for the possession of a taste so long as they possess it, and it does not, like the demons of Scripture, possess them. From an early age many very sensible men and women, in all conditions of society, from kings and their mistresses down to the lowest of their subjects, have been lovers of the art. Yet, strange to say, we are unable to find that any bookbinder has dignified his work (and perpetuated his memory) by affixing his name to it prior to the year 1470. Six years later saw the birth of Jean Grolier, the father, and, perhaps, the most liberal patron, of the art of binding books in leather, though it was as a designer and amateur, and not as a practical bookbinder, that his name should be associated with the art. The golden age of ornamental art in binding was during the middle half of the sixteenth century, 1525-1575.

The great and good William Roscoe, remarking on the taste for decoration of books, says, "It is, perhaps, difficult to discern why a favorite book should not be as proper an object of elegant ornament as the head of a cane, the hilt of a sword, or the latchet of a shoe."

About ancient specimens of the art with wooden covers, upon which were fastened carvings of ivory, metal plaques, gilded or silvered, oftentimes of pure gold, richly chased and ornamented by incrusted precious stones, we shall have little to say here. These were used mainly on precious manuscripts, sacred tomes, such as *books of hours* and *illuminated missals*, and were oftentimes older than the books they covered. These decorations tempted thieves and vandals who cared not for the books themselves. William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, in 1199, sold thirteen fine copies of the Gospels, which were beautifully bound in gold and silver, to raise money for the redemption of King Richard. In France, medallions and enamel work, and other odd freaks of the art, are still in vogue among the fantastic, but only to a limited extent, we are pleased to add.

Journals devoted almost wholly to the subject of bookbinding are published in England, France and Germany. Several books and many essays by specialists have been written and published, or privately printed, with special reference to the art, but few of either are now accessible to the ordinary reader of THE INLAND PRINTER. To be sure, every such reader pretends to a knowledge of the subject in so far as to know a well-bound book when he sees it, but it is to be doubted if more than a dozen of our readers ever saw as many specimens of the art in its highest form. The best authority on the subject in the United States, because himself the best practical binder our country has produced, is Mr. William Matthews, of New York, now retired full of honor and glory. And it is unfortunate that Mr. Matthews' "Address to the members of the Grolier Club" could not have been elaborated somewhat, and given a wider circulation. In this address Mr. Matthews defines the principal branches of extra binding as follows: First, the preparing, or getting ready; second, the forwarding; third, the covering; fourth, the finishing, or decoration of cover.

In the days of Roger Payne all these branches of the work were frequently performed by one workman; now there are at least as many workmen as there are principal branches in a well-regulated bindery. We should, perhaps, note one illustrious exception to this rule. Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, of London, England, an original genius, in an interview some time ago,

said: "On an average I work five or six hours a day, doing all the work, the rough (if there is any) and the smooth, with the assistance of my wife, who sews, and sews admirably, and always from 'end to end,' and 'round the bands.'"

While the "finisher" is the artist and designer, the other branches are all important, though occasionally ignored in a measure, even by the most notable French workmen. To one who has carefully examined many books that have French dresses on them, defective "forwarding" must have been at times apparent. If the paper be stiff and unyielding, either heavy handmade, plate or Japanese vellum, the rigid back renders the book very uncomfortable to the hand; while, with the best English and American work the sewing, though strong and durable, is sufficiently flexible to allow the leaves to lie open fully and freely. The French publishers issue their finest books in paper or parchment covers, simply stitched (*broché*), never sawed across the backs; but in binding the French artisan prefers to sacrifice convenience to art, and, therefore, sews his book solid when he is to cover it with morocco, crushed and polished, and with full gilt back.

One of the most intelligent, as well as one of the most liberal, patrons of the art in this country is Mr. Robert Hoe, of New York, and his collection embraces specimens of all varieties and schools, some of which, in his own words, "are artistic, as the violins of the Cremonas and Stradellas, with their beautiful form and workmanship and fine quality, or the skillful productions of a Cellini or a Limoges enameler are artistic."

Surely the preservation of human thought by the bookbinder's art is an exalted object, and "whole libraries of literary endeavor have been saved to the world by its agency." Especially do the choicest gems of our literature deserve the fostering care of the binder's art, that the gnawing tooth of time may not create sad havoc with such of the world's treasures. No one desires the preservation of a worthless book by its agency, but we should have a due regard for the priceless memorials of our ancestors, and even a single copy of a book by a worthy but forgotten author will be preserved to and properly prized by posterity if durably bound and artistically embellished, while the other copies may perish. There are unique copies of books by authors that deserved a better fate carefully preserved in the museums and libraries of England and Continental Europe that have escaped immortality of oblivion by reason of their ornamental covers and honest workmanship. A future generation may have a tender regard for the solitary copy of Mr. Donnelly's "Great Cryptogram" that shall have been saved from the accidents of time because some admiring contemporary deemed it worthy a costly and elaborate dress. But it will be a doubtful compliment to the author of the book (not of the binding) if its internal evidence should call forth from some future Robert Burns such a quatrain as that once written by the Ayrshire plowman on the margin of a volume of Shakespeare's works:

> "Through and through the inspired leaves,
> Ye maggots, making your windings;
> But oh! respect his lordship's taste,
> And spare the golden bindings."

This article is not conclusive, but is merely preliminary to others of a more technical character to follow, if there should appear to be sufficient interest in the subject.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MAKE GOOD ROLLERS FOR GOOD WORK.

BY E. W. BELLENDIN.

IN the use of good rollers lies, I think, the secret of good presswork, and "good" rollers are rollers that *must* be up to the highest possible standard in quality and trueness, in "stocks," and above all in good suction, with proper elasticity. Pressmen differ in their preferences for rollers; some prefer a very soft roller while others prefer a very hard one; but my choice for newspaper, book or pamphlet work is a soft roller, and for job and colored work I select a good medium-hard roller with good suction and a smooth surface.

Difficulty in making rollers to suit is, I presume, something that our northern pressmen have no need to contend with. All that is necessary for them to do is to send their rollers out to the factory or roller manufacturers, when they become unfit for work, and they are returned to them just exactly as they want them. It is somewhat different in the South, where over half the pressmen have their own rollers to make, or, rather, make at, and there are so many changes in the weather that it is a very difficult matter to keep on hand just the suitable quality. To cover this difficulty I think I can give one of the best recipes for rollers in the South. I have used it for more than twelve years; in fact, I have given the recipe to a large number of pressmen, who have tried it, and it has given excellent results. It is a composition that can be used in the warmest or the coldest climates and it can be made to suit the most particular pressman. The method of manufacture is as follows:

Take ten pounds of the best hide glue, preferably as thin as possible; put it in a pail and cover with water. Pour the water off immediately and spread the glue out on a wide board or table and let it drain well. After it has drained sufficiently, take about two pounds of the glue and put it in the melting kettle and proceed to melt it — adding the rest of the glue as that in the kettle dissolves. Then weigh out ten pounds of clarified glycerine, or, if not convenient to get the clarified, take twelve pounds of crude glycerine, add to this six ounces of pulverized borax and two ounces of venice turpentine. Mix the glycerine, borax and turpentine up thoroughly and pour in on the glue in small quantities at a time, keeping it well stirred. Let the entire mass cook from twenty to thirty minutes,

then strain it and let it stand for a half an hour, when the composition will be ready to pour. This will make an excellent summer roller.

Should a winter roller be wanted, add five pounds of glycerine to the same amount of glue above mentioned, two ounces of borax and one-half ounce of venice turpentine. This composition can, and has been recast as many as five times, but it depends upon how hard the roller has been used, and if used for copying ink the ink must be scraped off, as copying ink penetrates almost any composition manufactured.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN AMERICAN PRINTER IN RUSSIA.

NO. II.—BY S. RAJSKI.

RUSSIAN rapacity was well exemplified in the treatment I was accorded. On my claim to my father's property being presented, I was informed that the claim had been forfeited, as I had not appeared within the limit of time since my father's death that the laws of the country required. In the consultation that followed this news, my lawyers decided, as the only course to pursue, to draw up a petition to the czar, which could be presented to his majesty with the kind assistance of the American minister at St. Petersburg. This matter caused me heavy expense, as the fees for documents and stamps thereon are exorbitant in Russia. The notarial document which described the whole affair cost me in the neighborhood of 1,500 rubles (a ruble has 100 kopecks, two rubles comprising a dollar). After all the papers had been prepared, I went with my lawyers to St. Petersburg. Very often I met with gendarmes anxious to assure me their silence and protection for a consideration, and my passport had to be shown at every hotel, tavern or any other place where I wanted to put up, even for a few hours.

After a tiresome journey of many hours, the Russian cars being equipped in a very primitive and inconvenient way, we arrived at St. Petersburg, which is surrounded by marshes and swamp lands, but in itself presents a very picturesque appearance, the style of houses, churches and even gates and doorways being so entirely different from other European cities, as to impart a decidedly foreign cast to the general effect. Then come the people; how different are they from our people of the United States! Their faces bear marks and lines of ignorance and dissipation, their eyes and appearance show a lack of intelligence, and they generally have a ferocious expression. Their clothing is, in most cases, in a state of intolerable neglect, and of outlandish pattern, the better classes and officials of private institutions only wearing clothes reminding a traveler of the civilized world. I found printers there wearing peasants' clothes, because they could not afford to buy more expensive ones. Then the great array of uniforms — the soldiers, custom-house officers, all the officers in the employ of the city, telegraph operators, students of the university and all the colleges (even messengers must wear uniforms), so that a person occupying one of the above, or any other position, may be easily distinguished in any public place. Some uniforms of the army are much more elaborate than those of any other officials of the government, and especially imposing are those of the bodyguard of the czar.

There is one type of the Russian people with which I felt disgusted when I looked upon them. They are to be found in St. Petersburg, and all larger cities of Russia; these are the "katsaps," who are, in many cases, millionaires, but clad in the dirtiest clothes imaginable, covered with vermin, ignorant to the utmost; they cannot read or write; all they seek and all they want is money; they will bargain to do anything to get money, and their miserly and dirty ways give them plenty of it.

The streets of St. Petersburg, the wide thoroughfares, avenues and boulevards, made a pleasant impression on me, and the "cerkiews," or Russian churches, with their gilded steeples, awakened a feeling of curiosity to see their interiors.

The splendor of the Russian court, its formalities and ceremonies, have been described by various authors so frequently that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. I wish only to add that my petition for the action of the czar in my case was, as in most cases, unsuccessful. My papers were taken up by the Minister of the Interior, and in a few days I received an unfavorable answer, stating that his majesty did not care to interfere with the decisions of his courts, and with special stress I was given to understand that his majesty had enough to do with his own subjects and did not care to have anything to do with affairs of American naturalized citizens. So my last hope vanished; and I returned to Warsaw, downhearted, my money nearly all gone, and with no more hope to entertain. I did not have enough money to return to the United States, and did not want to beg, so I concluded to go to work in some printing office and save up sufficient to come back to this country. A few days after my return from St. Petersburg I was introduced by a relative to the proprietor of one of the largest printing establishments of Warsaw, which employed about thirty compositors, mostly all piece hands. He received me very kindly, because his curiosity to find out about the ways of this country was very great, and besides he did not expect to see in me an applicant for a place in his composing room. An applicant for a situation, as a rule of the country, is only permitted to enter the room and stand at the door with his hat or cap off until either the proprietor or foreman comes and asks him silly questions, and by independent answers an applicant forfeits his chances for a position. After the forms of introduction had been made I was asked into the sanctum of the proprietor, and had to give him all possible information in regard to the United

States. I also narrated my story until I came to the part when I told of the czar's refusal of my petition and the consequent loss of my money, and when I stated in addition that I came to him seeking a situation, you could not imagine the transformation that took place in the fellow's manners. He imagined to see in me perhaps a well-to-do American citizen, a prospective partner or buyer of his business, and his disappointment was evidently acute when he realized that facing him was only such a miserable being as a workingman in search of a situation! In a very few words he told me that proprietors were not allowed to employ foreign printers, the laws of censorship being very strict in that respect, and that even if they were not he would not give me a situation, as he would be afraid of my spoiling his workmen with my American ideas. I left, but the same evening I became acquainted with the foreman of another large establishment who was much more liberal, at least in his conversation. In the course of our talk he informed me of the following facts: The printers in Warsaw tried to organize several times for their own protection, but each time their organization was checked in the bud by the local authorities. Their wages are only eight to ten rubles ($4 to $5) a week, and living expenses are nearly the same in rubles there as they are in dollars here. A printer who seeks employment has to have a book from the respective police precinct, which must also be acknowledged by the resident superintendent of the house he lives in before he can find employment. The worst hardship on printers in Russia is the censorship. Sometimes the paper is all set and locked up ready for press, when page proofs have to be pulled and sent to the government censor's office for permission to print. When the proof comes back they find that there is always something marked out, sometimes to the extent of five or more columns. Of course, new matter has to be set, or the article changed to suit the censor, before going to press. This causes a delay which often makes the paper appear many hours late.

The censorship in Russia requires a person to get a permit and to pay a fee for every little job he wants printed, even if it is only a visiting card, and the printer is not allowed to set it up without a censor's permit. Some persons would be very willing to pay the fee required if they only could obtain a permit at once, but there are always some favorites whose work is looked after first, and no business man can depend on obtaining a permit without delay, be the necessity for it ever so urgent. This places a restriction upon business circulars, and the only recourse is newspaper advertising, which is very expensive, and, as a rule, does not reach the class of people that the advertising is intended for. The newspapers are read only by the wealthy classes, because they are too expensive for the working people. The only papers which are cheap and mostly given away are government papers, which teach how to be loyal to the white czar, and to hate all his enemies. *(To be continued.)*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ANOTHER METHOD OF JOB ACCOUNTING.

BY F. F. BYINGTON.

HAVING noticed with interest sketches of the business methods of various printing establishments, as presented in THE INLAND PRINTER and other publications, I take pleasure in outlining the system

Date Oct. 16, 1891, Job No. 4726
For Wm. J. Dingee,
460 Eighth St.
San Francisco.
Print 10,000 4-page Circulars for the "Crocker Tract" Sale of Nov. 4.
Size, 12×19 on 48.#
a book, 24×38
First and last pages display, rule map on inside.
Bright blue ink.
Fold once.
Proof Promised Monday.
Send Proof to above.
Job Promised Wednesday.
Deliver to above.

By Wk. Exp. Order Taken by Holmes.

ESTIMATE.

Paper, 5¼ rms. @ 3.84	$ 20.15
Composition,	$ 15.00
Press work,	$ 9.00
Ink, 6 lbs. @ 1.00	$ 6.00
Folding,	$ 3.00
Total,	$ 53.15

Deposit, $ 25.00 Terms. C. O. D.

Foreman must here enter COST of material furnished for this job.

3" Lead Rule @ 30¢	$ ✓ .90
	$
	$
	$

Bill No. 9872 ✓

EXHIBIT I.

now in use by the Pacific Press Publishing Company, of Oakland, California, thinking it may embody some ideas that will be of use to the craft. The work done by this office consists of a general printing and publishing business, with a bindery and an electrotype foundry.

MANUFACTURING

JOB NO.	DATE	FOR	KIND OF WORK	PROMISED		PRICE		DEPOSIT	
				PROOF	JOB				
	1891	Wm. J. Dingee &	10,000 4-page Circulars						
4726	Oct 16	460 8 & St.	Sale of Nov. 4th	Mon	Wed.	5	15	2	500
		S. St.							

Exhibit 2.

On the receipt of each job the instructions are written on a No. 10 manila envelope (Exhibit 1), with the itemized estimate, if the price has been agreed upon, and the copy is placed therein. This envelope is then numbered and recorded in the Job Register (Exhibit 2), after which it is turned over to the foreman of the room in which most of the work will be done, who retains possession of it until the job is completed. If any work on the job is required from another room a Supplemental Order is given the foreman of that room. All paper and other stock is in charge of a stockman, to whom a written order must be given for any stock required. These orders, of course, all bear the same job number.

After the job is completed all Stock and Supplemental Orders are inclosed in the envelope, together with a complete copy of the job, the author's proof and any other information which should be preserved. The foreman then returns the envelope to the business office, where the job is billed and charged. The envelopes, however, are only one part of our system. Daily Time Tickets (Exhibit 3) are made out by the employés of each department. These are approved by the foreman and then passed into the business office. Here they are first entered upon the Pay-roll, after which the column reserved for "Office Use" is filled by carrying the time of the various jobs into dollars and cents, according to the rate of wages paid. These amounts are then summarized in a Day Book, from which they are posted into the Job Register, previously mentioned, under "Cost of Manufacture."

JOB ROOM. DAILY TIME TICKET. No. 42.

Day of week Friday, Oct. 16. Thomas Beatty, Employee

INSTRUCTIONS. 1.—One of these tickets must be filled out and left at the foreman's desk at the close of each day's work. 2.—Two lines must not be drawn across the same perpendicular space. 3.—All work not having a job number must be entered as miscellaneous work, specifying what the work is. 4.—Compositors will mark *corrections, alterations,* and *making up, c, a,* or *m.* 5.—Pressmen will write the number of impressions close to the line which represents the time. 6.—Bookbinders must write the kind of work under the line which represents the time. 7.—When a machine is used insert its number in the proper column, making a mark across "time line," thus (/), to represent time of starting machine, and a mark thus (\), for time of stopping.

MACHINE NO.	JOB NO.	7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6	TIME	OFFICE USE	REMARKS
24	4857		2½	63	
"	4624		2½	63	
"	4862		¾	19	
"	4725		½	13	
	4900		3	75	
MISC. WORK.	4500		¾	19	
APPROVED.	Leavitt FOREMAN.	✓	TOTAL TIME	10	

See Rules and Regulations on Other Side.

Exhibit 3.

Thus, day by day, as the work progresses, our account from the different rooms creeps up, until by the time the job envelope returns, our account for labor is complete, and we have only to transfer to the Register the cost of stock and material reported in the envelope to obtain what we call the "visible cost." But there are other expenses which enter into the *real*

REGISTER

COST OF MANUFACTURE										BILLED OUT		
DATE 1891	JOB ROOM	TYPE R'M	PRESS R'M	BINDERY	FOUNDRY	STOCK	20%	TOTAL COST	DATE	NO.	AMOUNT
Oct 16	4 58					Paper 12 80			Oct 20	9872	53 15
17	3 27					Rule 90					
18	38		3 38	45		Ink 3 00					
19			1 89	2 28							
20				08							
	8 23		5 27	2 81		16 70	6 60	39 61			

EXHIBIT 2.

cost, such as general expenses, cost of management, use of machinery and tools, distribution of type, etc. In this institution an addition of twenty per cent is made to the "visible cost" in order that each job may partake of its share of these items. This gives the "Total Cost" given in the Register. Opposite this total is placed the Date, Number and Amount of bills charged, so that a glance will show how much the institution has made or lost on the job. By comparing the cost in the different rooms with the corresponding items of our estimate we can even tell where the gain or loss occurred, enabling us to tell, on subsequent estimates, where we can safely lower our bids or where we should raise them.

After the job envelopes and their contents have been entered and carefully checked, they are filed in numerical order, and are valuable for future reference.

To illustrate: Mr. Green rings us up, and wants to know if we can duplicate his last lot of statements. He has neglected giving the order, hasn't one left, and tomorrow is the first of the month. We reply that we can do so, and that we will deliver them tomorrow. Upon looking up the envelope, we find in it a printed copy, and that the order was for 1,000 copies, single ruled, folio size, 6 pound, blue ink, in pads of 100 each, the price being $3.50. Mr. Green gets his job promptly and his confidence in us is reassured.

A remarkable case occurred the other day which I will relate. Soon after printing 50,000 order tags for an express company, their manager came to our office, and charged us with making a serious mistake. The address of one of their branch offices was incorrect, and happened to be the address of a rival company. He was positive that the copy was correct, and held us responsible for the error. We easily found the copy which also proved to be wrong, causing the man to wonder how they could have used the last 50,000 without noticing the blunder. "Well," said he, "You made the mistake when the last lot was printed, anyway." It gave us considerable satisfaction to go back over the three years we have used these envelopes, and show him the copy for six such jobs, each of which had the wrong address; and it was amusing to notice his expression as each copy was shown him. We only wished that we had adopted the plan before we did.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A GRADUATED SCALE.

BY A UNION MAN.

THE claim has many times been made by employing printers that the fixed rate of wages as established by the union for timework in job and book offices is unjust, for the reason that the capabilities of the men employed are different in each individual, and that, therefore, equity would demand a graduated scale, so that a man would be remunerated in proportion to his skill. This claim is certainly founded in reason, and the question naturally follows, How shall the injustice be remedied?

This is a problem which for a number of years has received the attention of thinking men in the ranks of both employers and employés. The justice of paying a man in proportion to the degree of his merit is practically recognized by the union in permitting its members to accept from their employers as much above the scale as they are able to command. The chief difficulty in the adjustment of the question lies in determining where the bottom notch in the scale of remuneration should be placed.

Many suggestions have been offered looking to the solution of this problem. Some were in the line of rejecting from membership in the union all who do not come up to a certain standard of competency, to be ascertained by an examination, so that membership in a union would be a certificate of the holder's skill in his trade. But is this practicable? Who would be the authority to fix the standard, and to select the judges? It would seem to be only right and fair that employers should have a voice in settling these points. Would they be willing to devote time and attention to coöperate with the union in carrying out such a plan?

Other suggesters think the remedy lies at the root of the tree, namely, in regulating the apprenticeship relations, such as indenturing the new beginner, the establishment of an apprenticeship branch of the union, the founding of a training school, etc.

But none of these will really meet the case, because neither indentures, schools nor departments in the union will equalize or change the varying characteristics of the different individuals sought to be affected thereby. The primary qualities with which the boy starts out in life — brains, education, application and

adaptability to the vocation he may choose — will not be controlled by any machine-made regulations, and the qualities above enumerated will enable their possessor to forge to the front and rise above his fellows, who have them not, no matter what method of instruction may be pursued. And this being admitted we are brought face to face with the original question, Shall a man be paid in proportion to his efficiency, and what shall determine the basis upon which to adjust the varying grades?

About five years ago, a committee of the Chicago Typographical Union met with a committee of the Typothetæ — an organization then in its infancy — to confer together and revise the book scale. The employers wished to include the job scale in the revision, and in connection therewith offered the following proposition, concessions by them in the book scale being conditional upon its acceptance by the union: A job hand (including time hands on bookwork), on entering an employers' service, was to receive $16 per week; if he continued therein over one year he would receive $17, and an increase would be made of $1 per week for every additional year of continuous service until he arrived at a $20 status. This proposition was to be retroactive — that is, all those who had already been in steady employ in one office the requisite time should have their pay at once advanced to the grade their term of service called for.

It may be stated, in passing, that the committee of the union had no authority to entertain this proposition, as its province extended only to the book scale. The matter was reported to the union, however, which unanimously rejected it. The negotiations in relation to the book scale, therefore, fell to the ground.

This proposition of the employers at first glance would look like a step toward the settlement of the difficulty under discussion. But a little thought will reveal its weakness and utter unavailability to meet the requirements sought after. What guarantee would a man have that his services would be retained over one year, or two, or any number of years? It would be very convenient to drop a man off the roll at any time his rate of pay would rise too high to suit the ideas of his employer, or to gratify the enmity or prejudices of his foreman. Again, what has the length of service in any one office to do with a man's competency beyond getting the run of the office, and style of the firm's work? A mediocre printer working in one office for ten years would not necessarily be a better workman at the end of that time; while, on the other hand, many a man in his first year of journeywork might be superior to the ten-year man, by virtue of greater intelligence, education, quickness of perception, and general adaptability to the business. The superior man would, according to the progressive scale, have to accept much less pay than his less competent fellow workman. The various circumstances and conditions which would arise under this state of affairs can readily be imagined.

Let this be noted: the proposition of the employers contemplated a *sliding*, or progressive, scale, based upon length of continuous employment; not a *graded* scale, based upon ability and efficiency; and it therefore completely fails to supply a remedy for the evil complained of.

We come back, then, to the original question once more. We admit there is an injustice and inequality in existing conditions. We acknowledge that a remedy should be found. The conviction forces itself upon the mind of the writer that, either the union, with the coöperation of the employers, must establish a graduated scale, or it must find a means of bringing all its members up to a certain fixed standard of competency; or else, failing to do either of these, must expurgate from its ranks the poorer class of workmen who are objected to as not being worth the scale.

This latter course of procedure would create a class of non-union people who would be a constant menace to the union. Let trouble arise in a union office, and their services would be immediately availed of by the employer in whose office the strike might occur, and for the time being this class would be loudly proclaimed by the employer as first-class workmen, and the reporters for the daily press would be confidently informed that "the places of the strikers were filled without difficulty, and everything was running smoothly. We are independent of the union."

For its own protection the union should keep within its control as many as possible, no matter what grade of workers they may be; but provision would have to be made for their employment under practicable conditions.

The writer, therefore, begs to offer, as a possible way out of the difficulty, the following outline of a plan. Taking the present scale as a basis, let there be established a lower grade of say $2 a week less, which would fall between the rate for an apprentice in his last year and the regular scale; the amount over the scale to be governed as at present by the workman's ability to command the same. When a man's competency to earn "wages" is called in question, let the matter be arbitrated by a committee consisting of a member of the executive board of the union, the employer interested, and the father of the chapel or other representative of the office. We think that in but few, if any, cases would an injustice be done the party on trial.

The foregoing is presented in the hope of eliciting a discussion that will result in the best possible plan to lay the ghost of the slur that is everlastingly being thrown in the teeth of the union that it demands for a man a rate of wage that he does not earn.

A FAVOR should never be asked unless securing it be an absolute necessity. Never ask a favor from a stranger or an acquaintance unless some business or other circumstance morally entitles you to assume that you are justified. When you really need a favor go to friends; if they are true they will grant it. Friends are often proved in adversity. It is a safe rule never to ask a favor unless you believe you can, in some way, reciprocate it. When you do ask do it confidently and fearlessly — a faint heart usually fails in this as in other things.

THE BUGLE CALL.

Half-tone reproduction, from photograph, by A. ZEESE & CO., Chicago

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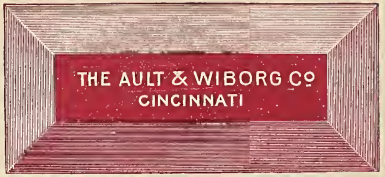

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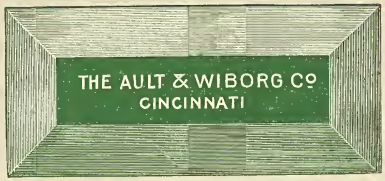

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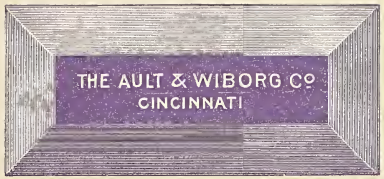

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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

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C. F. WHITMARSH, *Secretary.* D. L. EVANS, *Treasurer.*

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

FOREIGN.—To countries within the postal union, ninety-six cents per annum additional. To Great Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, postage paid, twelve shillings per annum in advance. Do not send foreign postal notes. Make money orders payable to H. O. Shepard.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred. No foreign postage stamps accepted.

CLUB RATES.—Six or more subscriptions, sent at one time, one dollar and fifty cents per year each. Cash to accompany order.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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THE INLAND PRINTER publishes its net rates in each issue of the paper. No agent or representative of this Journal is authorized to deviate therefrom or make any discounts. It solicits advertisements from dealers in or manufacturers of any goods used by printers, bookbinders, stationers and similar lines of trade. Its value as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. McCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

SPACE FOR EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

IT is gratifying to be able to state that a considerable number of individuals and firms, who are engaged in the printing and allied industries, are beginning to manifest active interest in the question of making an exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. Some have already sent in application for space and presumably many more have given more or less thought to planning the exhibits they will make.

It is unnecessary to present here any argument to show the great benefits which will be gained by all exhibitors at the Exposition. It is enough to simply state that it is assured beyond all question that the World's Fair at Chicago will in all respects eclipse any of its predecessors. It will certainly be the greatest aggregation of meritorious products of industry and will present the most complete panorama of the achievements of mankind in every branch of study, art, invention and manufacture which the world has ever known. The exhibits at the Exposition will attract the eyes of many millions of people, and will be studied critically by hundreds of thousands, gathered from all lands, who will be quick to discover merit wherever it exists. It follows that everyone who has a meritorious product or process to show, cannot fail to reap very great benefit. No such opportunity for advantageous advertising has ever before been offered.

Intending exhibitors have no time to lose. They should form as quickly as possible an approximate idea of the exhibit they will make and should make at once an application for the space they will probably require. This is of the utmost importance both to the Exposition management and to exhibitors. The former must know approximately the aggregate space wanted by exhibitors in the various departments before it can assign to each its portion, and exhibitors must put in their applications before such assignment is made if they would not find themselves excluded entirely or compelled to accept such cramped and inadequate quarters as may be left.

Exhibits in the various branches of the printing and stationery industries will be installed, some in the Department of Manufactures and some in the Department of Liberal Arts. Generally speaking, in the former will be paper, paper stock, papier-maché goods, blank books, bookbinding, and stationery articles. In the latter will be books and literature with artistic typography, paper and binding, books, newspapers, periodicals, technical journals, library appliances, topographical and other maps, etc. All exhibits in the two departments named will be in the same building, that of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, which will be the largest on the Exposition grounds, and, in fact, the largest ever built. It will measure 787 by 1,687 feet, and cover about thirty-one acres. The interior galleries will bring the floor space up to about forty acres. Enormous as is this area it already appears that it will be scarcely sufficient to meet the demands of exhibitors. Printing presses, paper-making

machinery, and all matters pertaining thereto, will, as a matter of course, be exhibited in Machinery Hall. The intending exhibitor need have little present concern, however, as to the exact department and group in which his exhibit will be shown. The exposition authorities reserve to themselves the power to decide the proper place for all exhibits, and exhibitors may be assured that their exhibits will be installed where they belong, and where it is to their best advantage to be. Intending exhibitors should write to Director-General George R. Davis, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, for blank applications for space. These will be sent promptly, and accompanying them will be full, detailed directions for filling out the blanks, etc. Inquiries of whatever sort relating to the exposition rules and regulations should also be addressed to the Director-General, and they will receive attention without delay.

ARBITRATION.

SINCE the publication of its first number up to the present time THE INLAND PRINTER has been a consistent and persistent advocate of the wisdom and profit which would attend the adoption of arbitration as a means of settling disputes which may arise between employer and employed in the printing industry. While this measure may have its drawbacks, and while the conclusions reached by its methods may not at all times be entirely satisfactory, it is nevertheless much preferable and more profitable to all concerned than the resort to coercive measures and the attendant strife which have been of such frequent occurrence of late.

That the adoption of arbitration would successfully serve the purpose mentioned there can be little question. Past experiments prove the wisdom of the course, while the modern diplomatic history of the world furnishes innumerable instances of the efficacy and applicability of this rational method of reaching conclusions on disputed questions. A single instance may be cited in this latter connection to illustrate the wide range and great importance of the questions that are susceptible of adjustment by arbitration. At the close of the late war of the rebellion the officers of this government felt that they had a just claim against the government of England growing out of certain acts of the latter government in furnishing arms and munitions of war and giving aid and shelter to Confederate cruisers who were preying upon the commerce of the United States. After extended diplomatic negotiations it was finally agreed to submit the question to a board of arbitration, when, after a full investigation of the charges set forth, an award of $15,000,000 was made to this country in reparation of the damage done their commerce. While this result might not have been altogether satisfactory to the patriotic citizens of Great Britain, they still could no doubt find much consolation in contemplating the fact that the outlay in money was certainly many times less than would be found necessary for the prosecution of a war of the shortest possible duration. What will serve the purpose of governments in such emergencies can certainly be made available by corporations and individuals when contending with somewhat similar conditions.

As a matter of fact, the possibilities for good results following the establishment of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor are well-nigh endless, and are well calculated to serve every purpose of the printing fraternity more fully than can possibly be the case when strikes and lockouts are resorted to. In reviewing the entire field, we fail to call to mind a single instance where force has been resorted to in recent years when the difficulty could not have been more satisfactorily settled and the loss in money and disarrangement in business attending these events entirely obviated had a judicious application of the principles of arbitration been substituted for the course that was pursued.

During the past year many serious complications have arisen in the printing business between employers and employed, and in no single instance that can be called to mind has it been possible to bring both sides to the controversy to agree on the adoption of this rational and business-like method of settling their disagreements. At the present writing a long-continued and bitterly contested struggle is being carried on between the book and job compositors and their employers in the city of Pittsburgh, the original cause of trouble being a disagreement over the question of a shorter workday. Many thousands of dollars of their income have been lost to the employers as well as to the compositors, with a consequent disarrangement of business that will require many years for its readjustment, with a moral certainty that a certain percentage of it will be permanently diverted to other channels. How much more advantageous would it have been to all concerned if arbitration had been adopted at the beginning of the difficulty, with the almost certain result that there would have been no loss of income or wages, no disarrangement of business, and no legitimate cause for after ill feeling.

TRADE JOURNALS AND THEIR MISSION.

WITH the increase in population, and the achievements of man in the multifarious lines of invention, art and industry, comes a greater diversification of the various occupations, each in its increasing magnitude and importance assuming more of distinctiveness till it becomes a life lesson and experience; the specialist has displaced the jack-of-all-trades, and he is now considered a genius who has mastered the intricacies of more than one art, profession or trade, and has attained to the best in each.

This diversification in the occupations of man, and the continual advancement in all lines, renders it necessary that there be a distinctive representation for each of the various branches of art, science and industry. This necessity is supplied in the technical journal,

which is intended to bring to a focus all the intelligence and progress of the branch it typifies.

The technical journal, properly administered, is a powerful advocate of right and reform, and a dreaded corrector of abuses and improper practices. It is a great teacher and disciplinarian, and the A, B, C of the apprentice's or beginner's education; yet when he has grown older he will not discard it, but will ever find it an index to progress in his vocation. If in some line of trade, and he becomes an employer, it will be invaluable as a reference to new methods and new material, and as an advertising medium.

As an educational factor, the literature of the technical journal is of no small influence, and tends to promote the intelligence and efficiency of the worker and the excellence of his work. In the communication of practical ideas and suggestions and in the discussion of subjects of current interest, the value of its literature is also manifest.

We have endeavored to sketch the ideal technical journal. We are aware that there is a type of technical journalism of which, perhaps, the least said the better; yet, as the contrast between the two extremes does not seem to be apparent to some people, we should like to sketch a journal of the type last mentioned. Poor taste and slovenliness are displayed on every page; its reading matter is made up principally of ill-assorted, patched and garbled "clippings"; while the little of matter original with the editor has a flavor of rustic localism. Its "news" is composed almost entirely of uninteresting and inconsequential personalities; its make-up is bad; its presswork is bad; its type is battered, and its "ads"—! We pause and conjecture, What could have induced men, generally credited with judgment and business foresight, to allow their wares to be presented and pictured in such an abomination of ill taste. Well, we are told that the progressive man advertises, and that advertising brings success and prosperity in business; and some men evidently believe that their success and prosperity will be in direct ratio to the extent that they advertise, regardless of the quality of the medium.

Let us revert to the ideal technical journal, considering it with respect to its mechanical appearance. We have a journal that typifies the progressiveness and highest development of the printer's art; a model of taste; its illustrations the best possible representation of the finest processes; its reading matter stands out clear and clean; its "ads" are attractive to the eye. It must be a source of enjoyment to advertisers to see their announcements displayed with such consummate neatness and taste. They know, too, that the journal's circulation is large and wide, and includes those whom it is most desirable to reach. Here advertising pays, and would still pay better than in the slovenly sheet did it cost ten times as much. Of course, there must be a beginning to every enterprise, but the shrewd, observant man will distinguish between the two classes of journals even in their inception — as to whether a paper is well conducted and promising, or irredeemably slouchy.

We have stated above what we consider to be the true mission of the technical journal. Its value is now generally recognized. The trade journal, particularly, has become almost as important a factor in the conduct of business as are the implements of industry.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

AS a frontispiece to the present issue, we have pleasure in submitting to our patrons the portrait of one of the best-known and most successful newspaper men of the day — James W. Scott, publisher of the Chicago *Herald* — and in printing in another column a brief description of the *Herald's* new home, which was opened to printers by a reception on the afternoon of November 12, and which will be occupied by the *Herald* staff before this journal reaches its readers. We append a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Scott, whose enterprise has given to the world a model of newspaper typography, and who has now completed a model newspaper building, which outranks anything of the kind heretofore attempted.

James W. Scott, publisher of the Chicago *Herald* and president of the Chicago Evening Post Company, was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, in June, 1849. His father, D. Wilmot Scott, was a practical printer and the editor and proprietor of newspapers at Galena, Illinois, for the thirty-five years preceding his death in 1888. Mr. Scott learned his trade in his father's office, attended the public and high schools of Galena and spent two years in college at Beloit, Wisconsin, going from thence to New York, where for a time he was engaged in floriculture, and contributed to papers devoted to that interest. Subsequently he was employed in the government printing office at Washington. In 1872 he started a newspaper in Prince George county, Maryland, and from that time his connection with newspapers has been only with those in which he had a proprietary interest. A country paper in Maryland not furnishing a large enough field, Mr. Scott returned to Galena, and with his father started the *Press*, but one year in Galena gave him a desire for a still greater opportunity, and he moved to Chicago in 1875 and purchased the *Daily National Hotel Reporter*. This paper was made an immediate success, and it was Mr. Scott's intention to change it from a class to a general newspaper, but he decided to leave it to the management of his partner, F. W. Rice, who now conducts it profitably and successfully for Mr. Scott and himself. In May, 1881, in connection with several young men from the Chicago dailies, he organized a stock company and established the Chicago *Herald*. In 1882 Mr. John R. Walsh, president of the Chicago National Bank, purchased the stock of those interested with him, and from that moment the success of the paper was assured. The present commanding position of the *Herald* in circulation and influence is due to Mr. Scott's executive ability and his sagacity in

surrounding himself with capable men and maintaining a liberal policy in news gathering and its preparation for publication. The new home into which the *Herald* has just moved, in facilities for the production of a newspaper, convenience and elegance throughout superior to any other newspaper building in the world, is a monument to his industry and genius. Toward the end of April, 1890, Mr. Scott, in conjunction with Mr. Walsh, started the Chicago *Evening Post*, the success of which has been phenomenal. Within a year from the issue of the first number of the *Post* the new paper was installed in an elegant newspaper building of its own. Mr. Scott is now serving his third term as president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which embraces the leading newspapers of the entire country. He is president also of the United Press, which is equaled in its success as a news gathering and distributing organization only by the Associated Press. In his capacity as president, Mr. Scott has directed the affairs of the United Press for a number of years. For three years he was president also of the Chicago Press Club, declining reëlection for a fourth term. Besides being an active or honorary member of a number of the leading clubs of Chicago, Mr. Scott is a member of the famous Clover Club of Philadelphia and of the New York Press Club. He is president also of the Chicago Fellowship Club. Mr. Scott was active in the work of securing the World's Fair for Chicago, being chairman of the press committee of the preliminary organization. At the last annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition he was elected a director, and was unanimously tendered nomination as president of the board, which, however, he declined on account of the necessity of devoting his time to his newspaper interests, but he accepted the position of chairman of the Committee on Press and Printing.

The portrait of Mr. Scott already referred to is an excellent likeness, reduced from a pen drawing by Mr. Bradley, of Chicago, and will be appreciated by our readers whose esteem has been won by Mr. Scott's generous and liberal policy.

M. MOTTEROZ' TREATISE ON PRESSWORK.

WITH the present number we begin the publication of a treatise which will, without doubt, prove of great interest to the printing craft, more especially that part of it employed in the pressroom. It is a translation of a neat little book of seventy-four pages, entitled "Essai sur la mise en train typographique" (Essay on Typographical Make-Ready), by M. Motteroz, now director of the Imprimeries reunies, Paris, and for a quarter of a century the chief of the pressroom of the journal *l'Imprimerie*. The work was first published serially in that journal, and now appears in the shape of a book. M. Motteroz is one of the best-known men in his line of work in France, and is considered an authority of the highest importance. All the French typographical journals have published extracts from the work and eulogize it. A few, of course, criticise certain of the methods advocated, as each individual head pressman naturally thinks that his own methods of procedure are the best. It is not so very long ago that a French pressroom was a regular *sanctum sanctorum* when an important make-ready was being perfected. The methods and materials employed were simply a secret of one man, who took good care to keep it. Hence the diversity of methods today. This exclusiveness and narrow selfishness in good workmen has now almost entirely disappeared and given place to a more open, free discussion and explanation of the merits and demerits of methods and usages.

M. Motteroz is a lover of books, and a scholar of no ordinary capacity. In his younger years, under the empire, his greatest aim was to establish a public library for the benefit of the working classes, his object being to instruct his fellow-men and make of them intelligent and capable workmen, to draw them out of the ignorance into which a despotic government had thrust them in order to more easily enslave them. The necessities surrounding a poor workman's life prevented the young educator from accomplishing much in that line, however, but today M. Motteroz has the satisfaction of seeing his early ideas bear abundant fruit, for not only in Paris but in every town of any size in France there is now a public library open to all to imbibe the knowledge necessary for the development of genius and culture. M. Motteroz plainly announces that his book is not issued for the benefit of learners or apprentices; it is a comparison between the ordinary methods taught in manuals and in general use and such as he has either created and invented or modified. To thoroughly understand it and to profit by its lessons, requires intelligence and capacity in the reader.

It is to be supposed that this, which we believe to be the first translation of the work, will evolve much discussion among American pressmen, and a full and free criticism is invited for publication in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER for the benefit of the craft. In the January number an article will appear treating, in a brief and comprehensive way, on the printing of half-tones, which will be of value to pressmen whose knowledge of this department of presswork has not been developed.

AN exchange pungently defines a promoter as "a man who sells something he hasn't got to a man who doesn't know what he is getting." Now, this may well apply to the promoters of some schemes, but it in no sense has any reference to or bearing upon a promoter of a club for THE INLAND PRINTER, who sells something he *knows* he can deliver to the man who *does* know what he is getting. The value of this journal is a known quantity. It is not too late to forward club lists to begin with number one of our ninth volume. We can furnish the October and November numbers to all subscribing now. Extra copies of this Christmas number will be mailed to those desiring them upon receipt of price.

Reproduced from oil painting.

THE CROSSING PLACE.

Specimen of halftone engraving, by Electro-Tint Engraving Company, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(See the other side of this sheet.)

Electro-Tint Engraving Co.
726 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

EING fully alive to the necessities for increased quality in engravings, the demand for which has been brought about by the progressive spirit of the present decade, we have made every possible provision for a continuance of our past fine grade of work, and at the same time we do not stint ourselves in anything which will tend to improve on the present high standard.

NOTICE.

The subject on the opposite side of this sheet, together with a large quantity of other desirable and beautiful art subjects, we have added to a stock which is in negative form, from which we etch on hard rolled copper plates to order at reasonable prices.

Correspondence and requests for estimates are cordially invited and will receive prompt and careful attention.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ART OF DISPLAY IN JOB COMPOSITION.

NO. II.—BY ALFRED FYE.

THE term "Job Composition" covers a very wide range in the field of typography. It embraces every description of mercantile work, whether it be business cards, bill or note heads, catalogues, price lists, or any other of the multitude of forms by which the

A. MINER, President. T. HAULER, Sec. and Treas.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL CO.

MINERS AND DEALERS IN

COAL

1492 SLATE STREET,
DIGGERVILLE, - - IND.

No. 1.

tradesman, manufacturer, merchant or dealer delights to attract the public's attention or find necessary to the proper transaction of their business. Some of these patrons of the printer have their own opinions about what constitutes an artistic production in typography, but the majority of them are content to let the printer follow the "dictates of his own sweet will" in regard to the appearance of the job, so long as he keeps to his copy for the matter.

As business cards form a large proportion of the display compositor's work, a few words in reference to them will not be out of place at the present time. In laying out a design for a card, fix upon some particular line in your copy as a foundation upon which to build,

1850. ESTABLISHED 26 YEARS. 1876.

THE HARDWOOD CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FURNITURE

DESKS, OFFICE STOOLS, ETC.

No. 158 OAKTREE AVENUE,

TIMBERTON, WIS.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. TELEPHONE 3496.

No. 2.

or a pole upon which to hang, the balance of your matter; and let the general appearance of the card bear some resemblance to the character of the business to be introduced by it. Take, for instance, a coal dealer's card. Here you want something that is black and strong, and your most prominent line would be the word "coal." Why? Because as soon as the card is placed in the hands of a person the business solicited is thereby brought forcibly to his mind. If he wants coal, he is not so much attracted by the name of the dealer, or the address, as he is by the name of the commodity dealt in. Example No. 1 would therefore be a good guide for a card of this description.

The same rule would apply to any other trade, making the commodity handled or manufactured the most prominent feature of the card; but, while a series of medium or heavy-faced gothic type is admirably suited to a card such as is described above, it would be necessary to use something more tasteful for the card of a jeweler, or a furniture dealer, or a dealer in fine art paintings and statuary.

I would advise the young display compositor to use as few varieties of type as possible at the outset of his career, for oftentimes different sizes of one series only will make a very good appearance in a card, while the use of a different type for each line in the job will just

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ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. TELEPHONE 3496.

No. 3.

as surely condemn it. My meaning is illustrated by examples Nos. 2 and 3.

In the first example neatness and simplicity are exemplified, while in the other we have a collection of types which may serve to show that the printing office in which it was set has large resources, but the compositor who handled them needed the ability to use them to the best purpose.

In some instances ornamentation on a business card adds to its effectiveness; but all ornaments need to be used very judiciously to avoid giving the impression that they were used merely for the purpose of filling up a blank space that was otherwise difficult to dispose of. No. 4, an example of ornamental display, is here presented to show that sometimes it is well to depart from the beaten path, provided the nature of the business will admit of a light and airy treatment.

It will be seen, by the above specimens, that no attempt has been made to introduce twisted rules, curlicues, or slobs; but plain type in straight lines only has been used. This has been done for the purpose of showing the young printer that type and plain rule alone, if properly used, will give artistic effects.

At some future time the use and also the abuse of rule and border, in combination with type, will be exemplified. Curved line effects will also be shown in due time, for it requires considerable practice and the exer-

FOR . . . .
Paintings

AND
Fine Statuary
GO TO
THE ART STUDIO,
72 Designer Street, * * Painterville.
No. 4.

cise of a good deal of patience to manipulate leads, slugs and rule to advantage in the formation of lines of beauty in type, just the same as it does in the art of drawing or painting.

(To be continued)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO THE YOUNG MAN IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BEING a young man you doubtless have more prospects than dollars. Situated in this manner it is of the utmost importance to preserve your credit untarnished, because, if you are anything of a hustler, the time will come when in order to extend your business you will be compelled to borrow money. Now, while it is possible for almost any man to borrow money somewhere, there is a vast difference in the amount of interest paid by the man whose reputation is good and that paid by the man whom money lenders look upon as a poor risk, and money spent as interest is an absolute expense, and if you pay too much the excess is almost worse than wasted. It might, then, be said that it is impossible to borrow money economically if you have not a good credit. To begin at the beginning: in order to build up and maintain a good reputation for paying your bills, let this be your foundation principle, *When a bill that you owe is due, either pay it or go and say when you will pay it.* Never wait for your creditors to come to you. It is disagreeable for them, makes them less anxious to trust you the second time, and is certainly not as pleasant for you. Almost any house will be willing to trust you or to give you an extension on your bill if you ask for it, but no house cares to have bills stand indefinitely after they are due.

You should make a great effort to so arrange your business as to pay all small bills spot cash. If any accounts must be extended, procure such extensions as are necessary by giving a note for thirty, sixty, or ninety days for the amount. If you are unfortunate enough to reach the first of the month and find that you have accounts receivable which you can count on for a certainty to the extent of $1,000, and have accounts, notes, and expenses to meet to the extent of $1,100, it is evident that you cannot get through and pay everything. There are two ways of facing such a dilemma: one is to shun the problem, get lackadaisical in your bookkeeping, and as a result allow some important item to go unpaid, with the consequent loss of credit; the other is, to look over the matter carefully and ascertain where an extension can be obtained to the best advantage and arrange for such extension at once. A strong point in maintaining credit is to have a bank account and pay all bills by check even if they are only a few dollars in amount. The check forms a valid receipt for the bill and lends an air of responsibility to your transactions that nothing else can. Then, also, you may want to obtain a small loan at the bank, the fact that you have an account with them will add much to the favor with which they will look upon your request. You may say that you have no money to use in a bank account; that Paul stands ready to take the dollar as soon as Peter pays it to you. Do not let that hinder you. Start an account if you have but $5, and then hustle extra hard to keep something in on it. Crowd your collections a little more than usual. Printers are prone to trust people too much anyway. Never overdraw your account but keep at least a small balance on hand. The bankers will think well of you and will wait patiently for your balance to grow as your age increases, precisely as they did themselves.

There is another great advantage in having good credit. Any young man in the printing business, especially if he is located in a city, will necessarily, on account of a lack of all proper facilities, have more or less of his work, particularly binding and heavy work, done outside of his own office. If he is prompt in meeting his obligations, better still, if he can pay cash, the parties who do this work for him will be particularly anxious to complete his orders as quickly as possible and to please him in every respect. It is astonishing to see how hard a bookbinder will hustle on a lot of binding worth $50 if he knows he can get the money on Saturday and also knows that he is likely to be about $50 short in his pay-roll. The lamentable fact that bookbinders and printers are not above hustling for their pay-roll will enable you to count on their action in this manner. Some men have an idea that they can stand off one house as long as they want to, and then, when they want to buy again, buy of some other house. This can, of course, be carried on to a limited extent; but the system of reporting slow pay customers among the different wholesale houses is far more perfect than most purchasers imagine, and the man who supposes that he can be slow with one house without any others finding it out is sadly mistaken. There is but one way to succeed in this matter, and that is the square, manly method of paying your bills when due, or, if you cannot do that, making some satisfactory arrangement.

Written for The Inland Printer.

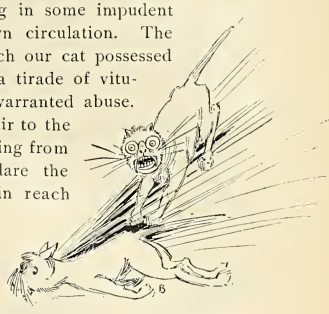
A TALE OF A CAT.

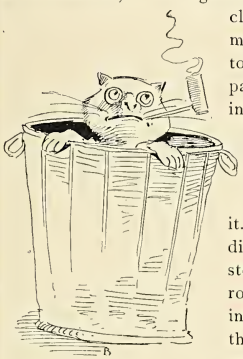
BY NIXON WATERMAN.

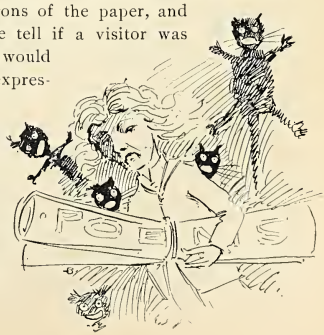
ONLY an office cat, and yet I shall never forget her. To strangers she did not appear very prepossessing, but she bore acquaintance admirably. She was one of those creatures whose good qualities stand out conspicuously only when measured by the rule that "Pretty is as pretty does." She was not a fascinating tortoise-shell, with a charming tricolor and an elegant and graceful form, nor was she an aristocratic angora, with long, silky, wavy hair; nor yet à maltese, of a delicate, rain-washed, sky-blue tint. No; on the contrary, she was just an ordinary, everyday, brindled tabby, with no particular marks of beauty to make her vain and saucy and overbearing toward her less favored sisters, nor had she any record of proud birth to flaunt in the faces of the plebeian cats of the neighborhood. She was as plain-mannered as she was plain-looking, and always avoided using a big, high-sounding word when a simple, unaffected one would answer the purpose just as well. If she knew any French or Latin phrases she had too much good sense to inflict them upon her friends. She was, as a rule, peacefully disposed, and her sudden appearance on the coal shed or back fence did not strike terror into the hearts of the less agile and athletic cats there assembled. She was different in her demeanor from the feline of which the Georgia poet wrote:

"I used to own a brindled cat
That fit at fifteen pound,
And all the other cats lit out
When this cat came around."

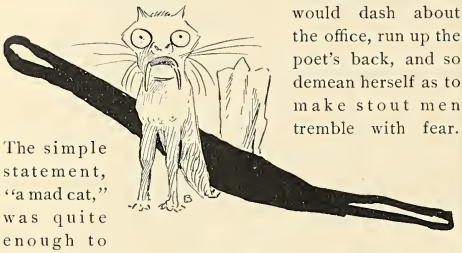
She did not presume to boss anybody, with but one exception, and that was the cat belonging to the opposition newspaper office, located just across the alley from ours. That cat possessed a very caustic tongue, and was sarcastic and slanderous to an exasperating degree. Of a summer afternoon when our cat would be enjoying a siesta on the back steps, their cat would sit on their back stairs and call our paper all sorts of names, such as "handbill," "scurrilous rag," and the like. It would also accuse us of being on our last legs, and never failed to ring in some impudent fling about our run-down circulation. The innate love of truth which our cat possessed could not endure such a tirade of vituperation and wholly unwarranted abuse. She would promptly repair to the alley, and, with fire flashing from her eyes, she would dare the other cat to come within reach of her strong right paw. If the challenge was not promptly accepted, she would, figuratively speaking, beard the lion in his den, by climbing their back stairs and fighting their cat right on their own doorstep. The fight being over, she would return with the proud air of one who is buoyant with thoughts of duty thoroughly performed, of purposes manfully carried out. She was the sworn enemy of mice and rats, and would uncomplainingly work overtime, or on legal holidays, to keep the office clear of them. The sound made by a mouse in trying to eat his way through a partition wall was an gnawing to her, and she would get up at any hour of the night, with the thermometer away below zero, to put a stop to it. She used to sleep in a discarded waste basket that stood in the corner of the room near my desk. During the two years I edited the paper her home was never disturbed by the office boy when he swept. He was a very mild-mannered boy, and in sweeping seldom disturbed anything to a noticeable degree. From her position she could see and hear all that went on in the office, and, having her eyes and ears open, she soon acquired a thorough knowledge of my affairs. She soon became acquainted with all of the patrons of the paper, and could at one glance tell if a visitor was friend or foe. She would closely watch the expression on my face, and if it was kindly, she would gently purr about the caller, and cuddle up to him in such a caressing manner as would make him a friend







to our institution. If, on the contrary, the visitor was a bore whose presence I wished to be rid of, a slight scowl from me would cause her to make a scratching-post of his limbs, and his long, dreary story would be broken off in the middle, and his call speedily terminated. It was remarkable with what unerring accuracy she could identify a spring poet. Even before he had reached the apartment, she would exhibit great uneasiness, and a wild, unnatural look would overspread her usually pleasant countenance. But the moment the poet entered the door and began unrolling his manuscript she became possessed of a tearing fit. With unearthly yowls she would dash about the office, run up the poet's back, and so demean herself as to make stout men tremble with fear.



The simple statement, "a mad cat," was quite enough to hurry a poet out of sight and hearing. That cat used to watch me out of the corner of her eyes and drink in every word I spoke. And she knew when I spoke the truth, too. Whenever any of my patrons asked me how much of a circulation my paper had, I never would answer until I put her out and shut the door. She learned to tell a politician at sight, and when an office-seeker would call on me — a man whom I would support only because I felt it was my conscientious duty to do so — she got so she would voluntarily leave the room until the transaction had been completed and the amount agreed upon had been paid over to me. Then she would return, softly singing, "He Never Came Back," or something else equally as innocent. I began to think that cat knew almost everything, and if the public could have understood her as I did, I would not have been afraid to have left my paper in her charge while I went on my annual vacation trip. One morning she invited my attention to the fact that there were three little brindled kittens in the basket with her. Then I felt even more kindly toward her than ever, but

about the time the kittens were old enough to do for themselves something happened that changed the whole course of my life. The cat that had been my friend, my companion and my counsel; the cat that had passed almost unscathed through a hundred fierce fights, and had dodged innumerable bootjacks and pieces of stove-wood; that cat finally met an ignominious death, not at all in keeping with the lofty life she had led. One evening, about the hour of going to press, she was looking about the composing room to see if the forms were about made up, when the office towel, which for ages had been standing in the corner, fell across her in such a way as to break her back. The news of her death unnerved me, for I felt that without her my efforts to make a newspaper would be in vain, so I quit the profession, and am now preparing myself to become a missionary.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. X.— BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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LESSON V.

SIGN-WORDS AND CONTRACTIONS.

109. Certain words are called Sign-words and Contractions, because briefer signs are used for them; as, ⌣ n^2, any; | d^2, had; — k^2, come; like some words are indicated in longhand by abbreviations; as, P. M., Pd., Rev.

(*a*) A sign-word is the printed form; the word-sign is the written, or engraved, form.

(*b*) A word-sign, or a contraction, is *an incomplete representation* of the word from which it is derived.

(*c*) *Common Words* are expressed by sign-words and contractions because they often occur.

(*d*) *Forming* the word-sign, or contraction, we use some prominent and suggestive feature, or features, of a word; as, | t^2, it; | d^1, do; ⌒ $ă^2$, an or and; ⌒ $ā^1$, a; ⌒ ray^2-f, refer or referred; ⌒ n-j^2, knowledge.

110. *Difference Between a Word-sign and a Contraction.*—(*a*) A word-sign contains only one stroke, with or without a circle, loop, or hook; as, ⌒ $ē^1$, he; ⌒ iss-b^2, subject; ⌒ tel^2, till or tell.

(*b*) A contraction contains more than one stroke, with or without a circle, loop, or hook; as, ⌒ p^1-k, peculiar or peculiarity; ⌒ ray^2-efs, refers or reference.

(*c*) A word-sign may be a vowel or a consonant; a contraction may be vowels, or consonants, or a combination of vowels and consonants.

111. *Derivatives.*—(*a*) A sound, or sounds, prefixed, or affixed, to a word to make a derivative is called a formative sound, or a *formative*.

(*b*) *Derivative Joined.*— Creating a derivative from a word-sign, or a contraction, usually join to it the formative sound by some expressive sign if the first, or the last, sound of the primitive is shown in its word-sign, or contraction; as, ⌒ n^2-k, uncommon, from the consonant of un and — k^2, the word-sign for common; ⌒ k-lay^2, commonly, from — k^2, common, and ⌒ lay, the sign of the affix *ly*; ⌒ $ī^1$-d, eyed; ⌒ $ī^1$-t, hight; ⌒ $ī^1$-r, or ⌒ $ī^1$-ur, higher.

(*c*) *Derivative Disjoined.*—Creating a derivative from a word-sign, or a contraction, usually disjoin it from

the formative sound if the first, or the last, sound of the primitive is not shown in its word-sign, or contraction; as, b²†r, objector, from b², object, and r disjoined, but close together. (*Objector* may also be written b²-ŭr. See §38, *f*.)

112. *Dagger.*—We shall use the dagger (†) to indicate that the signs are not joined, yet close to each other. (See b²†r in § 111, *c*.)

113. *Dotted Line.*—A dotted line stands for the line of writing, and indicates the positions of the word-signs and contractions, the same as it indicates positions of words in the Reporting Style. (See § 63 to 84 and the chapters on the Reporting Style.)

(*a*) A second position word is written, or printed, without the dotted line; as, j²-n, Jennie.

(*b*) The small figures, called "superiors," indicate the position of the sign by which they are placed; as, t², time, first position, or above the line; p², up, second position, or on the line; j³, joy, third position, or through the line; n³, now, third position, or just below the line.

114. *Hyphens and Double Terminations, or Both.*—(*a*) A sign-word, or contraction, printed with a hyphen, is meant to have the same phonograph for each form; as, r²-gay, irregular-ity, irregular or irregularity.

(*b*) A sign-word, or contraction, printed with a double termination, is meant to have the same phonograph for each form; as, ish², shal$^{l}_{t}$, shall or shalt.

(*c*) A sign-word, or a contraction, printed with a hyphen and double terminations, is meant to have the same phonograph for all its forms; as, imp^{t}, improve-$^{d}_{ment}$, improve, improved, or improvement.

115. *Brackets* inclosing sign-words and contractions signify that words so inclosed are not exactly sign-words nor contractions; but that their signs are given to prevent acquiring improper forms.

116. *Parenthesis* is used to denote a vowel, or diphthong, sign disjoined from the consonant, or consonants, of the word; as, lay²(ŏ)-lay, Lollie.

117. *To avoid confusion* word-signs and contractions are sometimes written out of their natural position:

(*a*) Because that natural position is occupied by one or more other words.

(*b*) Because it is most convenient to write upon the line of writing.

(*c*) Because a word might be mistaken for another word having a similar consonant outline, and whose accented vowel (usually governing position) would bring it in the same position.

118. *Past Tense, or Perfect Participle.*—(*a*) A verb's past tense, or perfect participle, can generally be safely indicated by the primitive form of that verb, for the context usually shows which form of the verb is used; as, ī^{t} lay² b², I will object; m-ray^{t} b², Mary objected.

(*b*) If deemed necessary, the past tense will be fully shown by adding to the verb's primitive form a d for *ed*, joining or disjoining this d; as, lay²(ī)-lay lay²†d² t², Lily willed it; or by using the halving principle, explained later.

(*c*) The perfect participle will be fully shown by using ing; as, ī^{t} m² gay^{t}-ing, I am going.

(To be continued.)

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. I.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

THIS is not a manual of typographical make-ready. Some portions of the work are merely a comparison between the ordinary methods and those created or modified by myself.

A study of this nature cannot be understood except by persons very well conversant with the details of impressions *en relief*. Printers themselves can take but little interest in this, if I am to judge from the slight influence upon the customs of our offices which twenty-five years of my collaboration on the journal *l'Imprimerie* have had.

As numerous are the imitations of my fanciful compositions, of which nothing has been published, just as scarce are the partisans of my systems of make-ready so often described. This difference of action and the difficulty I experience in having my methods practiced by my pressmen and my conductors, probably signifies that they do not possess the advantages which I attribute to them. Whatever may be the cause of the poor success of my ideas, I publish this résumé in order to no longer lose my time in repetition of the same formulæ to inquirers both by letter and personally.

The only object of this work, therefore, is to be useful to its author.

GENERALITIES.

The same characters and the same cuts will give very good, indifferent or really bad impressions, according to whether the printing is done in one office or another, or simply by different workmen. These contrary effects result mainly from the fact that the greater part of the make-ready needs less physical force than intelligence. This reasoning has so much more influence on this work because it has two opposing purposes: (1) To regulate the height of characters, correct inequality of cylinders, platens, beds, and above all, paper, silk, parchment, linen or blanket; (2) To give to each letter, to each part of an engraving a different amount of impression, proportionate to the surface to be printed, so that the underlaying, indispensable to large characters and engravings, does not injure the delicate lines and light letters.

With material always more or less deformed by usage, the make-ready should furnish to the different type the proper amount of underlaying which each needs to produce a good impression. The regularity of the filling, that of the impression, necessitates a rational regularity of the pressure.

Apparently contradictory, these two reasons for the existence of the make-ready manifest themselves in the

same manner by the insufficiency or excess of the underlaying, particularly visible on the back of proof. Everything that contributes to regulate the impression constitutes the make-ready. Usually this name is only given to the sheet containing the cutting and overlaying; what precedes this is called getting ready for press. This division is correct where each detail of the two parts is executed according to custom, without any attention being paid to what has been done or what is to follow.

The means employed to equalize the pressure differ in each country, in each office of the same city and even in companions working together; two workmen working on the same make-ready, each on his half of the form, will produce pages little resembling each other. What appears to be general is an excess of cutting, of injurious over or under laying, and an absolute absence of method in all details.

PREPARATORY WORK.

The forms are found in the condition in which the compositor has delivered them. They are unlocked, planed, locked up again and replaned, and the register is made at the side first. This manner of proceeding requires but little time at first, but causes much delay later on at the register and during the run.

The material of a form should be verified and rectified before the make-ready, to give it a firm footing and make everything inside the chase one solid block without the slightest chance for play-room of any portion of it. This work would require a great deal of time if done on the bed of the press, but can be accomplished much quicker and easier on a common imposing stone. I have found this method more advantageous during my years at the machines, always using the time of rolling to prepare the forms. I verified the margins; I searched again by a special planing for any possible springing of the form, so that I might remove the cause. I squared the interior of the chases, at the same time aligning the headlines of the pages. I repeatedly washed and cleansed parts of the form which had become clogged and dirty, by successive proof-taking, a process impracticable on the press, where the potass and essences descend to the bed only to rise at each jar, and prevent the ink from taking on the wet letter. With the exception of this last precaution, the others need description in order to be understood.

VERIFICATION OF MARGINS.

Pressmen are rarely authorized to make interior margins, but they may always verify if all those of each form of the same work are alike. Some imposers verify every margin. Others, by far the greater number, do not suppose it possible that a mistake may happen in passing the furniture of one form to another, and make no allowance for the different thickness of the bars of chases. This last cause of irregularity of margins, as frequent as its rectification is rare, augments considerably the difficulties of the register. When the bars of two chases are of unequal thickness, the differences at the sides do not always appear to be caused by that fact, thus causing long groping and delay. It is very useful to verify the bars and other margins; nothing is more simple than to conform to a precedent; all that is necessary is a proof of the first form, fold it double, place it upon the form in hand and make the comparison.

In case a proof cannot be had, the regularity of the furniture of one side, at least, can be easily ascertained by folding a sheet into as many strips as there are series of two pages: four for a 32 page, three for an 18 page, two each for a 12 and an 8 page. These strips, superimposed level with one of the exterior sides of the text, should cover two pages, and touch the third, one or two picas being left for false margins. This same trial should be continued on the other series, from the edge of the third page to that of the fifth, etc.; for an 18 page from the exterior reverse of the form to the fourth page.

If this summary verification indicates no errors, we are certain that the bars and margins at the side are correct. The regularity of these margins justifies the presumption that the head and foot of the pages are also correct. To have positive certainty, the margin should be cast up in such manner that two parts go to the head and inner margin and three parts to the foot and exterior margin. This calculation, although extremely simple, being little familiar to pressmen, they may, if they prefer, confine themselves to the verification of the sides; that alone often prevents great loss of time.

REGISTER.

The forms having been put on the press, the register is usually made in the most rapid manner by throwing the low pages back, without the pressman taking time to assure himself that on the contrary it was necessary to lower pages which were too high. In this way a perfect form is often given defects which have later to be remedied. As to the square of the chases, very little attention is given to it, hence the many pages on which the lines rise and descend, and the slanting margins induce the belief that the lock-up was done crosswise. These faults, so common with the poorly constructed chases of the past, are nearly as frequent with the more modern and improved ones, which, as a rule, are often sprung by lack of care. In olden days the workmen lifted the form from the imposing stone and press and carefully placed it on the floor. Now, many workmen allow the form to fall upon the angles with such force as to necessarily strain the best chase made. The ranging of the pages and their squaring is easily obtained, in any sort of chase, with the aid of a steel "T" square, with branches narrow enough to enter into small margins. In the absence of this square one can be made by folding a sheet of paper transversely, from corner to corner, then withdrawing it toward you very exactly to the fourth or third of its length. The margins having been properly squared, ranged and made to correspond in the two forms, nothing remains

to be done to have a perfect register on the machine. It is a matter of economy in time to unlock and relock more or less often for the purpose of ascertaining if there is any danger of the form springing.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

FACTS ON ADVERTISING.

BY FRED W. GOUDY.

ADVERTISING is a form of ambition, and ambition is the stepping-stone to success. Advancement is the order of the day, and no department of trade has increased so rapidly in importance as the one department common to all branches of trade — publicity for the dealer and his merchandise. Addison speaks of advertisements in his day being "printed with little cuts and figures," showing that advertising is not a modern idea, indeed we have knowledge of advertisements as far back as April, 1647, though the date of the earliest English newspaper advertisement is not recorded. At that time books were the only articles announced, and an advertisement of tea in September, 1658, was probably the first innovation upon the custom. Not until the beginning of the nineteenth century was there any system of arrangement and classification adopted, and since then the practice and science of advertising has rapidly increased in importance until modern advertising occupies a position second to none.

Newspaper advertising holds the public favor and probably furnishes the most economical method of announcement to the greatest number; there are other methods, all good when adapted to the subject dealt with, and properly used.

The announcement of a man's name, address and business is not enough in this day, there are too many competitors in the same lines; some argument why the reader should go to one rather than to another for the same thing is absolutely necessary, and the argument must be put in an attractive form; it must be concise, readable, brief as can be and every line a fresh thought.

Large amounts are expended for space in which to print the advertisement, but it is not thought worth while paying for preparation of the matter to occupy the expensive space. The advertiser usually thinks too much of the large circulation he is reaching and too little of the proper presentation of his merchandise. To so advertise as to get buyers from the lesser number of readers is much better than to have many readers. If the attractive advertisement does not present something effectively it is not the good one. The local merchant in the smaller towns usually does the least effective work in the way of advertising.

With the increased prominence of advertising there has come a new business, that of writing advertisements for others, for anyone, for any business. The advertisement writer has on his hands a delicate piece of work; "he may be" (to quote from a letter from Mr. Powers to the writer) "a great benefit to the advertiser or he may lead him into wasting his money; he may also disgrace him and so do harm to his credit and general standing." With ability to write a readable advertisement he must possess sound judgment, and above all the ability to present the points in a forcible manner. He should be original, if possible. The application of an idea through a new train of associations is often original though the idea has been uttered a hundred times; we may use the same types over and over again but never the same stereotypes. A man's ideas are his tools, and shall the carpenter hang up his hammer after he has driven the first nail with it?

The advertisement writer is in a position to write better than the merchant because the merchant is inclined to continually look at his wares from the same point of view; the writer is impartial and can therefore suggest the points which attract him,— he standing in the stead of the possible buyer, for the time. The business man with his knowledge of his goods and the writer with his ability to present the good points forcibly should form a combination whose results will attract business-bringing attention.

The progressive business man of today is being educated upon the subject of typographical display, to know what he wants in the way of effective appearance. He has critical notions about taste not possessed a few years ago. This is due in the main to the increased attention given to such journals as THE INLAND PRINTER. The practice of reading such models of excellence is one which cannot be too highly commended. Anything that will help a man in his business should be a point of vital interest to him. The successful lawyer studies his Reporter, the physician his Review; the advertiser should study the publication in which material to educate and develop his taste in the preparation of advertisements, such as named above, are invaluable.

A word about advertisements. There is no secret method of compounding them, known but to the few — it is not an arduous task to prepare them; when one fails it is usually because too much has been attempted. Don't try to tell it all; one fact read and digested is better than several that make but little impression. "Writing or printing is like shooting at a mark with a rifle, you may reach the reader's mind or miss it; but talking is like playing at a mark with the pipe of a fire engine — you can't help hitting it," therefore, write your advertisements as you might talk. Talk to please customers, anticipate their objections and speak of your wares as though face to face instead of through printers' ink. Be truthful, though "the livery of truth is often stolen for doubtful advertising." The greatest virtue in advertising is propriety; there is not the amount there should be.

WOOD letters which have had indentations made in their faces may be restored to their original shape by applying water to the injured part and placing a hot flatiron over it. Several applications may be needed should the depression be very deep.—*American Bookmaker.*

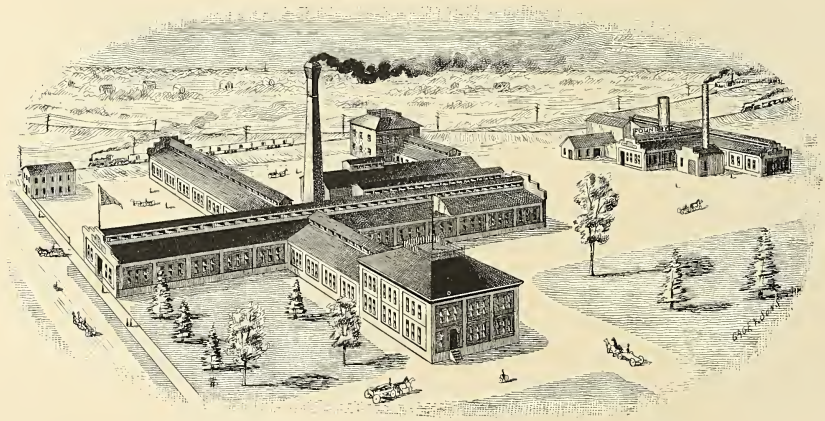
FACTORY OF THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.

The accompanying illustration shows to good advantage the factory, office and foundry of the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, manufacturers of the Cox Duplex Printing Press and Folding Machine, and other improved printers' machinery, whose presses are now coming into such prominence, owing to the fact that they exactly fill the wants of newspapers desiring to print from a flat bed without the expense of stereotyping, and requiring a speed of from 3,000 to 4,000 completed papers per hour to get out their editions from forms of this kind. The facts narrated in the description following were obtained by a representative of THE INLAND PRINTER, whose pleasure it was to personally inspect the plant shown in the cut on this page a short time since.

As will be seen by reference to the engraving, the factory is constructed in the form of a cross, this shape having been adopted as best calculated to give adequate light, and at the same time be best suited to the construction of the presses, from the receiving of the raw materials at the works to the shipping of the completed product, giving during the entire process of construction a most admirable arrangement for the speedy and perfect building of the various machines made by the company. The erecting and testing room runs from one end of the building to the other, and has space for twenty presses to be tried at one time. Every machine is carefully tested before being shipped. Running at right angles to this room, and crossing it, is the general machine shop, containing every machine and appliance for turning out the various parts of the machines, such as lathes, planes, drills, etc. The tools used in the manufacture are of the latest and best patterns, and made especially for the work intended. At the central point of the two rooms just spoken of is located the toolroom and superintendent's office, convenient for the distribution of tools and drawings and the proper inspection of the many details of the work of the company. The upper part of the two-story portion of the works is occupied as the office, and the rear portion as the pattern room.

Aside from the two main rooms above mentioned, the pattern-makers' department, the drafting and designing room and the blacksmith shop deserve special mention. The boiler room is fitted up with two of the best boilers made, the fuel being crude oil, with the engine room, containing a powerful engine, immediately adjoining. The building is heated throughout by steam, and every convenience furnished for the economic conduct of the business. In a separate structure somewhat detached from the main building is the foundry, in which are cast the heavy iron portions of the presses, and which is without question the largest and best in the state. When it is known that the two beds required for every press weigh over 1,600 pounds each the importance of this branch of the work will be realized. The entire plant is centrally located in the city, convenient to the three railroads entering Battle Creek — the Michigan Central, the Grand Trunk and the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, the depots of the latter two roads immediately adjoining the factory grounds.

Of the various presses manufactured by this firm but brief mention can be made in this notice of the works. Their roll-feed, flat-bed perfecting press, printing either four, six or eight pages, both sides, at a speed of from 3,500 to 4,000 complete folded papers per hour, a cut of which is shown on another page, is perhaps the most important. Besides this they make a duplex press for newspaper and pamphlet work, for curved stereotypes, when this style is preferred. They also turn out a wrapping-paper press, printing from the roll, on curved plates, to cut the paper or to rewind, as desired. This machine prints from 10,000 to 40,000 sheets per hour. Another press is their stop cylinder, a four-roller, front-delivery machine, of low price and containing many advantages over the ordinary presses of this pattern. Their stop-cylinder, front-delivery country press is also a style which is built to meet the wants of offices needing a good machine at a reasonable price. It has many good points. Last but not least is the pony duplex, printing from a flat bed from the web at a speed of from 4,000 to 5,000 impressions per hour. All of the presses named are fully described in circulars and catalogues of the company, which will be gladly furnished to any desiring them, upon request.



NEW WORKS OF THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

From the description given our readers will be enabled to at least gain a general outline of the importance and value of the plant of the Duplex Company. A visit to the works will well repay the time taken to inspect the same. We advise all to do this when in Battle Creek, and assure them of the utmost courtesy at the hands of all connected with the company.

ARTISTS and manufacturers in Denmark are making great preparations for the World's Fair. United States Minister Thayer, who has just returned from Copenhagen, told Director-General Davis that Danish exhibitors would eclipse their efforts at any previous exposition. "And that means a great deal," he added, "for the artists of Denmark have made a number of very fine exhibits."

Original copyrighted by Radtke, Lauckner & Co., New York.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Specimen of photo-engraving by half-tone process, by the F. A. Ringler Company, 21 and 23 Barclay street and 26 and 28 Park Place, New York. (See the other side of this sheet.)

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION

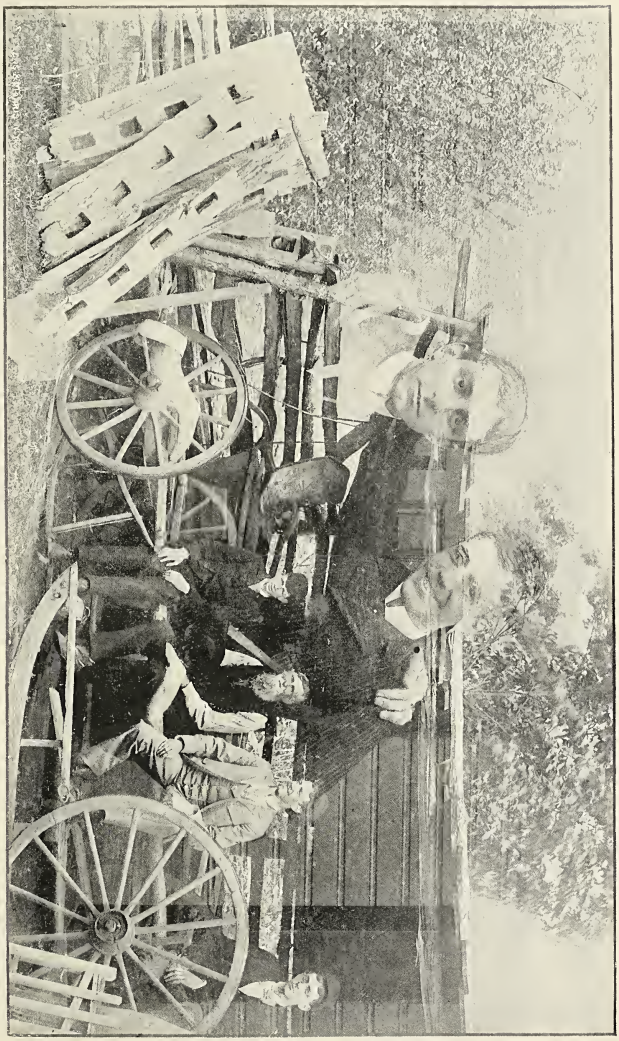
TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11 x 14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price $2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

F. A. RINGLER CO.,

Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes.

21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET,
26 & 28 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.

(See Plate on other side.)



TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by Stevens & Morris, 20 College Place, New York.

The Devil Himself

(Humble though he be) in any printing office where

THE INLAND PRINTER

Has found a resting place, can testify to the benefits he has obtained from its perusal.

EVERY person who is in the remotest way connected with the typographic art IN ANY BRANCH, if he is a wise man, sees the advantage of having this journal AS A TRUSTY FRIEND, and forthwith

SUBSCRIBES

And obtains information which he could not otherwise acquire, and he has always a beautiful magazine to show his friends, REPLETE WITH CHOICE ENGRAVINGS and specimens of Art charming to the eye.

PEOPLE who have subscribed

TO OUR PAPER

Write us daily, testifying to the improvement made in their business by applying some of our methods. They all regret they didn't subscribe before, and now

CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT.

* * * * * * * *

Special Rates in clubs of six or more, in one office. Write for information. Address all communications to

$2 a year
Single Copies
20 Cents

OUR CIRCULAR
ON IMPOSITION GIVES
FIFTY DIAGRAMS.
IT ONLY
COSTS TEN CENTS.
YOU SHOULD HAVE IT.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
CHICAGO.

INTO WHICH CLASS.

The old Greek, Epictetus, said that for every man the world was divided into two parts—the things which concern him and the things which do not concern him.

Into which class will you put the advertisements of the Cottrell Press. Do they concern you?

Let us answer that question by asking one more. Does business success concern you? Does increasing trade concern you? Do profits concern you?

The Cottrell Press means all three. It means both quality and quantity—fine work and the capacity for high speed.

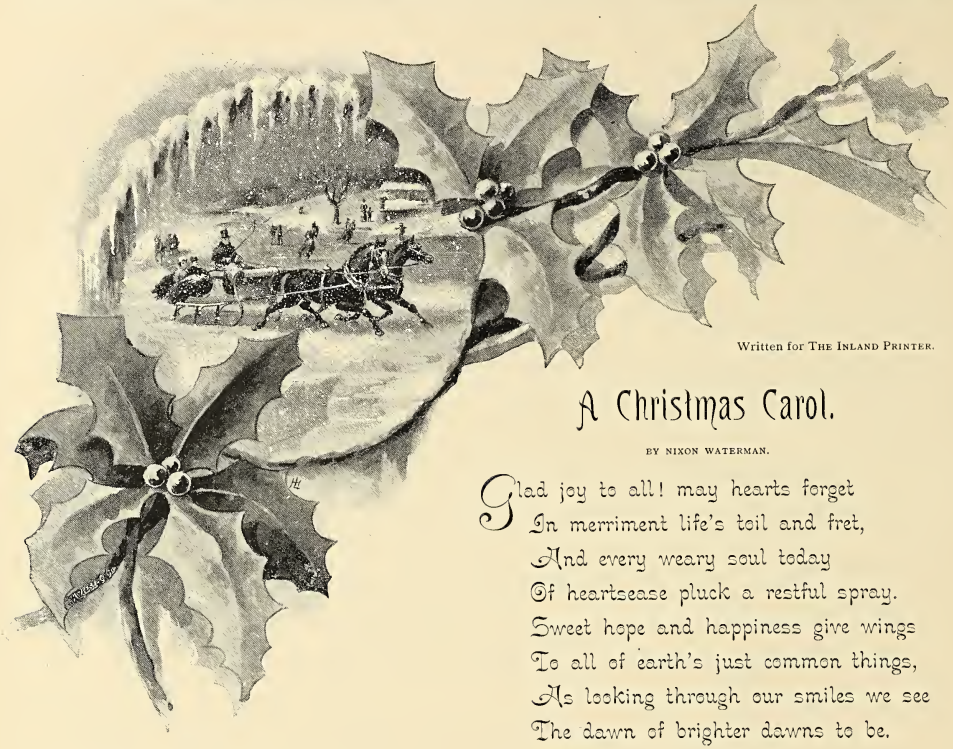
Then, too, you escape the delays, experiments and many annoyances incident to the first operation of many new presses.

There is no experimenting with a Cottrell.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

Offices, 8 Spruce Street, New York.
Manufactory, Westerly, R. I.

D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager,
319 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A Christmas Carol.

BY NIXON WATERMAN.

Glad joy to all! may hearts forget
In merriment life's toil and fret,
And every weary soul today
Of heartsease pluck a restful spray.
Sweet hope and happiness give wings
To all of earth's just common things,
As looking through our smiles we see
The dawn of brighter dawns to be.

Shut out the busy world awhile
And let the youth-renewing smile
Upon the features linger where
So deep have grown the lines of care.
Upon the tongue have such sweet words
We shall not miss the songs of birds,
And in the breast let grace abound
Whose arms shall reach the world
around.

One little star can send its light
Through all the boundless stretch of night,
A thousand hapless hearts and drear
One little word of love can cheer.
And we may graciously prolong
The echo of our Christmas song,
Until glad bells shall ring again,
"And on earth peace, good will toward
men."

the forms are supposed to be clean enough for future use without knowing that the lye was so strong as to cut into the fingers of the compositors. Of course the cheap and almost useless brush is rendered soft and like wool by the action of the lye, and failing to loosen the ink on foul forms the "devil" thinks the lye is not strong enough and proceeds to "fix it" with often disastrous results. This often results from lack of intelligent thought rather than dense ignorance.

Another glaring abuse is shown often in offices where forms are washed with benzine and a brush. Intelligent and progressive printers should give this matter serious thought. The ink is loosened, and while the benzine is liquid the ink is washed down on the shank of the letters and on the furniture; when the benzine evaporates a sediment of gummy ink remains, which after a few washings becomes an exceedingly hard and sticky mass. The letters will not justify properly in lines, and because they are off their feet the fine edges of the letters are worn rapidly away by planer and press; still the rapid work of destruction goes on because it is convenient to wash with benzine, or those owning or in charge did not have time to give such matters intelligent thought, see the wrong and get out of the rut. Benzine may be freely used in washing type with but little fear of injury to material if a cloth be used which will take up the ink as fast as cut on the type and furniture, leaving all clean. Many intelligent printers and foremen who are now in a rut will see the force of this argument.

L. F. A.

LINING OLD STYLE FIGURES.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 12, 1891.

We have carefully noted the paper, by your correspondent Mr. A. R. Whiting, "Picks at Flaws in Typefounding," in the current number of THE INLAND PRINTER. He certainly has set forth some very correct ideas about the unsightly old style figures, a thing which we ourselves have for some time past been trying to remedy. Under another cover we send you some of our old style lining figures, 12-point type, which we would be pleased to have you examine, and wherein you will note that the correction he speaks of has been made.

1234567890 831 9675 27068

His ideas in regard to references, etc., are also good, as well as in regard to border bodies, and such have been our standard from the start.

As regards the nick, that, of course, depends upon the purchaser, whether or not he is willing to pay for extra nicking. However, when a purchaser orders a large quantity of type cast he can designate the nick he desires, as most all foundries have the same body molds with different nicks. We are always open to good suggestions, and, when found practical, are glad to carry them out.

KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDRY.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., November 10, 1891.

About three years ago Lynchburg Typographical Union, No. 116, by an almost unanimous vote, raised its scale from 25 cents to 30 cents per thousand, and weekly wages from $10 to $12 per week. This occasioned a lockout on the *Virginian*, and the ratting of the *News* and *Advance*. For these long and weary years the union has striven by every means known to unionize said offices (by entreaties, compromises, whitewashing and "crow-eating"), but every honorable means offered redounded to our disadvantage, until patience ceased to be a virtue, and having found that opening the offices to union men at the old scale did not gain any ground for it, the union, on October 30, 1891, closed said newspaper offices to union men until such time as their managers agreed to pay 30 cents per thousand and unionize their establishments—this action to take effect from date of passage.

The union does not ask aid financially, but it *does* ask that secretaries stop tourists from coming this way, as, with our limited resources, they are liable to fare badly. We now see the error we committed, two and a half years ago, in opening these offices at the old scale; but from our defeat we have learned wisdom, and we hope soon to announce the regaining of said offices, and report 116 in a flourishing condition, but we cannot do this if we are encumbered with half a dozen or more tourists all the time.

Tourists are hereby warned not to accept work in said newspaper offices, but to call on the secretary, at 1001 Main street, upon their arrival in the city, who will impart all necessary information to those who may be so unfortunate as to visit us at present, or until we are better prepared to receive them.

WILLIAM.

FROM WEST SUPERIOR.

To the Editor: WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., November 14, 1891.

Business at the head of the lakes is on the increase, and as a matter of course the printing fraternity is more hopeful. The past three months have been the dullest in the history of this thriving young city; but as the money market relaxes, things generally are assuming their former activity.

The newspaper business is well represented, there being three dailies, seven weeklies, and two monthly publications, in addition to the usual unlimited amount of advertising sheets. The job business is on the increase, three new jobbing offices having been opened in the past month.

No. 163 is flourishing, over seventy members now being enrolled. Financially, the union will soon be on its feet again, though it has had some hard pulling.

Frank P. Hallock, the pioneer printer, has again opened up after six months, free from care. He has one of the finest outfits in the two cities and is doing well.

The *Leader* has moved into its new five-story building, and is fairly settled in its commodious quarters. The building is well arranged and is a model newspaper building.

The *Call* is putting up a very handsome two-story brick building, which will be ready for occupancy within a month.

The *Inland Ocean* will make its initial number next Sunday. It will be a six-column, twelve-page sheet, and will be published weekly. George C. Scott will be the manager.

Frank R. Atwood has sold a half interest in his job printing plant to Frank R. Chase, of Osage, Iowa, who will remove his plant here.

Joseph Klein has returned from the coast. He has accepted the position of foreman for the Hallock Printing Company.

A new weekly, the *Industrial News*, will be started soon. It will be a labor organ.

SHIFF.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 12, 1891.

The printing trade still continues to be very dull, though the approaching holidays are brightening things up a little.

There now seems to be no doubt whatever that there will be trouble between the San Francisco Typographical Union and the employing printers in the near future. The new scale of prices adopted in September was objected to by the typothetæ, and conference committees were appointed from each organization to endeavor to come to some arrangement satisfactory to both parties. Nothing seems to have been accomplished, and the committee of the typographical union referred the matter back to the union. Adjourned meetings were held during the past week for the purpose of allowing those who desired to vote on the scale of prices. The result of this vote is not stated by the union, which has received a telegram from W. B. Prescott, the president of the International Typographical Union, upholding President Rogers of the local organization in his decision of October 25, to the effect that "to change the scale of prices requires a three-fourths majority of members present at meeting who have been in good standing in said union for six months." This telegram was in response to one sent on by President Rogers, asking whether it required a three-fourths vote of the *entire* membership of the union or a three-fourths vote of members present at meeting. As

CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Q AND U CAST ON ONE BODY.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., November 14, 1891.

I agree with "Inquirer," in the November issue, in regard to the "q" and "u" being cast on one body to advantage, as the "u" always follows the "q" and could be kept in the present "q" box, but I don't see how he could do with one less box, as the "u" is very often used without the "q," and therefore the "u" box is a necessity. P. W. J.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., November 14, 1891.

I understand that Pressman's Union, No. 38, at their next meeting, will have to meet the question of a separation or transfer to the International Printing Pressmen's Union. It has been agitated for over a year, but no direct action taken. It is not believed possible that the charter will be surrendered, as there will be enough members remain to hold it; but it will be a severe struggle for the union, with the probability that a separate union will be formed with a charter from the International Printing Pressmen's Union. If this should result it will be unfortunate for the Baltimore pressmen, for interest will be decreased in both unions, as neither one will be strong enough to be of much power in case of trouble. The present union, No. 38, is, I think, about three years old, and from the beginning has had a steady, prosperous life, and now, in its membership, it embraces almost all the competent pressmen of Baltimore; but if a rival union is formed it will be years before either of the unions will have the influence that No. 38 now holds. F. X.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 12, 1891.

It is the prevailing opinion that a trade union properly conducted is as of much benefit to the employer as the employé, as none but competent workmen are admitted thereto. Yet in the light of this fact, one of the largest, if not the largest, typefoundries in the country, located in this city, has positively refused to allow any of their employés in the electrotype department to join us, and have issued orders to that effect, notwithstanding the fact that their compositors are members of Typographical Union No. 2, and the men have not had the moral courage to assert their rights.

I would like some electrotyper to inform me through your paper of what use the International Union is to subordinate unions of our trade. At the annual meeting of the International Union nearly all, if not all, the business transacted is in the interest of the compositor. I believe if we were a separate body and held our own convention, we could legislate to our interest better than any body composed of representatives of several trades.

C. W. B.

PRINTING POSTAL CARDS IN "GANGS."

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 14, 1891.

Some time ago, I saw in THE INLAND PRINTER a suggestion from a correspondent that it would be a great convenience to have postal cards furnished in "gangs," so as to facilitate presswork by printing more than one at an impression. This can be, and is often done. It is true that, at the postoffice, postal cards can be purchased only when cut single; but as they are printed by the contractor in sheets of fifty to a sheet, these sheets can be had on application to the postal authorities through any local postmaster, provided a case of them is taken. Having the sheets, they can be cut into gangs of any desired number, according to the quantity called for by the customer, or according to the capacity of the press upon which they are to be printed.

I happened, some months since, to be in a certain card and paper warehouse in this city just as a case of these postal card sheets was being opened. They were going to cut these sheets into gangs for the printer, who had the job of printing 100,000 of them, and yet his office was of such a modest nature that he had no cutter with which to cut them himself.

No doubt thousands of printers know that postal cards can be had in the original sheets; but the suggestion from the correspondent alluded to above, and the fact of THE INLAND PRINTER printing it, indicates that there are probably many other thousands who do not know it. E. M. D.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 14, 1891.

The outlook of business is not so good as it should be. Nevertheless the indications of activity are hopeful. In regard to the newspapers the *Newsman* gives, as a close estimate of earnings coming from officials connected with the journals concerned, the following, as for the year ending July 1, 1891: namely, New York *Herald*, $850,000; *World*, $800,000; *Tribune*, $430,000; *Sun*, $400,000; *Times*, $275,000; *Journal*, $150,000; *Press*, $110,000. It says the two new papers, *Advertiser* and *Recorder*, will probably be on a paying basis by December next, especially the latter.

Non-union papers seem occasionally to pay in this state. The *Eagle*, of Brooklyn, is admitted by the *Journalist* to be a very influential paper of fifty years standing, being about to move into splendid new premises. The union has been trying to capsize it for a prolonged period, by organizing persons to incite news agents and others not to buy it. Now, honestly, and as a unionist at heart, I ask, Is this procedure wise and dignfied? I need not ask, Has it done any good in this case? It has not. Is it *legal* to incite measures calculated (by intention) to rob an industry of its standing and profits? I think not; certainly not in some parts of the world. Has the union tried pure moral suasion and argument with the *Eagle?* Is it the heads of the union, or merely some addle-headed zealots of the union, who incite to the boycotting of ratting papers? It looks to be a very primitive, illiberal method of enlightening an opponent.

The proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, as an evidence of progress in a newly acquired paper, has invested in a Hoe machine that will turn off about 48,000 copies per hour. The same gentleman (Colonel Cockerill), as also Mr. George W. Turner, both of whom formerly ran the New York *World* in the literary and business departments respectively, are said to have been lately offered their positions back on that paper, but refused. If so, the offer shows Mr. Pulitzer in a favorable light; for to acknowledge a former mistake in policy is a proof of deep wisdom.

LEONIDAS.

PROPER CLEANSING OF TYPE.

To the Editor: WOOLLEY, Wash., November 10, 1891.

Such a variety of subjects are treated in the different typographic journals of the country that it sometimes seems as if new ones must be fewer, and yet in the next issue they bob up with a persistency that is refreshing. In your excellent journal the subjects intelligently handled by correspondents and editors is growing to be legion. Still, to one who moves from place to place continually, come peculiar experiences which are sure to be of interest to many readers.

Much has been written in various journals concerning the cleaning of type, and yet there are printers who never give the matter a thought other than permission to the "devil" to get a can of concentrated lye, and providing a cheap wooden bristle or tampico brush, and with this combination and the addition of a little water

the new scale of prices is very objectionable to the employing printers, especially the clause in reference to measuring type below the standard, and as many of these claim they cannot run their business unless at a loss according to the changes, there is a hard and bitter fight in prospect. The ironmolders' strike was inaugurated about twenty months ago under very similar circumstances, and during a dull condition of trade. The proprietors were very firm and fought hard, winning their fight a few days since by the unconditional surrender of the union; but San Francisco's business interests were much affected by the large amount of work having been sent East. The strikers' places have all been filled by new men, so that there is now no employment or vacant places for the union men who wish to return to work. This is no discussion of the merits of the case in point, but it cannot but be admitted that a similar struggle between the typographical union and the employing printers will likewise be a detriment to the business interests of San Francisco, and drive an immense amount of work away from this field. E. P.

PUNCTUATION AND PARENTHESES.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 11, 1891.

The discussion of the relationship which marks of punctuation and parentheses bear to each other which has been going on in THE INLAND PRINTER it seems to me could be readily settled by noting the fact that the parenthetical matter always refers to what has gone before, and if any mark of punctuation is required by the sense of the reading it belongs after the last parenthesis. This is a simple and readily remembered rule, based on common sense, and no compositor need ever doubt where to place his marks if he bears it in mind.

While on the subject of punctuation I would like to put in a plea for the use of the comma before "and" when it connects the last two of a series of words. The best authorities agree on using it, and long observation has convinced me that cases very frequently arise which leave the meaning in doubt if the comma is omitted.

Those who omit the comma do so on the theory that the point is used because the "and" is omitted between all but the last two, and since "and" here appears the comma is dropped; but the fact is that the comma here serves a double purpose, marking a separation between each single individual or article as well as showing the omission of "and," and if it be omitted between the last two of the series it implies that there is a connection between these last two not existing between the others.

My remarks were called forth by noticing that H. G. Bishop, in printing a quotation from his book regarding punctuation where parentheses are used, omits this mark; and further examination shows that THE INLAND PRINTER does not consider it necessary.

I will admit that in nine cases out of ten no confusion would arise, but any one who will notice the bearing of this point on the sense of the matter in their general reading will, I think, admit that it is best to make use of it.

The New York *Sun*, which I consider a most excellent authority in all that goes to make up a perfect newspaper, and which has set the tune for the best journalistic effort for, lo, these many moons, uses the point before "and," and so do most of the carefully conducted journals of the country. T. B. M.

A NEW ZEALAND LIBEL SUIT.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., October 9, 1891.

October 6, a writ was served upon Mr. E. Thornton (president) and J. W. Hendricks (secretary) of the Wellington Typographical Society, at the instance of Mr. J. S. Evison, editor of the *Catholic Times*, who claims £600 damages for libel. This is the result of agitation which has been going on for some time against the *Times*, which is run on the cheap labor style, employing only boys, and the office also holds aloof from the Master Printers' Association, cutting down prices considerably. Several interviews have been held, but with no effect, and finally the board selected a committee to interview Archbishop Redwood, who is the proprietor, feeling that as the archbishop had recently read the pope's encyclical letter on labor to his congregation he would be prepared to act up to his pontiff's directions. But the archbishop would not grant them an interview, telling the committee by letter that he did not want to have anything to do with them. The president and secretary, at the dictum of the board of management, then drew up a letter, which the board adopted, and it was sent to the archbishop. In this letter attention was drawn to the fact that Mr. Evison occupied the strange position of being a religious editor when during his past career, under the name of "Ivo," he had conducted a freethought crusade, and had been the editor of a freethought journal; also charging him of sweating, in that the archbishop allowed him a certain sum to run the *Times*, an inadequate amount, and by running in a very cheap way he was able to pocket a liberal sum out of the scant allowance. The letter stated that if the archbishop did not grant an interview an appeal would be made to the public by publishing the whole of the correspondence. The reply to this letter came from a lawyer, in which he stated on behalf of the archbishop that the society could do as it pleased, but warned the latter that the letter just received was grossly libellous. The board took a lawyer's opinion upon the letter, and he told them that it was a very damaging epistle, whereupon it was decided to drop the agitation. A feeling of security was pervading the principals, when they were rudely disturbed by the writ. The archbishop has played the society a trick. He has published the libel by handing the letter to Mr. Evison. The board has retained Mr. Gellicoe for their defense, while Mr. Evison is favored with the archbishop's firm, Messrs. Campbell & Gray. A special meeting of the society is to be held on Saturday night to consider the matter. T. L. M.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., November 14, 1891.

There has been for some time a great deal of feeling among members of Typographical Union No. 13 against the correspondent of a printers' weekly journal published in New York. This feeling has extended to the journal itself, which has been quietly "let alone" by Boston printers. The source of this feeling is found in the publication of secrets of the local union, and in personal attacks on the president, Augustine McCraith, and other active members. It culminated at the last meeting of the union in the attention of the members being called to the fact that the writer and publisher were violating their obligation by disclosing the secret sessions of the union. As two members of the union promised to bring charges against the writer and publisher (the latter holding an important position in the International Typographical Union), if the attacks and disclosures were not stopped, the matter was laid on the table by unanimous consent.

But the matter does not stop here. Since this action was taken, bitter personal attacks have been made on the member who made the motion of censure on the publisher. This has led to the issue of a circular by the member attacked, which makes very racy reading, and which is to be sent to every local union of the International Typographical Union in the United States. The moral of all this is: Does sensational journalism in a trade paper really pay?

Stereotypers thinking of coming to the "Hub of the Universe" had better provide themselves with a clear card. They have a very strong, compact union which has not the slightest hesitancy in tackling the largest papers if they attempt to run in too many apprentices.

As was told in the last number, an agreement has been reached with the management of the Boston *Post* whereby that paper is to come into the fold of the union once more. The union men are to go to work November 29, when the members of the P. P. F. are to seek green fields and pastures new in Providence.

The *Advertiser* and *Record* offer to advance the price of composition to 45 cents and take the "fat" for the office. The *News* has offered an advance from 40 to 42 cents, and there seems to be

a general feeling all around that better times are in store for the "comp."

On the *Journal*, which has received an hypodermic injection of progressive young blood, there promises to be one of the most satisfactory moves ever inaugurated in this ultra-conservative town. Under its new management it has come out as an eight-page paper, similar in form to the *Globe* and *Herald*. The move is to have two forces, a day force and a night force, which will do away with the anomalous sight of the "intelligent compositor" working fifteen and sixteen hours daily in newspaper offices where morning and evening editions are published. So while the paper will only pay 42 cents, the fact that it is a "short hour" paper will more than compensate, in the opinion of the men working there for the difference in price.

"All dance" is to be the order of the day at the union's ball next month, and for that purpose the printers are practicing slides and glides to their hearts' extent. They have formed the M Quad Social Club, and are holding weekly dances on Saturday evening. They consider it great fun, as also do the spectators.

WILLARD.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., October 7, 1891.

We are now entering upon the dull period which usually precedes the holidays, and trade is reported quiet in Auckland and Napier, Christchurch and Dunedin.

The Factory Bill became law before the house rose, and the result of the difference of opinion between the two chambers concerning the age at which females may be admitted to the printing trade (the house saying sixteen years, the council fourteen) was a compromise, both sides agreeing to fifteen years.

The Master Printers' Association of our colony have found that their affairs do not go along smoothly nor do they work together harmoniously, and they also find outside firms working against their interests. The Auckland Master Printers' association was getting in such a bad way that the other day a meeting was called by circular upon which appeared the business, "To consider the advisableness or otherwise of continuing the association." Some considerable discussion took place upon the matter, and I am pleased to state that it was decided to stick together, suffering the ills they had, rather than go back to the old cut-throat mode of business.

THE INLAND PRINTER frequently gives cases of illegitimate "cutting." *Apropos* of the evils assailing the Master Printers' Association, I take the following example from the Auckland correspondent of *Typo*:

> The Auckland Agricultural and Industrial Association paid something between £60 and £70 last year to two large job offices for catalogues and prize schedules. This year an outsider has stepped in and *given the association a bonus of £15 for allowing him to do the work*. He has signed a contract to print the schedules, catalogues and posters without charge, and has paid £15 for the right to do so. He takes the chance of recovering his outlay by sales of catalogues, and from advertisements on the cover and interleaved with the text; and thus the work, as printing, is lost to the trade. This kind of thing is carried on to a large extent, and there is no knowing where it will stop. At one or two offices promoters of sports, concerts, etc., can now get their programmes printed gratis if they allow advertisements to appear on the back.

A seat for parliament has fallen vacant during the month in Christchurch, for which the labor party has nominated Mr. Sandford, who holds cases on the Lyttleton *Times*, and who represented his Trades Council on the Labor Conference in this city last year, when we found him to be a man well fitted for any position workers held in their power to bestow. There are three nominations for the seat, of which three Mr. Sandford is conspicuously favorite. By an error of the registrar only one of the candidates was nominated at the legal time, which put the other two out, but the attorney-general is allowing the election to proceed, and a petition will be lodged after. The ballot takes place in a fortnight, when, although our compositor will undoubtedly be returned, it is not likely he will sit in the house, owing to a blunder — perhaps a printer's blunder! T. M.

FROM GLENS FALLS.

To the Editor: GLENS FALLS, N. Y., November 15, 1891.

Business remains good, with no idle hands in town. The same can be said of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward.

The much talked of *Evening Record* has made its appearance, A. C. Johnson, the editor and proprietor, is receiving many flattering comments from contemporaries on the appearance of the paper typographically as well as for its trenchant editorials and replete news columns. Among the case holders we notice Horatio Goodman, of Warrensburgh; Robert Connors, Ed. Douglas, Miss Minnie Coffin, Glens Falls, and Miss Allen, of Fort Edward.

C. H. Possons, the art publisher, will soon move his printery from Exchange street to more commodious quarters in Glen street. This house has been a success from the start, and one of the reasons for its progress is that the very latest type faces are purchased as soon as offered for sale by the founders. Another reason is that the best work (not the lowest prices) is aimed at in all his printing. For the benefit of those printers who are continually cutting prices might be related a little incident that happened in the business office of this art house. A customer came in with a job and laying it on the desk demanded the very lowest figures the work could be printed for. "If that is what you want," remarked the business manager, "you had better take the work elsewhere; but if you want to know how *good* we can do the job we are at your service." The customer placed the order without further comment.

P. H. Sullivan, for the past few years with the *Star*, will in a week or two go to New York, where he will be engaged during the winter. His genial face will be missed by the printers hereabouts, as he is remarkably popular. He will be accompanied by Ed. Cronkhite, also late of the *Star*. C. H. Starkweather, formerly local editor of the *Messenger*, has assumed the business management of the *Evening Record*. Jer. Foley, late of the *Times*, is now with the *Record*.

At the semi-annual meeting of Glens Falls Typographical Union, No. 96, the following officers were elected: President, Vincent J. Chambers; vice-president, John Chambers; recording secretary, Robert O'Connor; financial secretary, John Moynehan; treasurer, Charles McKenna; sergeant-at-arms, F. J. Lord; trustees, F. A. J. Dunwick, George P. Barnard, Charles McKenna.

Livingston Sherrill, of Sandy Hill, has taken unto himself a partner in the person of Miss Frances Littlefield. The hearty congratulations and well wishes of No. 96 are extended. J. C.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 16, 1891.

Typographical Union No. 80, at its November meeting, adopted its new by-laws and scale of prices. No material changes were made, yet in minor matters the changes were not inconsiderable. Speaker pro tem. J. H. Platt was in the chair, and handled the business of the occasion most expeditiously. Thirteen new members were initiated — nine ladies and four gentlemen. Taken altogether, the November meeting of the union was exceptional in the amount of business transacted and good accomplished.

The price of composition on the *Journal* has been restored to the old price—40 cents. No union men, however, are employed on the paper.

The *Fraternity*, published from this city, organ of the P. P. F., recently printed a communication protesting against any disposition on the part of that organization to allow its men to work at a less rate of wages than is paid union men.

Invitations have been issued for the celebration of the china wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rhodes, at their residence in Independence, a suburban town, on the evening of November 21. Mr. Rhodes is an employer of union labor, and has been in the printing business in this city for many years. The occasion will undoubtedly be very successful.

Mr. Will Davis, of the Tiernan-Havens composing room, left last week for Nashville, Tennessee, to work for the Brandon

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Printing Company. Mr. Davis is correctly classed among the *good* printers. He possesses much more than average taste in the art of plain and fancy job composition, and his powers of execution are equally strong.

Mr. R. C. Adams, of the Tiernan-Havens composing room, recently performed an artistic job of rulework, forming the title page to a catalogue for the Mills Jewelry Company. Every printer cannot do artistic work in this line; Mr. Adams is, therefore, an exception.

The announcement is made of the wedding of Mr. Charles B. Mendorf, of the *Evening Times*, and Miss Lillie Bradbury, at the bride's home in Jacksonville, Illinois. Messrs. George Thrasher and C. F. Bradbury, also of the *Times* force, were in attendance at the wedding. L. E. H.

FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor: ALBANY, N. Y., November 20, 1891.

The new one-cent Albany morning paper, the *Sun*, has been sold, after an existence of six weeks, to Mr. John Henry Farrell, the proprietor of the Albany *Union*. Its publication has been suspended.

The *Library* is the name of a new publication here, which is devoted to matters pertaining to the use and conduct of libraries. It is printed by C. F. Williams.

It is said that *Capital Chips*, an illustrated weekly, partly printed in New York city, will hereafter be entirely printed in Albany, which shows that the publication is prosperous.

The long-talked consolidation of the *Evening Times* and the *Evening Union* has taken place and the name of the combined paper is the *Times-Union*. Mr. Theopolas C. Callicot, the former editor of the *Times*, is the new editor-in-chief of the combined paper.

The stopping of two papers here make a large number of unemployed printers. The outlook for work is not as promising as it was a month ago.

Mr. Harry C. Southwick, who died suddenly of typhoid fever in Chicago the past week, was an attaché of the government printing office at Washington. He learned the printers' trade in this city, and was a brother of George N. Southwick, editor of the *Evening Journal*. The remains were brought to Albany and interred in the Rural cemetery.

As the legislative season approaches the correspondents begin to arrive. Many are already settled here for the winter. As work at the state printing office picks up the traveling printers will be on hand also. X. Y. Z.

A TRIBUTE.

To the Editor: DES MOINES, Ia., November 18, 1891.

James A. Parks, for two years a sufferer from consumption, died at Mrs. Tracey's private hospital (Tracey Home), November 16, 1891. He was a native of Ohio and thirty-nine years of age. He had worked in Fort Wayne, Peoria, St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, and in Chicago, in the last named city finding employment on the *Times*, where he worked under cover for the late Editor Storey. For the past six years he had been a compositor on the *State Register*, this city. He was one of the foremost members of No. 118, active in all the progressive movements of that organization, and besides being for a long period father of the *Register* chapel, he held the chairmanship of the executive board, and at various times refused still greater honors proffered him at the hands of appreciative and far-seeing members of the union. His funeral occurred on November 17, and the religious ceremonies were attended by the full membership of the organization which he honored with his conspicuous services, besides a few relatives from distant towns and a number of friends not members of the craft. He leaves a daughter, Emma, at Elgin, Illinois, to mourn his decease.

"Jim" Parks was the friend of all who knew him, the good Samaritan to all unfortunates, the helper to all in trouble, the enemy of none. As these sad lines are read, many a weary traveler — south and north, east and west—will have recollections of some deed of love, some act of kindness, from the ever open hand of "Jim." No lowly tramp who ever came to him for food or shelter had cause for aught but thanks. No widow ever lacked for what this generous man could give. No friend so true as he; no brother a better one than "Jim." His was a heart as tender as any child's. No burden was too great for him to bear; the sufferings of others, even, he made his own. He was honorable to the core and "every inch a man." He was as brave as any soldier. Aye, frail and weak in frame and strength, he fought death, and though the loser in the battle, the honors are his.

"Jim" Parks adored the truly beautiful, the natural. He loved the rippling brook, the rushing river, the flower-spread valley, the mossy hillside, the green woods, the rugged fields, and he loved all childhood and its innocence. He hated the false, the untrue. He scorned the town, though its inhabitant; he spurned its man-made beauty, its fashion, its frivolity, its vanity, and its lies.

Many flowers shall bloom and many leaves shall turn ere time shall wrest from memory the greatness of his soul, the gentleness of his nature. Poor, kind "Jim!" Rest thou in peace in thy dreamless sleep under the sturdy oaks and weeping willows of quiet and beautiful Woodland; nevermore—oh, generous brother! —shall we touch thy friendly hand in love and friendship! X.

FROM TORONTO

To the Editor: TORONTO, ONT., November 21, 1891.

Business here is on the increase, and I think, from present appearance, that the approaching holiday season will be as brisk as we have been in the habit of experiencing.

Your subscribers in Canada, and especially in Toronto, are placed at a disadvantage compared with your readers in the United States on account of the finely-drawn rules of our customs department. On the arrival of your last issue every copy was forwarded to the Custom House and subscribers notified. In calling there each one was taxed in the sum of 9 cents based on a duty of twenty per cent and an *ad valorem* of 3 cents. Now, while not an annexationist in any sense of the term, I think that such petty actions as this on the part of the government will do more to drive the independent young men of the country to cry out for a change, and when it does come I hope it will be of so radical a nature that the party now in power at Ottawa will be taught a lesson they will not forget for some time. The duty is levied on the score that your journal comes under the head of a trade paper. The matter is now under the consideration of Hon. MacKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs (a practical printer by the way); but up to the present the officials have no information what his decision, if any, has been. In the meantime those of your subscribers here will have to pay or forego the pleasures of the monthly visits of THE INLAND PRINTER.

On October 25, Toronto Union lost by death one of its oldest and best known members in the person of William Kerr. "Billy" Kerr has been a member of No. 91 since the late sixties, and during all that time has been a good member and a consistent union man in all his actions. He has held cases on the *Globe*, *Liberal*, *Sun* and *Mail* and on the establishment of the *Evening News* accepted cases on that paper, which he continued to hold up to the time of his death. He leaves three young children to the tender mercies of the world, his wife having died a few years ago.

The government printing bureau at Ottawa has been reorganized, owing to the discharge of Andre Senecal, and the superannuation of Col. Brown Chamberlain, Queen's Printer, by the amalgamation of those two offices and the appointment of Mr. S. G. Dawson to the dual position. Mr. Dawson was a member of the well known firm of Dawson Brothers, of Montreal, stationers and printers. Mr. William McMahon, who under the late superintendent held the position of assistant, retains the same position but with greater powers, as the position of Queen's Printer will prevent Mr. Dawson from devoting his personal attention to the office, consequently Mr. McMahon will be virtually now head of

the establishment. From what I know of Mr. McMahon and the bureau, I believe it will be greatly in the interest of the employés and the craft generally in the capital.

At our regular meeting on November 17 we had the pleasure of a visit from President Prescott, and as he is still an active member of No. 91, it was like being at home again to see him in the hall. He came on to arrange about the demand for an increase in our scale. During his visit, I believe, everything was arranged satisfactorily, but as the question is still in the hands of the Scale Committee it is not known what the outcome will be.

After four years' service as mayor of this city, our old friend and fellow member, "Ned" Clarke has definitely decided not to be a candidate again at the coming municipal elections in January. The crop of candidates for the position is large, some six being already in the field; but it will be hard to find an equal to Mr. Clarke, for, as a friend of labor on all occasions, he was to be depended on. I suppose Ned will have to go back to the *case* in his own office, being still the proprietor of the *Sentinel*.

At the last meeting a committee was appointed to devise ways and means whereby the increased per capita to the International Typographical Union can be met without swamping our local resources or increasing our dues. At present, 50 cents per month is charged, that being divided as follows: 25 cents to the general fund, 20 cents to the sick and burial fund, and 5 cents to the sinking fund. As the per capita is now virtually 25 cents a month, including the Home, it is hard to see how business can be carried on unless something *gives*. At the same time a committee was appointed to look after the anniversary entertainment. If the committee equals the At Home of last year we will be satisfied.

The old firm of Bingham & Webber has dissolved partnership, Mr. Bingham retiring and starting for himself. He has secured premises in the *Empire* building, on Adelaide street, and fitted up his office with everything of the latest style, having two large presses and several small ones as a starter, the whole being run by electricity. He will be a strong candidate for public favor in the line of fancy printing, as his record in that line is well known for many years past. WELLINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1891.

There is a large number of printers in town awaiting developments at the government printing office, and trade is generally quiet. In a few days the night-bill force will be made out and then the anxious waiting for situations will subside. The selection of the *Record* force is yet a thing of the future, and as congress does not convene until December 7 some time will elapse before the printers are detailed to their positions. It is rumored that there are at least three hundred applicants for situations on the night-bill force and the *Record*. As 48 cents per hour will be paid on the former, and 60 cents per 1,000 on the latter, it is not at all surprising that there is such a rush for the positions. At present most every employé has returned to the government printing office from leave of absence and there are undoubtedly more people in the office now than have ever been before.

Charles H. Leeds, assistant foreman of the first division of the government printing office, has returned from an extended leave of absence much improved in health.

At last No. 101 is going to have a home of its own. A few weeks since ground was broken in a suitable location for a new hall. The ground was purchased three years ago for the sum of $8,900. The building will be of pressed brick, trimmed in stone, and when completed will be a very imposing structure. The new building is estimated to cost nearly $30,000. It is hoped that there will be no delay in the erection of this building.

Some little sensation was created at the government printing office a few days ago by the "supposed" resignation of one of the foremen. As he had been but a few days since promoted from a "maker-up" in the first division to the assistant foremanship of the jobroom, his sudden resignation was a surprise to his numerous acquaintances in the office, to whom he had expressed the greatest satisfaction regarding his promotion. However, a morning newspaper here relates an entirely different story, and states that, instead of "resigning," the gentleman had been requested by the public printer to leave the office. Mr. Ed. Clough has been appointed to fill the vacancy. EM DASH.

FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., November 17, 1891.

Since my last correspondence there have been several newspaper changes in Baltimore. Last week the *Journal of Commerce* came out under new management, with Mr. George A. Meekin as editor and manager. Mr. William F. Wheatley continues as president of the publishing company. Mr. Meekin was formerly on the staff of the *American*.

Mr. I. C. Haas has sold his interest in the *Baltimorean*, and departed for Basic City, Va., where he has invested in the *Advance*, a weekly paper of that section. Mr. Haas is a practical printer, and was one of the founders of the *Baltimorean*, which first made its appearance about twenty years ago. As something of a coincidence, it may be mentioned that the gentleman who has bought Mr. Haas' interest in the Baltimore weekly is also named Haas, while neither bear relationship one to the other. The last mentioned is engaged as cashier in the Metropolitan Bank, and devotes his spare time only to the paper.

It may be remembered that mention was made some time ago in this correspondence that an effort was being made by a number of Catholic gentlemen here to obtain possession of the *Catholic Mirror*. I learn today that this desire has just been consummated. Mr. Hermange, of the *Evening News*, and Mr. Charles Bonaparte are in the syndicate. The *Mirror*, a well known Catholic weekly, has been the property for some years past of a banker of this city, who, strange as it may seem, is of the Protestant faith. It will now become to a large extent, it is thought, the organ of Cardinal Gibbons.

Within the past few months two unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish weekly papers in this city of the pictorial class. The first to appear was a sheet called the *Gossip*. One issue was enough, it seems, for it dropped out of sight after that. *Town Talk* was the name of the other, which came out some four weeks ago. It lived long enough to register three numbers.

But we have a very bright pictorial weekly here, which entered its second volume last April. It contains twenty-eight pages, and is quite successful, both in the way of sales on the news stands and in advertising patronage. Messrs. Steuart and Gareis are the publishers, with George S. Steuart as editor. The name of the paper is *Baltimore Life*.

Col. Frederick Raine, proprietor and publisher of the *German Correspondent*, entertained the other night the mayor of the city and a number of newspaper men at the office of his paper, which he has successfully conducted for a half century. The occasion was the presentation of a set of resolutions handsomely framed, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the *Correspondent*.

Messrs. Heal & Son, book and job printers, next week will remove their office, now on Baltimore street, to Exchange place. The firm will put up in their new place perhaps the largest cylinder job press in this city. It will work a sheet 38 by 54.

There has been some talk among the leading politicians of starting a brand-new morning paper. There has been considerable hard feeling expressed against the *Sun* of late by the "bosses" of the democratic faith. The *Sun*, for a few years past, has been denouncing what it is pleased to call the "machine" in politics. Senator Gorman in a speech recently said that it was to be regretted that Baltimore could not boast of one democratic morning paper. Baltimore's leading journal, while a red-hot Cleveland advocate, is not friendly to the Gorman regimé, and it takes no pains to disguise the fact. There is room, perhaps, for a first-class daily in this section, but whether an *organ* would supply a vacuum of the kind is a disputed question.

There was quite a difference in the bids the other day for printing and binding the city code. The lowest price for printing

was 99 cents and the highest $2.10 per page. The lowest price for binding was 45 cents and the highest, 60 cents. While Isaac Friedenwald employs non-union bookbinders, his bid for binding was the lowest of any submitted. But his bid for printing was 51 cents higher than those who employ union printers. Is not this a strange anomaly, where a question of high wages is considered? Some of the bidders wanted Friedenwald's bids not considered, because his office is not in the union; but this was looked upon as unfair by the city officials in charge, and his bids were allowed to be entertained. The contract was awarded to King Brothers.

Subscriptions are being taken among Baltimore printers to aid the locked-out compositors and pressmen of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Chas. T. Thompson, of the Chicago *News*, was in Baltimore last week. His mission was to write up the effect of the Sunday law here. The *News*, I believe, is opposed to the opening of the World's fair on Sundays.

Work among the craft is picking up. FIDELITIES.

BOSTON PAPER TRADE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., November 19, 1891.

"The Exhibit of Paper at World's Columbian Exposition" was the subject that engaged every bit of the attention of the Boston Paper Trade Association at its thirty-sixth annual dinner in the Hotel Brunswick of that city. There were present representatives of most of the large mills in New England.

Also there were six gentlemen present from Chicago, well known in the paper trade of that city and surrounding territory. They were M. J. Fitch, president of the Chicago Paper Club, and J. Fred Waggoner, its secretary, and Col. H. A. Frambach, George N. Friend, George E. Bardeen and J. M. Johnston.

Among the prominent gentlemen were Gen. John W. Corcoran, president; E. Clarence Hovey, secretary, and F. W. Breed, member of the Massachusetts World's Fair Commission; Jerome Jones, president, and A. L. Delesdernier, secretary of the Boston Executive Business Association; ex-Governor Alexander H. Rice, of the Rice-Kendall; Hon. W. A. Russell, president of the American Paper Makers Association; Hon. Byron Weston, Judge Bumpus and Henry N. Sawyer.

In passing, it may be necessary to say that the Boston Executive Business Association is a central body composed of delegates from all the different business men's trade associations in the city, and in having the president and secretary of that body present, the Chicago gentlemen were virtually talking to all the business men of the city when talking to them.

Col. E. K. Haskell, the president of the club, had his hand on the helm and steered the course of the ship of speech with ease and dignity, while the efficient secretary, Mr. James B. Forsyth, demonstrated his talent by the able manner in which he looked after the welfare of guests as well as members. The menu was an artistic triumph, showing on the corner a representation of the first paper mill in America, the Joy mill, erected in Pennsylvania in 1720.

After the guests had shoved back their empty coffee-cups, Col. Haskell congratulated the association on the large numbers present, and gave a hearty Boston welcome to the visitors from the West. The banquet was held, he said, to show the interest felt in New England in the paper exhibit to be made at the World's Fair. The paper industry is now fifth in the list of American industries, having risen from the tenth place in the last ten years.

President M. J. Fitch, of the Chicago delegation, was the first speaker. He began by making some facetious comparisons between Chicago and Boston, leading up to the subject of the World's Fair. In regard to the paper exhibit Mr. Fitch said that the western dealers were desirous of making the best possible showing, and they feel confident in having the coöperation of the dealers and manufacturers of the country.

Secretary J. Fred Waggoner gave some statistics in regard to what is being done for the Fair in general, rates of freight, passenger fares, and other matters of a general nature. Then Col. H. A. Frambach, of Wisconsin, a practical paper manufacturer, explained the objects and details of the American Paper Making Exhibit Company, which is to be organized to take charge of and handle the exhibit at the Fair, which details have been given in the earlier numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Hon. William A. Russell said that an exhibition like that to be held in Chicago will lighten labor and elevate the people to a higher plane of civilization. One thought of his was that advances in the paper industry, which resulted in the cheapening of the product, never reached the consumer. Mr. Russell, who is president of the national association, went on to say, what many printers have said, that the effect of the reduction in cost never gets beyond the manufacturer. He spoke an encouraging word in conclusion to the Chicago delegates, saying that they would look over their financial plan later.

Ex-Governor Rice, who received a very hearty welcome, said he was glad the Exposition was to be held in Chicago, for if there was one place in this country which has the enterprise, zeal and "go" necessary to make such an exposition a success, it is Chicago. The people of that city should not be expected to pay the expenses of the Fair; it should be borne by all the inhabitants of the country, for the Exposition will be national and not local. As far as a paper exhibit is concerned, the ex-governor said that America could beat the world.

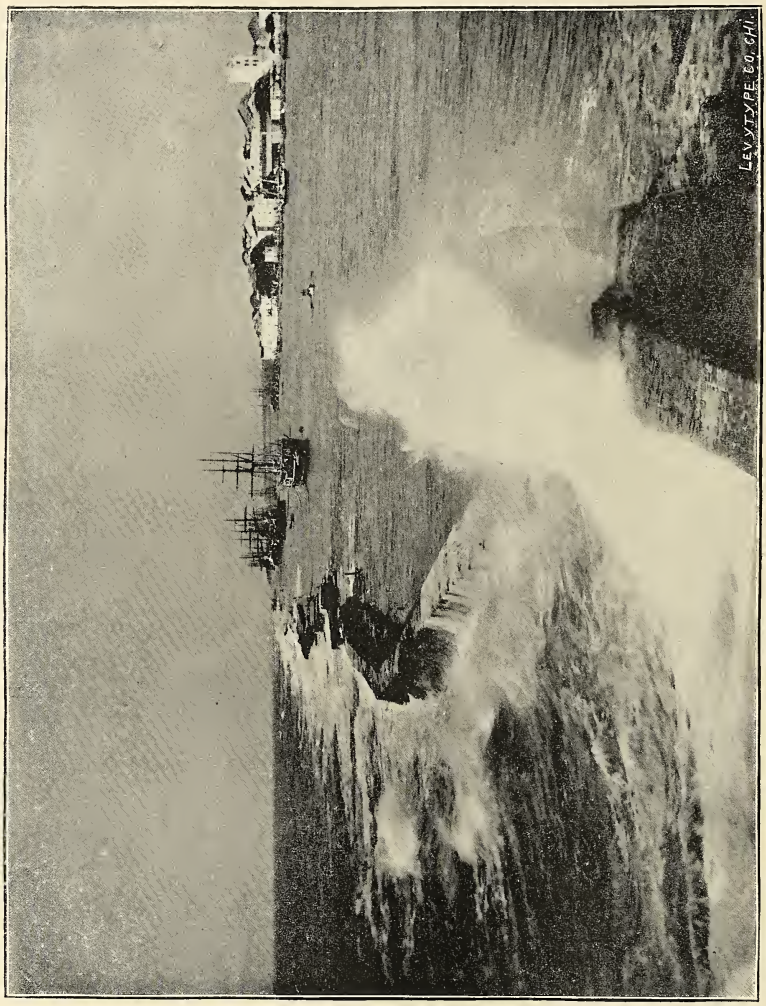
Mr. F. W. Breed said that the world would be at the Fair as a customer, as well as an exhibitor. "You are to be one of the foremost trades," he said, "to take steps for the advancement of your own interests by organized efforts. We are glad to see this effort and most heartily approve of it, and trust to see other trades do the same thing. We welcome here these distinguished guests from that marvelous city on the shores of Lake Michigan. This Fair will be the greatest opportunity to show goods and extend trade that American business men ever had."

General Corcoran also spoke, among other things saying: "If Massachusetts is to present to the world its best exhibit, it can only be done through the coöperation of those connected with the trades and industries of this state. It behooves us to see that we put our best foot forward in order that Massachusetts be represented as she deserves to be, in a manner worthy of her history, her glory and achievements."

This seemed to settle it, as the members had become thoroughly warmed up to the subject, and President Haskell was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to coöperate with the Chicago Paper Club in arranging for a paper exhibit. The president said that he would take sufficient time in making up his committee, and would let the members know who the committee were later. Hon. Byron Weston followed in a brief speech, and he was followed by other members of the club until a late hour. W.

THE VALUE OF ORGANIZATION.

Doubtless the curse of the "sweating" system, which now prevails in all large cities, and has so recently been the subject of such startling exposure and denunciation in Chicago, owes its origin to this grinding spirit of competition among workers of low intelligence and inferior capacity, or that still more unfortunate class whom the pinch of poverty compels to choose between a life of vice and the wages of starvation. It is amelioration of this condition that has enlisted the active sympathies of the higher representative class in their organized capacity in this city. It will prove a very difficult problem. The figures furnished by labor bureaus have greatly disturbed some students of political economy. It is very clearly demonstrated that the number of people known as wage-workers is increasing, the number of labor-saving machines is increasing, the number of idlers is increasing, the number of female and child laborers is increasing, while by reason of the tendency to monopoly or concentration, the sources of employment are decreasing. To establish an equality of sex and opportunity it would seem necessary that all wage earners shall be lifted to the plane of organized labor.—*Chicago Graphic.*



HARBOR OF PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL.

(See opposite page.)

PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL.

The subject of our illustration on opposite page is the harbor of Pernambuco, one of the most picturesque cities of South America, and a port of call for nearly all the steamboat lines both from the United States and Europe. The central object in the picture is the wall-like breakwater which, incredible as it may seem, is formed of a natural reef of rocks, without human aid. The harbor offers a safe anchorage for vessels of all kinds up to 4,500 tons register. The city in the distance is the capital of the state of Pernambuco, and is situated about eleven hundred miles north of the city of Rio de Janeiro, and is the second city in size and importance in Brazil. The city of Pernambuco has a population of about fifty thousand, and is the terminal point of the commercial cable from Europe. The exports are mostly sugar, cotton and rum. The large share of attention that Brazil has gained of late, owing to the revolutionary changes in government, will make this presentation of the harbor of one of the principal cities of considerable interest to our readers.

BOOKS, AUTHORS AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

Mr. Elliott Stock, the London publisher, announces a volume on "English Typography," by George Lawrence Gomme.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into eighty-one languages, the last being a Japanese translation, with illustrations by a native artist.

Beginning on January 1, a quarterly periodical entitled "The Mutual Friend," to be devoted "to the interest and advancement of amateur journalism," will be published at Washington.

Having sold 160,000 copies of the regular edition of "Green's Short History of the English People," Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have ventured to prepare a handsome illustrated edition of the work, to be issued in thirty monthly parts at one shilling each.

The critics are handling Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's "Life of Boswell" without gloves. If a biography of the prophet of Auchinleck were needed at all surely it should have been undertaken by someone not less conscientious and industrious than Boswell himself.

The little brochure announcing this year's Stoddard Lecture Course, at Central Music Hall, is a beautiful specimen of the printer's art. From cover to cover one can find nothing to criticise anywhere. It is in the best manner of the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and should serve as a model.

The late Edward H. Leffingwell's collection of autographs, which contained the signatures of nearly 20,000 noted people, was pronounced by many judges the finest in the world. Yet it was put down in the inventory of the estate as worth $10,000, and the family would have accepted even less. It was recently disposed of in Boston for $51,000.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have just published what should prove to be an exceedingly valuable book to all those who are interested in "the art preservative of all arts": "The Pentateuch of Printing, with a Chapter on Judges," by the late William Blades. This work was left by Mr. Blades in manuscript. Mr. Talbot Baines Reed has added a memoir of the author and a list of his works. A more extended notice appears in another column.

The "Story of a Widow's Remarriage" (Bombay—Khambata) comprises the harrowing experience of Madhoudas Rugnathdas, a merchant of Bombay, who suffered excommunication at the hands of the heads of the Kapole Banya caste through marrying a widow. It is not with the story we have to do, however, but with the amusing printer's error, which we find on first opening the book: "A wise and merciful Government declares that *windows* are at perfect liberty to remarry."

"A singular accident—as far as women are concerned—happened to one of the females in the employ of Messrs. Strahan & Co., St. John street, on July 10. While working at a rolling machine, she had her hand drawn in and crushed. Mr. Strahan wishes that the particulars shall not be made known, so I will not say any more about it." This news item is taken from an old number of the *British Bookmaker*, and is commended to our daily newspaper reporters as much for what it withholds as for the observance of Mr. Strahan's wishes.

Of all the purely literary periodicals published in the United States, none, it seems to us, bears out so well the character of the best English weeklies as the *Dial* of Chicago, edited by Mr. Francis F. Browne, and published by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. In the matter of its critical articles, advertisements and general high moral tone, as well as in the quality of its paper, careful typography and presswork, it leaves nothing to be desired. We regard the *Dial* as indispensable in every well-regulated household.

The Messrs. Harper Brothers were tardy to follow the example set by other American publishers in the making of pretty books, but now they are showing us what they can do. Perhaps it was just as well that they exercised a little deliberation in sending out a fine edition of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," as we now have as dainty and delicate a specimen of artistic bookmaking, in the matter of typography, presswork, illustrations and binding, as one could wish to see. It must rank easily first among this season's Christmas books.

Several weeks ago the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* printed a gossipy article on a rare collection of first editions of Dickens' works, in the possession of a Chicago gentleman. Some remarks were made anent an item of Dickensiana entitled "The Village Coquettes," which readily brings $100 when offered for sale, so we are told. The writer of the article omitted, however, to tell us Dickens' own opinion of this curiosity. On the fly leaf of Mr. Frederick Locker's copy the owner has made the following note: "About a year before Dickens' death I asked him if he had a copy of this book. He laughed and said 'No, and if I knew it was in my house, and if I could not get rid of it in any other way, I would burn the wing of the house where it was.'"

Mr. W. J. Thoms once set forth, in the following stanza, two of his titles to fame — the lines being written on the back of his photograph:

"If you would fain know more
Of him whose photo here is—
He coined the word 'Folk-Lore'
And he started *Notes and Queries*."

Mr. Thoms was an interesting character, and collected many oddities in the book line. After his death many, if not all, of his books were brought to the hammer, and among others was the little volume by Disraeli the elder defending his "Curiosities of Literature" against the bitter attack made upon it by that caustic critic Mr. Bolton Corney. In this little volume Mr. Thoms had written:

"If your skin be less than horny,
This will make you tingle, Corney."

The writer who shall attempt to give future generations some account of the curiosities of English printing during the Victorian era cannot ignore the productions of Mr. Henry Daniel's private press in Oxford. We have room for a few remarks on only one of these oddities, "The Garland of Rachel," printed on old Dutch paper in 1881, from type given to the University of Oxford in the seventeenth century by Dr. Fell. The book was set up and pressed by Mr. Daniel himself. Rubricated initials were added by Mrs. Daniel, and a rebus printer's mark and head-pieces were contributed by Mr. Alfred Parsons, the landscape painter. Thirty-six copies of the little book were struck off, and these were all bound in delicate, creamy Oxford vellum. The text is made up of seventeen original compositions in verse by the printer's friends, and these all celebrate the first anniversary of little Miss Daniel, in whose honor the unique publication made its appearance.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, the clever essayist, lecturing a few months ago at Dunfermline, Scotland, on "Books and Libraries," said that in the public libraries of Europe there were more than twenty-one million printed volumes. In those of America there were fifty million books, while in those of the Australian colonies there were a million more. If we added to these the books in private collections in the countries named, Mr. Birrell could not resist the conclusion that we had a hundred million books. The late Richard Heber, who had houses in London, Oxford, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent and other places, was supposed to have

had a million books altogether. While Mr. Birrell was in favor of large collections, he admitted that an increase in men's libraries had not increased their wits. All Shakespeare's library could be packed in a Gladstone bag. It was a mistake to suppose a man was well occupied because he was reading. He had often much better have been knitting a sock. There were far more well-bound books than well-written ones, and it was much better to bind a book well than to write one badly. The great thing was to become a good judge of a book, just as some men were good judges of a horse — to know a good book when they read it. Carlyle was an enormous reader, and an excellent critic of a book.

IDEAS ON ADVERTISING.

Dignity in advertising, is the theme of Clifton S. Wady, in *Printers' Ink* of recent date. He argues as follows:

"Dignity is said to be a quality suited to inspire respect. It is grace, impressiveness.

"Personally, I think there is too little dignity in the writings of the present day in general; but it is of that occurring in the word-construction of advertisements I would speak of here. It is easily evident that a writer can ill afford to omit from his work a quality which inspires respect; and, furthermore, 'grace' and 'impressiveness' are elements of necessity in a first-class advertisement. It may be said that the main function of the advertisement is to convince; and a man well impressed is half convinced.

"It must be admitted that the happy medium, 'the golden mean 'twixt two extremes,' is a somewhat difficult point to locate and attain, but thought and observation, joined with the proper literary ability, will allow us to approximate it.

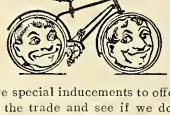
"Introduction of the 'familiar' style is desirable to the extent of preserving the matter from stiffness and conventionality, but it is never offensive in such allopathic doses; on the contrary, it becomes the quality which renders matter 'catchy' and 'readable' in the public eye.

"It is just at this point failure often begins. Arguing that the average reader delights in the element of 'personality,' the writer referred to gets out his matter in a slap-you-on-the-back, how-are-y'r style, which is considered 'hearty' and 'cordial' and eminently calculated to warm the reader's heart and draw out the ever-reluctant dollar.

"But will it?

"I clip (from the *Wheelmen's Gazette*) an advertisement which would seem in all propriety to fall under the class of writing criticised above, as follows:

'MR. BICYCLE AGENT, WE WANT YOUR SCALP!



'And to get it we have special inducements to offer you. Send for our job-lot list with discounts to the trade and see if we don't capture you. Many dealers and agents are already buying from us, but we want all the rest. Correspondence solicited. A. W. Gump & Co., Dayton, Ohio.'

"Now, I am not rash enough to assert that this advertisement does not pay — no doubt it does; still I hold it to be open to the objections named, and further, that a change to correct style (as outlined) would increase the returns from its insertion.

"The value of public print was long ago acknowledged — that is, the fact that it was of some value; it is the *highest degree* of value we are striving for, with the minimum of expenditure. In such efforts *style* — language — should receive more attention at the hands of writers than it appears to have.

"While I decry extremes in advertising, I confess to never having experimented in this line with a view to learning if my stand is well taken in point of fact. I recognize that theories of advertising are not always borne out by facts, and the public not infrequently 'take' to some odd methods and language in this field. Hence, if a reader of these lines has an experience to controvert my views, it would interest more than the writer to have that experience placed on record in these pages."

Under the head of "A Plea for Humor in Advertising," in a late issue of the same journal, W. J. Lampton takes an opposite view to Mr. Wady, and says:

"I have no desire to lock the horns of theory with your contributor, Mr. Clifton S. Wady, on 'Dignity of Advertising,' in the last issue of *Printers' Ink*, but I think he is setting the pegs rather high when he claims 'dignity' as an essential for correct advertising.

"Primarily, an advertisement is to provoke inquiry, and any sort of provocation is allowable, provided it is reputable. The time for the dignity to appear is when the person who reads the advertisement comes around, in person or by letter, to carry the inquiry to its legitimate conclusion.

"It is true that certain lines of business which are advertised cannot be treated so flippantly as others; but they are so largely in the minority that a rule might be established to which they could be cited as exceptions. Advertisements characterized by good-natured pleasantry have very much in them of that peculiar magnetism which attracts more than the goods which the seller wishes to dispose of. Of course, in advertising coffins, we would scarcely expect the advertiser to introduce his wares thus, for instance:

HERE YOU ARE:
JUMP RIGHT IN!
Delights for the Departed.

or anything like that; but it would be scarcely less incongruous than to advertise a line of knocked-down summer goods in the same dignified manner that the commanding officer of the army would announce the promulgation of a general order on which the fate of nations might hang.

"Advertisement readers who read for the news in such matters are of all classes, and all tastes must be consulted. In furtherance of this, it might be suggested, in order to meet Mr. W.'s dignified notions, that the advertiser prepare two kinds of advertisements, one for the grave, the other for the gay, with a notice in each directing where the other might be found. Or the flippant style might be used today and the severe tomorrow.

"In view of the increasing quantity of advertising matter published in the various public prints of this country, the first consideration of the advertisement is 'catchiness.' Having caught the attention of the possible purchaser, the next object is to present the matter in such form that the salient facts in it are not obscured, either by dignity or levity. No advertiser can monkey with the facts, except to their injury or his discredit, so they get in pretty fairly straight. These two objects being gained, the third and last is to make the presentation in such form that it will be impressive; that having touched the mind or fancy of the buyer it will stay there, either for his own direct use or for communicating his knowledge to any inquirer who may by chance apply to him. This impression, as a rule, will be more lasting if the matter be light and easy to carry, just as we more readily remember the jokes of current newspapers than we do the scientific, moral and philosophic essays and the eternal truths of powerful editorials.

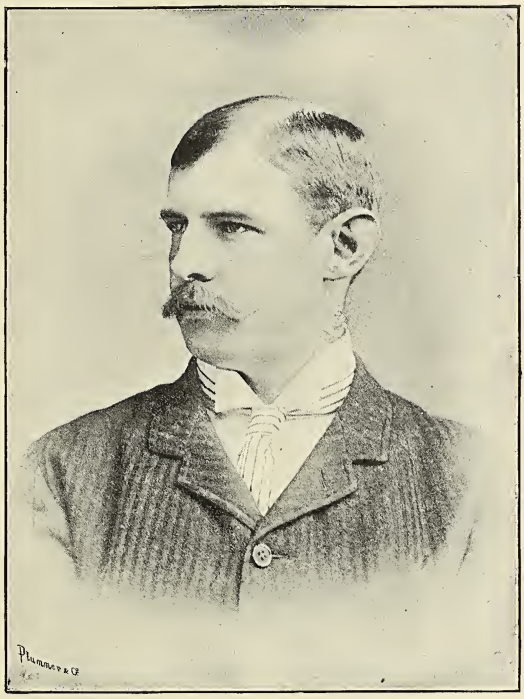
"If Mr. Wady were called on at a moment's notice to give quotations from the advertising literature of the day, wouldn't he quote more of the 'Don't be a Clam,' 'I Cure Fits,' 'Good morning; have you used Pears' Soap?' 'That Tired Feeling,' 'Don't be Humbugged,' 'Why is the $3 Shoe?' 'You Press the Button,' etc., and that grade, than of the dignified, unrememberable passages from the classics he advocates? These catch gags have been part of our colloquialisms for years, varying each year with some new thing to be brought before the public. They are used by statesmen, editors, preachers, lawyers, authors and all classes who speak and write the English language."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A BRITISH PRINTER.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF "THE PRINTING WORLD."

MR. HARVEY DALZIEL, the subject of this sketch, is a gentleman of whom it may be said he was reared on printer's ink and brought up on art, which has proved, in his case, a highly successful diet, as he bids fair to claim a niche in the temple of fame as an inventor and a follower of Caxton. As a man of the hour it is worthy of record that he was born on March 13, 1855, into a family whose name is synonymous with the front rank of engraving and printing, he being the third son of Mr. Edward Dalziel, of the firm of Dalziel Brothers. The unity existing in the first generation of the famous brothers — which has almost become proverbial — has been carried on in the second generation. Mr. Harvey Dalziel is indebted for his Christian appellation to his godfather, the celebrated draftsman and pupil of Thomas Bewick, William Harvey. During their educational career at the London University, and at the Slade School of Art under Professor Poynter, neither Mr. Harvey Dalziel nor his brothers neglected physical culture, and in their youth evinced the guiding principle of their lives — that whatever was worth doing was worth doing well. About twelve years ago, while on a boating expedition from Kingston-on-Thames to Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, they visited the huge iron foundry of Coalbrookdale, which was destined in after years to be utilized for the manufacture of Dalziel's Patent Twin-Clamp Stereo Blocks. Although from early youth Mr. Dalziel has been an advocate for outdoor recreation, particularly football played under Rugby rules, he has, at the earnest solicitation of his "better half," relinquished his favorite pastime with its concomitant pleasures of black eyes, broken nose and shins, and general disablements.



In the natural sequence of events, Mr. Harvey Dalziel entered the Camden Press, and worked at "case," and by assiduity and determination soon showed that he could "lift stamps" with most compositors. Eventually he had a "spell" in the reading closet, then directed his attention to the press and machine departments, after which he entered the counting-house, where he inaugurated a system of bookkeeping which has admirably suited the peculiar requirements of the Camden Press.

While engaged in the superintendence of "the office," Mr. Harvey Dalziel's superabundant energy was thrown into subediting on the Liberal comic paper *Fun*. There is no royal road to knowledge; and "getting experience," like climbing the ladder of fame, is not a rosy task, as Mr. Dalziel found when assisting at publishing, which necessitated early rising, namely, 3 A.M., and a tramp from South Hampstead to the great printing and publishing center — Fleet street. Passing through such a curriculum was but the preliminary stepping-stones to something higher, and one is never sorry to leave drudgery for more congenial employments.

Few men have such opportunities of learning the various sections of the printing trade and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the art as have fallen to the lot of Mr. Dalziel. Someone has written that "Opportunity has hair in front, behind she is bald; if you seize her by the forelock you may hold her, but if suffered to escape, not Jupiter himself can catch her." Certainly, and to his credit be it said, our subject has made the most of his excellent opportunities.

In 1882 and 1883 he was associated with his brother Gilbert in conducting the *Pictorial World* as a limited liability. During the short period of a twelvemonth the weekly circulation of this "illustrated" was raised to over 100,000, this being during the Egyptian War, but the lapse of Arabi Pasha's revolt reduced the interest in pictorial journalism. Ultimately the publication was sold to Messrs. Clay, Sons & Taylor.

After this Mr. Gilbert Dalziel brought to light that well-known comic paper, *Ally Sloper's Half Holiday*, which has met with unparalleled success, and Mr. Harvey Dalziel returned to the Camden Press, where he is thoroughly in touch with the employés, identifying himself with every movement conducive to their welfare, not even saying with one of the bard's characters, "Our praises are our wages." The good feeling existing between workmen and employer was evinced on the occasion of Mr. Harvey Dalziel's marriage to Miss Barnett, the granddaughter of Sir Rowland Hill to whom we owe our penny postage, when the employés presented the bridegroom with a very handsome liquor case, as a token of their esteem and good wishes.

Mr. Harvey Dalziel has the happy knack in selecting and attracting to himself men who reflect his virile activity, and his staff are with him as one man — this is a great thing to say of an employer of labor, but it is strictly in accordance with facts.

So far we have dealt with Mr. Dalziel as a printer, publisher, and employer; as an inventor he must now claim our attention. Fully convinced that the old method of making up forms for electro and stereo-plate printing was antiquated and capable of great improvements, in 1889 he began experimenting with iron expanding backing blocks, and carried the experiment to a successful issue, as all "live" printers know. The utility of these blocks is too well known among members of the craft to need commendation, but we would mention that the expansion or contraction of the blocks is simplicity itself, the mere change of the center-piece giving the desired effect.

At the recent Printers' Exhibition held at the Agricultural Hall, Mr. Dalziel's stall was conspicuous by the boldness of its

advertisement, and the business transacted there. At an informal meeting of buyers it was unanimously agreed that the courtesy experienced was good, the blocks excellent, and the — whisky, superb. Mr. Dalziel showed electros and stereos mounted on the twin-clamps* working on several machines; the change of sixteen plates from one size and shape to sixteen of quite another size and shape, on identically the same set of clamps, usually averaged four and a half minutes. Compare this with the old method.

Nothing is needed from us in commendation of the invention of Mr. Harvey Dalziel, whose business acumen and ingenuity will no doubt reap their due reward; while all connected with trade and other charities hope that the gentleman will long continue to add to the store of the world's goods, which he is ever generously ready to share with the poor and deserving members of the printing fraternity and community generally.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

JOSEPH K. EMMETT.

BY W. H. MC DOUGALL.

EVERYBODY who is anybody in particular has seen Joe Emmett, as he was familiarly known, in those effervescent German plays, "Fritz, our German Cousin," and "Fritz in Ireland," with which his name has for many years been identified. And of the multitudes that have seen him in those inimitable productions, who does not remember those little lullaby songs and that quaint little jig step, that has amused and charmed many an audience.

Who could draw a tear or create a smile as easily as he? As "Fritz" we all knew him, but as Joseph K. Emmett there is perhaps less known of him than of any other foot-light favorite over whom the public has laughed and cried.

"Joe," as he was familiarly called, was a character when off the stage. His love of personal display was inordinate. To dress in a manner that would attract public attention in the street was one of his fads; that cone-shaped silk tile and the long English ulster with two rows of pearl buttons as big as saucers served their purpose admirably. Meet them in the street and you would be sure to turn and look at the wearer. That was what he wanted. He secured as much public attention on the street as he did on the stage in the last years of his life.

When not under the influence of the cup that inebriates, he was cold, distant and uncongenial. Among the profession he was not popular. To the outside world he was socially a stranger; and when on one of his periodical sprees he made life irksome to all with whom he came in contact. He was liberal to a fault, charitable in the highest degree, and often without much discrimination. In later years, when he had acquired fame and fortune by earnest work and close study, he never permitted any member of his company or the manager of a house where he had an engagement to suffer by the unfortunate weakness that became the besetting sin and cloud of his later life. He has been known to pay the salary of his company and the estimated profits of a house for three weeks at a time, while idle.

Another fad that grew upon him was love for Turkish baths. For years previous to his death he took four Turkish baths daily. Instances of his peculiar personal habits might easily be multiplied into a volume. But enough here.

He was born in St. Louis of Irish parents, and when a boy became something of an artistic sign painter. Some of his picturesque sketches are still preserved with jealous care by his early friends in St. Louis.

His first connection with the stage was at Ben De Bar's Opera House in St. Louis, as call boy. He was next promoted to the position of property man, occasionally appearing in little Dutch character sketches, in which he attracted the attention of the late Dan Bryant. Dan engaged him at a salary of $25 a week to take a Dutch character "in cork" in his minstrel company. It did not take as well as expected. He then went with Charley White and Lingard, and it was while playing in that combination that Mr. Hooley met him and engaged him at a salary of $75 a week. That must have been in 1870. Emmett had an idea that he could make a hit in Irish character sketches, but every effort in that line proved a failure. Mr. Hooley then engaged Charley Gaylor to write the play in which Emmett attained a conspicuous place on the American stage, "Fritz, our German Cousin." In that play he made his first appearance in Buffalo, New York, and at once became a popular favorite. His success from that time till his death was continuous.

In speaking of his remarkable achievements, a few days ago, Mr. Hooley said, "From the meager salary of $25 a week his popularity had grown until I have more than once paid him as high as $7,000 a week for his share of the receipts." His place has not yet been filled on the stage of this country, nor does it seem likely that it will be for some time to come.

The portrait of Emmett with his grandchild, shown on opposite page, is a faithful reproduction in "Mosstype" half-tone by the Moss Engraving Company of New York from a photograph by Messrs. Stein & Rosch, of Chicago, and has never before been published. Owing to an unfortunate accident the negative was broken after the first print was taken, which gives to the picture the value of a rarity, which is enhanced by the artistic quality of the work of Messrs. Stein & Rosch and the fidelity of the reproduction.

*Mr. Dalziel contemplates visiting America shortly, in order to introduce his twin-clamp to the trade.

A CLASSICAL STATE PAPER.

The author whose death America and Great Britain mourn, James Russell Lowell, was a many-sided man. People have become familiar with him as poet, essayist, editor, ambassador, but perhaps few have ever tasted his quality as a writer of despatches to Government. Here is an extract from one of those written by him from Madrid in July, 1878, to the Secretary of State in Washington:

"One of the devices of Foucarde which came within M. Silvelo's own knowledge when in another department of the Government is so ingenious and amusing as to be worth recounting. The Frenchman's object was to smuggle petroleum into Madrid without paying the *octroi* [gate duty]. To this end he established storehouses in the suburbs, and then, hiring all the leanest and least mammalian women that could be found, he made good all their physical defects with tin cases filled with petroleum, thus giving them what Dr. Johnson would have called the pectoral proportions of Juno. Doubtless he blasphemed the unwise parsimony of Nature in denying to women in general the multitudinous breasts displayed by certain Hindoo idols. For some time these seemingly milky mothers passed without question into the unsuspecting city and supplied thousands of households with that cheap enlightenment which cynics say is worse than none. Meanwhile M. Foucarde's pockets swelled in exact proportion to the Quaker breastworks of the improvised wet nurses. Could he only have been moderate! Could he only have bethought him in time of the *ne quid nimis!* But one fatal day he sent in a damsel whose contours aroused in one of the guardians at the city gates the same emotions as those of Maritornes in the bosom of the carrier. With the playful gallantry of a superior he tapped the object of his admiration, and *it tinkled*. He had 'struck oil' unawares. Love shook his wings and fled. Duty returned frowning, and M. Foucarde's perambulating wells suddenly went dry."

Well may Mr. Stead, in commenting upon this delicious bit of description, say that, if there were many such dispatch writers, Blue Books would be as popular as three-volume novels. Apart from the Rabelaisan character of the subject, and the oddity of Foucarde's device, the humorous gravity of the description, the aptness of the classical allusions, the succession of neat figures, combine to make delightful reading.—*Monetary Times.*

Stein & Rosch, Fotografers, Chicago.

JOSEPH K. EMMET ("FRITZ") AND GRANDCHILD.

Specimen of half-tone engraving (Mosstype) made direct from photograph, by Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

No. 4. $1.25.

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No. 9. $1.25.

No. 10. $1.25.

No. 11. $1.50.

ORIGINAL PAGE ORNAMENTS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.

Electrotypes furnished at prices named above.

EDITH CHASKA.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROTHERS & CO.,
175 Monroe Street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet).

INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.
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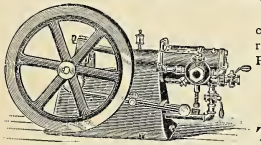

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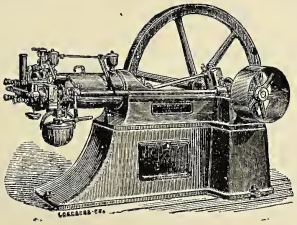

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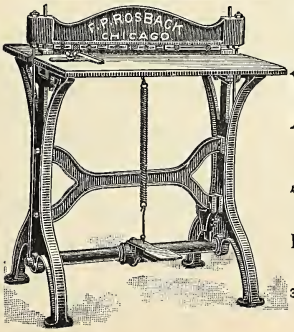

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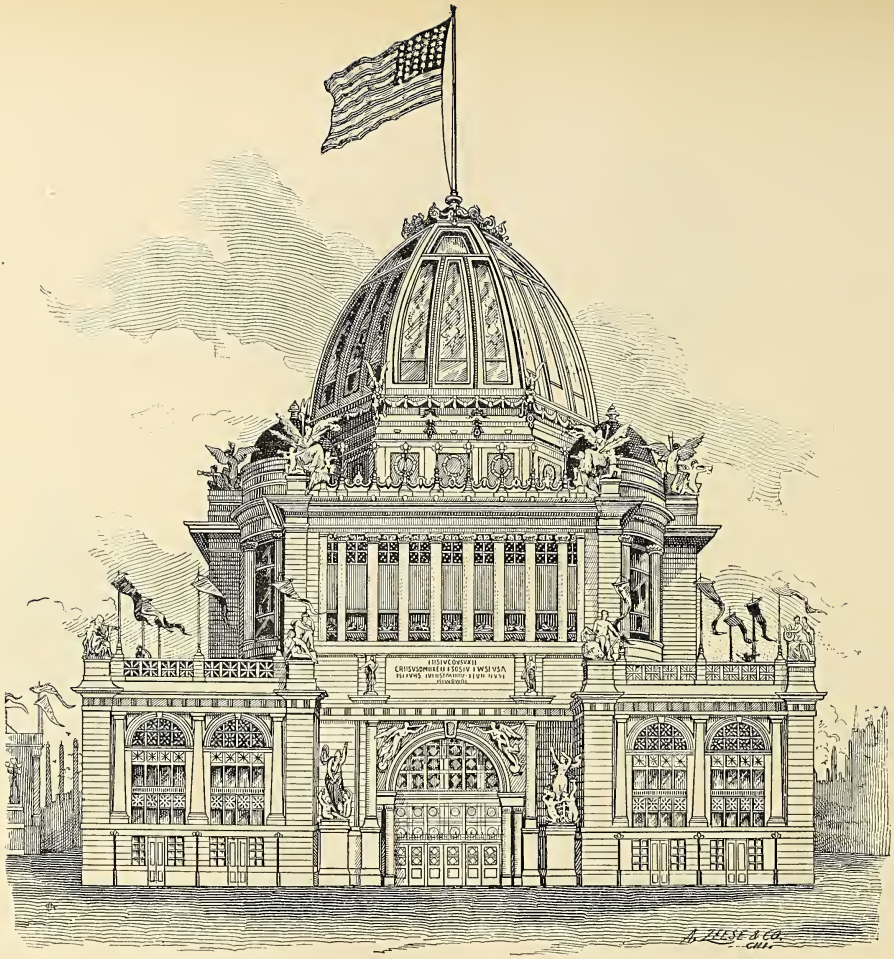
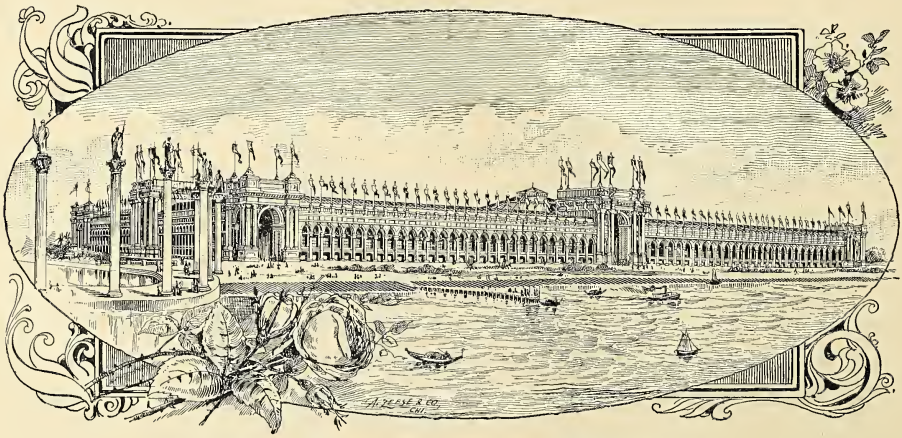


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

From electrotypes by A. ZEESE & CO., 341–351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

As the work upon the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition progresses, and as the interest in affairs in connection with this display, which will be by far the grandest ever seen in any part of the world, becomes greater, it has been deemed advisable to offer to the readers of this journal a few news items each month relating to this great undertaking and to the buildings now being erected, endeavoring to present more particularly those matters pertaining to printing and the graphic arts and kindred industries.

In inaugurating this plan, we show two of the buildings now in course of construction at the Exposition grounds, with a short description of each.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

This building is the gem of all the architectural jewels of the Exposition. Constructed of material to last but two years, it will cost $650,000. Although it covers a space but 250 feet square, yet it is one of the noblest achievements of modern architecture. It will occupy the most commanding position on the Exposition grounds. The building consists of four pavilions, 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square of the plan, and connected by a great central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 260 feet high. In the center of each façade is a recess, 93 feet wide, within which is a grand entrance to the building. The first story is in the Doric order, of heavy proportions. The second story, with its lofty colonnade, is in the Ionic order. Externally, the design is divided into three principal stages. The first stage consists of the four pavilions, corresponding in height with the buildings grouped about, which are 65 feet high. The second stage is of the same height, and is a continuation of the central rotunda, which is 175 feet square. The third stage is the base of the great dome, 40 feet high and octagonal in form, and the dome itself rising in graceful lines, richly ornamented with heavily molded ribs and sculptured panels, and having a large glass skylight. The interior effects will be even more gorgeous than the exterior, resplendent with carvings, sculptures and immense paintings.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

This magnificent structure, designed by Mr. George P. Post, of New York city, is much the largest building in the Exposition in extent and area. It is 800 feet wide and 1,700 feet long. The southerly end of the building faces on the great court directly opposite the Agricultural hall, and on the north end faces the Government building; on the west side faces the Electricity building, and on the east Lake Michigan. In form it is rectangular, with an exhibition hall extending about a great interior court. This exhibition hall receives light from both sides and from the top, and each section is composed of a great central arch 100 feet wide, open to the roof, and 80 feet high, with galleries 50 feet wide on either side. Directly in the center is the great dome, which has a clear open space of 260 feet in diameter, with a surrounding gallery 50 feet wide in addition. The roof of this dome is supported by great arched trusses of iron, and is 175 feet high from the floor to the apex of the roof. The galleries are approached upon the main floor by 30 great staircases, the flights of which are 12 feet wide each. There are four great entrances, one in the center of each façade. These are designed in the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being 40 feet wide and 80 feet high. Surmounting these portals is the great attic story, ornamented with immense sculptured eagles, 18 feet high, and on each side above the side arches are great panels with inscriptions, and the spandrels are filled with sculptured figures in bas-relief. At each corner of the main building are pavilions forming great arched entrances, which are designed in harmony with the great portals. The interiors of these pavilions are richly decorated with sculpture and mural paintings. The long façades of the great hall surrounding the building are composed of a series of arches, filled with immense glass windows. The lower portion of these arches, up to the level of the gallery floor, and 25 feet in depth, is open to the outside, thus forming a covered loggia, which forms an open promenade for the public, and will provide a very interesting feature, particularly on the east side where it faces the lake. It is intended to locate here a number of cafés, where the great crowds can loiter at their ease and enjoy the breezes and cool shadows of the afternoon. The spandrels of these arches are decorated with great shields, which contain the coats of arms of the states of the Union. In the great open courts of this building, north and south of the great dome, are to be placed annexes, which can be used for the music hall and for the shoe and leather exhibit. Each of these annexes cover about 100,000 square feet in area, and taken in conjunction with the great area of the dome in the center, will form an unrivaled suite of great halls. In the department allotted to glass work, each manufacturer will have an opportunity to display his work in a separate window. All the sculpture work is being done by Bitter & Moretti, of New York, and the architectural modeling is being done by Ellin & Kitson.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

Quaritch, the noted London bookdealer, intends to send to the Exposition an autograph letter of Christopher Columbus, for which he paid $5,000.

Wisconsin's building at the Exposition will be 80 by 90 feet, three stories high, and of the Queen Anne style of architecture. Its cost is estimated at $29,600.

Mr. Sell, the London advertising agent, has applied for space to exhibit specimens of all of the leading newspapers of the world which have been printed during the last two centuries.

Miss Blanche Nevin, one of the woman sculptors who is competing for furnishing the designs for the woman's building, is famous in her profession. Miss Nevin's most successful work was the "Fighting Parson," for which she is said to have received $10,000.

A spleudid exhibit from Australia seems assured. Minerals, education, forestry and especially wool are to be represented. Wool growers and wool brokers, to the number of fifty, met recently in Sydney, New South Wales, and took steps to make at the Exposition a very extensive collective exhibit of wools. New South Wales has selected its commission to the World's Fair.

William Ordway Patridge, the great sculptor, has asked for space in the Art Palace for his statue of Shakespeare, which he is now making for Lincoln Park. His statue of Alexander Hamilton, which he is making for the city of Boston, will also be shown. Mr. Patridge is vice-president of the American Artists' Association in Paris. He gives assurances that the association is heartily interested in the Exposition.

The Winters Art Lithographing Company has just issued a portfolio of the Exposition that has received the unqualified praise of all Exposition officials. The portfolio is beautifully illustrated in nine colors by Charles Graham, whose work for eastern publications has given him front rank in his profession. The portfolio contains sixteen sketches of the World's Fair buildings and grounds, and is being sent all over the world. It has been pronounced by experts to be the finest lithographic work ever done in the West.

Delegates representing the paper trade of many of the leading cities of the country assembled in Boston November 18, 1891, as guests of the Boston Paper Trade Club, for the purpose of discussing the details of the proposed paper exhibit at the world's fair. It was announced that a stock company had been formed with a capital of $100,000, and that in order that the project should not be turned into a money-making scheme every American paper-maker or American manufacturer of paper-making machinery has been invited to take stock.

The Chicago Paper Trade Club, which includes the prominent manufacturers and dealers in paper in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, has decided to make the best exhibit of paper manufacturing and its machinery and appliances ever held under one roof. The display will show the actual manufacture of paper in all grades from wood pulp to the highly finished book, and the exhibit will be conducted every day during the time of the Exposition. The finished product is to be run through a perfecting press and printed and sold as a souvenir.

THE CHICAGO HERALD'S PRINTERS' RECEPTION.

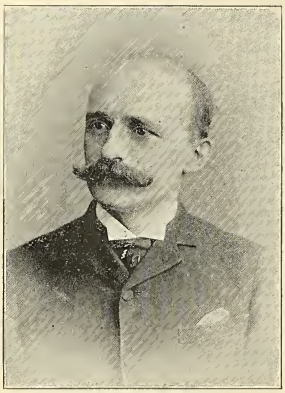
SOME time previous to Thursday, November 12, 1891, many printers of Chicago and other cities were gratified by receiving through the mail the following invitation:

The Chicago *Herald* chapel cordially requests your presence at the initial inspection of its new home, Thursday, November 12, 1891, three to six P.M. Officers of *Herald* chapel—M. A. Bond, chairman; J. O. Brixey, treasurer; J. H. Berger, secretary. Committee on invitations—W. T. Lumsden, A. J. Ulrich, William Cruikshank, J. M. Rice, J. T. McCullough.

And greater still was their admiration to read on the fourth page of the invitation this announcement for their special benefit:

A prize of $50 is offered by the publisher of the Chicago *Herald* for the best descriptive article, not exceeding 1,500 words, on the new composing-room and its accessories. The competition is limited to members of typographical unions, and closes December 1.

Needless to say that at the appointed hour there was an assembly of typos in the spacious and beautiful counting-room of the *Herald* that almost made one think the International Typographical Union was in session, and to aid in that belief there were the blue-badged representatives of the chapel receiving their guests, their faces beaming with pride and hospitality.

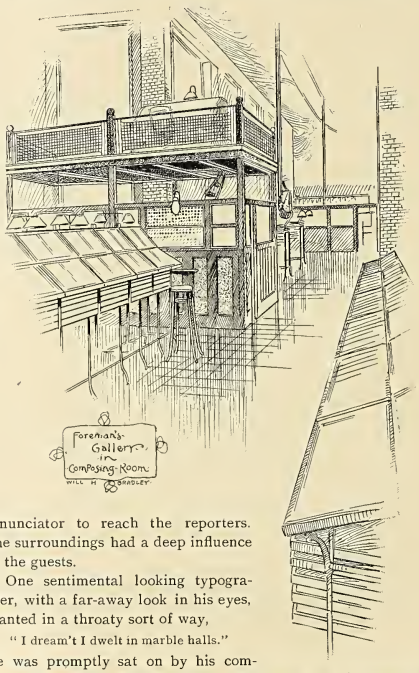


FRANK H. EHLEN.
Foreman of composing room.

This was the preliminary or initial reception to numerous others that followed after the *Herald* force had taken possession of their new home.

A most complete programme had been prepared, and the guests swarmed over the building in groups, and in each group could be seen a man, with a blue ribbon on the left lapel of his coat, whose gestures were animated and whose language was fluent, so much so indeed that the guests quickly caught the infection of enthusiasm and took to instructing others who had come later. Up the marble-lined staircase they swarmed, with exclamations of approval on all sides. "What do you think of *this?*" "*What* do I think of it—!" and the sentence is left unfinished—more eloquent than words.

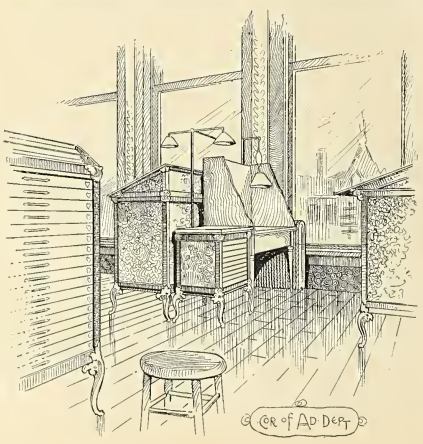
The officers of the chapel were taking care of groups of printers, and the committee on invitations had their hands full as the corridors became rapidly crowded. The elevators were running, but the hosts wanted their guests to examine every floor of the building. On the second floor some of them peeped into the ladies' toilet chamber, where they stopped a moment to adjust their neckties by the long pier glass. Then they climbed higher, cast a glance into the elegant barber shop, strolled into the publisher's private office, admiring the mural and oaken decorations everywhere. The guides displayed a wonderful knowledge when they took their guests into the editorial rooms. They knew where everybody was going to sit, and explained how the city editor would work the annunciator to reach the reporters. The surroundings had a deep influence on the guests.



One sentimental looking typographer, with a far-away look in his eyes, chanted in a throaty sort of way,

"I dream't I dwelt in marble halls."

He was promptly sat on by his comrades, though indeed he was excusable under the circumstances. Every room in the building was inspected until the composing room was reached, and here was found a realization of ideal perfection that hushed all comment, the only voice heard was that of a corpulent compositor with weak legs who, laying his hand on one of the neatly and strongly made stools which were placed at each frame, whispered in an awed tone "*stools!*" and glared round in an undecided way as if both sight and touch had deceived him. Then the examination began, and the boys prowled around trying to keep from walking stealthily on their tip-toes, for the orchestra was playing "The Bogie Man." The complete fittings, the improvements in machinery, the bright, comfortable room, the walls of white enameled bricks that no stain can adhere to, made every man wish he held a position on the *Herald*.



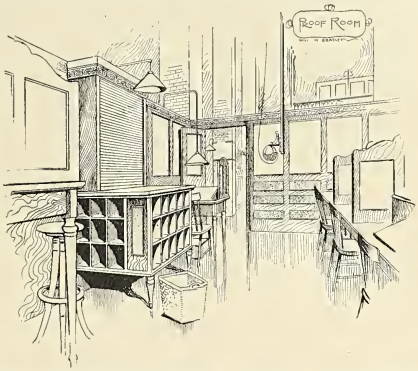
The room was complete in every sense excepting the absence of a working appearance. In one corner there was ample room for 180 compositors. The head-letter cases were of steel, with space beneath for the form trucks. The stands for the type-setting cases attracted admiration from everybody. They are Frank Ehlen's special pride. Instead of the old supports which extended to the floor, the steel framework is cut out, thus giving more room. If necessary two men can work easily at one stand, and a unique arrangement has been made to provide each with copy without disturbing others. From the copy-room below the foreman's platform there is a series of electric buttons. In front of these

buttons is the slate pierced with holes in which the pegs, each corresponding to the number of a man's slug, are placed. When a man is out of copy he slips his peg in the first vacant hole and the slug number is shown above the electric buttons. Just as soon as a "take" is ready the operator looks up at the first peg, touches a button and the key in the annunciator over a certain case twists round with a buzz. No shouting for copy. The compositor just sets the key right, walks up for his "take" and begins to set it up. From the business office the "ads" are sent up through pneumatic tubes and then shot along an aerial railway to the "ad" department.

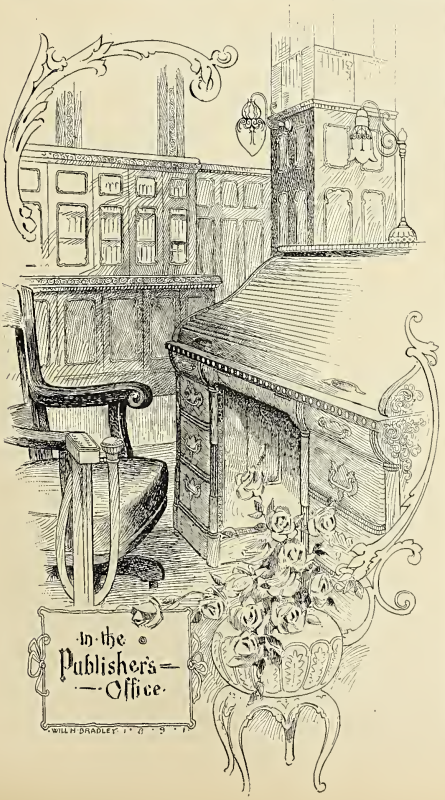
The guests wandered through the stereotype and engraving departments, admiring everything. E. Haerr showed the visitors the bath-room, with hot and cold showers, which had been built for his stereotypers, and H. B. Humphrey exhibited an ideal engraving department with improvements ingenious beyond belief. In the lunchroom the Herald Company has placed a library of 120 volumes at the disposal of the men. In the proofroom is another library containing standard books of reference. One convenience in particular was hailed with delight. Perched on a huge shelf are a number of closets for clothes. In the afternoon, when a man is waiting for work, he can hang up his coat and hat, step into the reading-room above and spend a pleasant hour with the books.

Through, around and among the crowd elbowed white-attired waiters with cigars and lemonade, while up in the lunchroom refreshments were served to all comers. After the lunch speeches were called for, and from the foreman's platform Albert H. Brown (the president of the union), A. B. Adair, C. G. Stivers, Ben Hanford and W. S. Timblin addressed the assembly. After the last speaker named had closed his remarks, a rattling cheer broke forth, and when, for the company, Mr. James W. Scott expressed his thanks for the hearty appreciation, the enthusiasm was tremendous.

Frank Ehlen was also cheered, for one of the speakers told of the time the foreman had spent in the arrangement of the composing room, and then, amid hand-shaking and congratulations, the gathering slowly departed, some of the guests taking a few final notes for the competition write-up in a manner that showed they meant business.



Letters of acknowledgment of the invitation and regret for absence were received from Mr. Ferguson, secretary of the New York Typographical Union; William J. Kelly, editor *American Art Printer*, of New York; Robert Y. Ogg, of Detroit, delegate to the Federation of Trades, member of the Michigan legislature, and ex-delegate to the International Union convention; Frank Moore, foreman of the *Pioneer Press* composing room, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Ira Somers, president of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, and H. T. Wood, the financial secretary and treasurer of the Haverhill Union; Fred W. Stearns, financial secretary of Milwaukee Typographical Union; E. S. Ralph, of Springfield, Ohio; D. W. Streat, Bloomington, Illinois; Frank Sherwood, president Austin (Texas) Typographical Union, and others.



PUBLISHING CUTS OF COINS.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular letter in regard to the newspaper publication of cuts of United States coins, etc., in which he says:

"During the past week there has appeared in the newspapers in different parts of the country cuts of the new designs for coins recently approved by the government. In some of the papers articles have been published to the effect that to publish the cuts was in violation of existing laws, while in other papers it was claimed there was no law that such a reproduction on paper conflicted with.

"Therefore I deem it advisable, for the benefit of the general public, to state that while the publishing of such cuts has always been considered and was harmless heretofore, there is now a law on the statute books, which was approved February 10, 1891, and which is known as 'Public Act No. 71,' that forbids the making or publishing of anything in resemblance to any of the coins of the United States or of foreign governments, not even the inscription thereon."

Miss Hattie Horner, of Whitewater, Kansas, is making an enviable national reputation as an author and poet. She is working on a Kansas edition of American Poets for the *Magazine of Poetry*, printed quarterly, in New York City. She is also compiling the Kansas chapter of a book on the "Women of America," which is printed in Boston, and in which Mrs. Cady Stanton is interested.

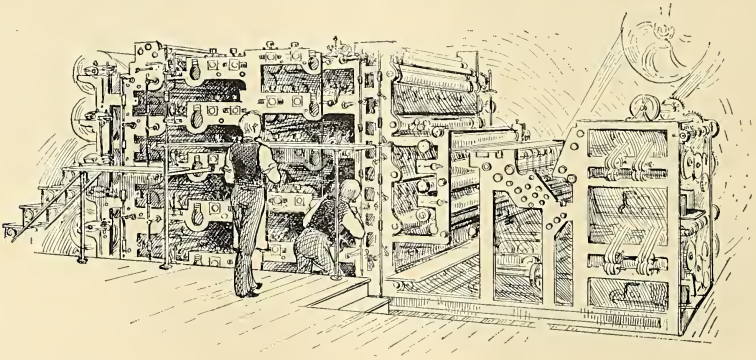
JOHN J. CLAUSE NEWSPAPER AND PAMPHLET WEB PRESS.

The wonderfully increasing demand for monthly and weekly advertising pamphlets, magazines and all printed matter has led to a demand for a press which can turn out completed copies of any number of pages in a much shorter time than publishers have been able to produce with the press facilities heretofore offered.

Most all press builders have been busy for several years trying to produce a mechanism which could fill this want. While the results have been very creditable, nearly all builders have lost sight of the fact that good printing cannot be done at a high rate of speed; neither can a large sheet containing a number of pages be passed through a folding mechanism repeatedly, in bringing it down to size, without smearing the freshly printed sheets.

All builders adopted the rotary system in their designs, which means that both type and impression surfaces are of the cylindrical construction. Doing this they meet with the great obstacle of curving electro-plates to suit the given diameter of the printing surface of their press without injuring the face and yet produce an even true surface, previously pronounced an impossibility.

The accompanying cut shows a picture of the John J. Clause Newspaper and Pamphlet Web Press, a Chicago production,



which is said to overcome all difficulties mentioned, as it produces 60,000 twenty-page copies, folded, pasted and trimmed in ten hours run ready for the mailer.

This, like all web perfecting presses will appear to the reader somewhat complex at first sight, yet, when closely examined, we will find five presses of identical construction placed on top of each other, all driven through the same train of gearing. Each press has its own roll of paper, in width equal to two pages of the pamphlet to be produced. A set of cylinders for the inside and another for the outside of web are contained in each section. Each press has its two fountains, etc.— in fact, each section is a complete press in itself, producing two copies of the four pages needed to make up the pamphlet at a single revolution. In the production of a twenty-page paper all five presses are mounted with full width rolls; for a sixteen-pager four presses are only used, one press, being disconnected, remaining idle; or in case of eighteen pages, one of the five presses is mounted with a half width or one page wide roll, while the other four presses will print full width rolls or two page wide; in short, copies of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and so on up to forty pages, can be produced at every revolution. Each press having two fountains, it will be seen that the color can be set to suit each individual page; different colors of ink can be used, or tinted paper on the different presses will enable this machine to produce a pamphlet in appearance resembling a covered pamphlet. Furthermore, the same roll of paper can be passed through all five sets of printing cylinders and receive an impression containing only part of page in the first press, the second impression will then give the balance of page on a different color if desired. In this process several molds will have to be taken from same form. The parts to be printed in a certain color are left in the wax of each mold while all the rest is cut out by filling in with wax. The shells are then finished and placed in the different cylinders. Thus five different colors can be given to any one page; of course the product will be reduced in proportion to the number of colors used. Experiments in this line have demonstrated that the registering can be done to a nicety, as the web is held continually between the cylinders until it issues from the last press completed.

Any further information that may be desired can be obtainad by writing to John J. Clause, 114–116 North Market street, Chicago, Illinois.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. P., San Francisco, California. (1) Can you give me a remedy for the fountain springing on the press? (2) Has any pressman found a way to keep electricity from the pressroom? *Answer.*—(1) Read the article on page 103 of the November INLAND PRINTER, entitled "Setting of Fountains on Cylinder Presses." (2) There has been no remedy found to suit all conditions. A dry, equable temperature in the pressroom is required, and that is next to impossible to maintain.

PRESSMAN. What is the best method of printing wood border so the joints will not show? *Answer.*—If the border is new and the form is properly locked there should be no trouble. If the type is worn, make the joinings as perfect as possible in the lockup, and try filling the joints or cracks with beeswax.

G. P. D., San Francisco, California. Which is the best way to print half-tones and fine woodcuts; by overlay or underlay? *Answer.*—Both methods are required. The underlay is for the purpose of leveling up the cut or plate, and the overlay to bring out the gradations of light and shadow, according to the subject.

A. E. D., Independence, Oregon. What would be the cost in Chicago to print a constitution and by-laws specified as follows: Number of copies, 275; paper, 60 pound S. S. & C. book, 25 by 38; cover, 20 by 25, 65 pound granite; composition, brevier; size of printed page, 16 by 29 picas; number of pages inside cover, 42. Nothing but outside title appears on cover. Binding, ordinary paper-cover style. Size of book trimmed, 4½ by 6. A man at Salem, this state, does the job for $24. I don't know how he could set the type for that sum. *Answer.*—Composition, $27.95; paper, $1; cover, 40 cents; presswork, $7.50; binding, 75 cents;

total, $37.60. The "man in Salem," we predict, will have a visit from the sheriff in a short time if he holds to his prices.

P. M., Niagara Falls, New York. (1) Would you consider stereotypes desirable where the runs vary from twelve thousand to three hundred thousand impressions. (2) About how many fair impressions ought to be obtained from a good stereotype? (3) The composition is principally of rules, and both type and rules are worn; the stock used is news; would you advise hard or soft packing? *Answer.*—(1) Ordinarily, no. (2) It depends on the pressman largely. (3) A hard packing should be tried. A soft packing will quickly render the material useless.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

THE first and second numbers of the *Lithographer*, with which has been incorporated the *Printing Times and Lithographer* of London, England, are interesting from cover to cover, and artistic in design and typography.

The Exposition Graphic is issued in four separate editions, in the English, German, French and Spanish languages. It may be obtained at any news stand, or of the publishers, The Graphic Company, Chicago. 50 cents a copy.

"SATAN IN SOCIETY" is the title of a book just issued by F. T. Neely, Chicago and New York; paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25. Cardinal Gibbons says of the author, "With a pen exquisitely delicate he lays bare this gigantic social evil, and with a knowledge born of vast experience suggests its remedy."

THE December *Forum* contains an article by Governor William E. Russell on the significance of the democratic victory in Massachusetts and its bearings on next year's campaign. The same number contains an article on "Degradation by Pensions — The Protest of Loyal Volunteers," by Lieut. Allen R. Foote, founder of the Society of Loyal Volunteers.

"REMARKS BY BILL NYE" is a book of over five hundred pages, one hundred and fifty illustrations, and contains many of the author's best writings. The publisher has aimed to make it the largest and most profusely illustrated book of Bill Nye's witticisms published, and has evidently succeeded. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1. F. T. Neely, publisher; Chicago and New York.

AMONG the more ambitious poems that have appeared of late years the epic entitled "Hassan," by John Ritchie, in the October *Illustrated World's Fair*, commands the highest admiration. The rough vigor and strength of the lines, with the wealth of Oriental imagery—the Arab nature so admirably portrayed, have a thrilling intensity; while the beauty and boldness of the delineation of the sacrifice, the exalted feeling chording with the highest ideals of humanity, cause an expectation and desire of further favors from the same source.

A PICTURE to every third page or so of November *Book News* (Philadelphia) gives a foretaste of what may be expected for the coming holidays. Mr. Dole, in his letter from Boston, tells of a number of the Christmas books, and this is supplemented by the announcements of publishers in the advertising pages. The price list of current books, which *Book News* always describes so well, covers over twenty pages. All this for 5 cents. The author portrait of E. W. Howe will interest all readers of his "Story of a Country Town." The biographical sketch by Miss Garside is a well written and extremely readable article, prepared expressly for this number of *Book News*.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF JOURNALISM. By Franc B. Wilkie. F. J. Schulte & Co, publishers, Chicago.

There is perhaps no occupation that gains so much of the attention of all classes as that of journalism, and anything treating of the vicissitudes attending newspaperdom is sure of a most cordial welcome. When a book, therefore, written by a veteran of such vast experience as Mr. Wilkie, and containing a resumé of the most important events covering a period of thirty-five years, with personal anecdotes and descriptions of the most prominent men of the times — when such a book is submitted to the public, there can be no question of its success, particularly when presented so well printed and handsomely bound as the volume submitted by Messrs. Schulte. We shall keep the book as a reference as well as for its deeply interesting matter.

EMMETT BONLORE. By Opie Read. Price 50 cents. F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago.

A most interesting work. The trials of a printer editor are outlined in the author's best style. The high principle of the hero of the story, his enterprise and push, will cause a sympathy in readers in these pushing times. We predict a large sale for the book.

ALL AROUND THE YEAR, 1892. Entirely new design in colors, by J. Pauline Sunter. Printed on heavy cardboard, gilt edges, with chain, tassels and ring. Size 4¾ by 5½ inches. Boxed. Price 50 cents. Lee & Shepard, publishers, Boston, Massachusetts.

This most charming calendar is composed of heavy, gilt-edged cards, tastily tied with white silk cord, and a delicate, silvered chain attached, by which they may be hung on the wall or elsewhere, and are so arranged on rings that they may be turned over as each month shall be needed for reference. As fresh in design — even outshining its brilliant host of predecessors, which have been sent out each year to the calendar-loving world — as it is fresh in the fair whiteness and the soft delicacy of its workmanship. Each card contains not only the calendar but a design both charming and appropriate, and an equally timely sentiment.

THE PENTATEUCH OF PRINTING, WITH A CHAPTER ON JUDGES. By William Blades. With a memoir of the author and list of his works by Talbot B. Reed. 59 illustrations. Crown quarto, gilt top, $4.50; half roxburgh, gilt top, $5.50. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Here is a book that should be in the hands of all who take an interest in the art of printing. Mr. Blades' purpose does not seem to have been to prepare a handbook for printers only, but rather a treatise, as Mr. Reed tells us in his memoir, which should give "to book lovers, not professionally conversant with printing, a clear and simple account of the origin and development of the art by which books are produced." The title is not so fanciful as might at first sight appear. "There is a self-evident analogy between the Genesis of the World and the Genesis of Printing," says Mr. Blades. Exodus typifies the spread of typography, "while the laws promulgated in Leviticus have a plain parallel in idea with the laws and observances necessary to be followed in making a book." Numbers is not "directly suggestive of the many great names which figure upon the Printer's Roll of Honour; but Deuteronomy at once suggests, by its very signification, the second birth and reinforcement of the vital conditions of printing introduced by the steam machine." Of Mr. Blades' fitness for the task set himself it seems hardly necessary to speak in a technical journal devoted to the arts pertaining to printing. His published writings on kindred subjects are well known to all students of the art.

From Mr. Talbot Baynes Reed's sympathetic memoir, prefixed to the present work, we learn that William Blades was born at Clapham, England, on December 5, 1824. After a brief educational career at the Clapham Grammar School, young Blades, at the age of sixteen years, entered the printing office of his father, Joseph Blades. Not until he had become a master in his craft, however, did he turn his attention to the study of the antiquities of printing. In 1858 he wrote an introductory note for a reprint of Caxton's edition of "The Governayle of Health." He was already gathering materials for his great work, the "Life of Caxton," the first volume of which made its appearance in 1861 and the second in 1863. This work, Mr. Reed tells us, "marked a new epoch in bibliography, and disposed finally of the lax methods of the old school."

Meanwhile, his business was prospering. The distractions of literary work and of his indulgence in the fascinating pursuit of bibliomania were not allowed to interfere with the careful attention demanded in the building up and maintenance of a large trade connection. His interest in the methods and practice of the old press never hindered him from keeping pace with all the improvements of the new. He was first to adopt new and improved

methods, and was looked up to as an authority on the practice of the art and craft of today, no less than on that of four centuries ago.

In 1881 he published his "Enemies of Books," a literary effort in a lighter vein than any he had hitherto adopted. This delightful little book passed through several editions and introduced him to many new readers. A copy of the first edition is now a great rarity.

The "Pentateuch" was left quite complete at the death of Mr. Blades on April 28, 1890, and in preparing it for the press in its present form Mr. Reed has refrained from anything like "editing" on a large scale. In a few cases only was additional matter necessary to the clear meaning of the narrative.

We have not sufficient time or space for a lengthy review in this number of THE INLAND PRINTER, but we propose for a subsequent issue a more extended notice of the book with special reference to the development of the art from the beginning. Suffice it to say, therefore, that the six short chapters of Mr. Blades' book are intended to be "a popular summary of a very large and interesting subject," and they only profess to deal with its most important aspects both on its historical and practical side.

That John Gutenberg, born at Mentz in 1399, was the first to make use of movable type, and that his first work was the so-called "Mazarin Bible" in Latin, begun in 1450 and completed in 1455, there seems to have been little doubt in the mind of Mr. Blades. And that Koenig was indebted to Nicholson for his success in perfecting the cylindrical printing machine Mr. Blades also adduces most convincing evidence.

It is seldom that it falls to the lot of a craftsman to acquire such a terse and direct style of writing as that possessed by Mr. Blades. He never indulges in invective when dealing with an opponent, but by a humorous sally or the graceful turn of a paragraph he exposes the weak side of his antagonist in a manner not less persuasive than elegant. It remains to say that the "Pentateuch," which is printed by Blades, East & Blades, is profusely illustrated, and the American edition bears the imprint of Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. The presswork is good, that of the illustrations and fac similes, especially, being excellent. A full index completes the volume.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

W. E. SYMS, of the Syms & Dudley Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, accompanied by George Nightingale, the paper-stock dealer, are on an extended western trip.

THE Hampden Glazed Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, have added to their plant a one-story coloring room, 65 by 40 feet, to meet the requirements of their business.

THE Commercial Club, of Watertown, South Dakota, have decided to build a paper mill there, and in a few minutes after the decision was reached over $40,000 of the $50,000 necessary was subscribed.

THE paper tree of the South Seas is a species of the mulberry. Its inner bark is so delicate that a soft and pleasant feeling cloth is made from it which the natives use in making their "best suits." It is also used in the manufacture of a very fine grade of paper.

THE Kimberly & Clark Company, with mills at Neenah, Appleton and Kimberly, Wisconsin, with a daily capacity of 140 tons of print and book papers, will add to their plant early next year. The proposed mill, which will soon be ready, will produce fine loft-dried flat papers.

CRANE BROTHERS, of Westfield, Massachusetts, have made arrangements for the extension to their mill of the spur track of the Consolidated Railroad, now running to the Foster machine shops, and their enterprise is certain to bring material advantages to that part of the town.

ARCHIE TEVIS, late with I. N. Megargee & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has quit the paper business to embark in the manufacture and sale of printing ink. He has associated himself with his brother under the firm name of A. Tevis & Co. The new firm is located on Sansom street, above Seventh, where it is expected they will control considerable trade in their line.

PERSONAL.

WE acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: S. Gorman, *Daily Leader*, Davenport, Iowa; Henry Johnson, president Johnson Peerless Works, New York City; Park Yengling, with Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Bronson, president Cleveland Gordon Press Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. G. Weeks, Delavan, Wis.; Harry F. Dorwin, business manager, and Lewis H. Miner, managing editor, of the *State Journal*, Springfield, Ill.; William A. Gibson, of the Gibson Engraving Company, Denver, Colo.; A. C. Owens, manager, Lamoureux & Co., typefounders, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; C. K. Mathis, of Smith, Mathis & Co., printers, Dubuque, Iowa; John R. Decker, proprietor *Republican*, Columbus, Wis.; W. R. Bryan, of Clark W. Bryan & Co., publishers, Springfield, Mass.; Charles D. Traphagen, of State Journal Company, Lincoln, Neb.; William H. Hyslop, general manager "Westward Ho" Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHICAGO NOTES.

MR. EDWARD BUEHL, formerly proprietor of *Buehl's Illustrated Weekly*, of Memphis, Tennessee, is now connected with the Chicago branch of Golding & Co., in Plymouth place.

THE Calumet Paper Company, 262-268 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Illinois, have issued a sample book of fancy stationery that is most complete in all the elegant novelties of the day, as well as those of a more staple nature.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 16, at its regular monthly meeting November 29, voted unanimously to send $1,000 to the assistance of the Pittsburgh brethren on strike, as well as in favor of the 10 cents per week assessment, a vote upon which was called for by the International Union.

IN justice to the makers of the St. John Typobar, reference to whose machine was made in our November number, we wish to state that the slugs cast by the Typobar and run in that issue should have been stereotyped or electrotyped instead of being put in the form to print from. As the metal used to cast the type bars is not as hard as regular type metal, it can readily be understood that it is not proper to use the same to print from. The blurred and worn condition of the specimen of work produced by the Typobar, as shown in the November issue, is, therefore, not due to the fault of the machine. We cheerfully make this unsolicited explanation.

CARDS were received on Thanksgiving Day announcing that Mark L. Crawford, the Superintendent of the Bridewell, had been married to Miss Annie C. Willoughby at Lowell, Massachusetts. A short time ago Mr. Crawford left the institution which he superintends for a brief vacation. Only his intimate friends knew he was on his way to eat his Thanksgiving dinner in New England and to marry Miss Willoughby. November 26 the nuptials were celebrated and a good old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner was a feature of the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will enjoy a brief honeymoon and will be at home after December 10 at the House of Correction, Chicago.

THE Papyrus Club, whose list of charter members is now complete, have secured quarters in the Auditorium building, where they will do considerable entertaining this coming winter. The following are the officers of the club: president, Moses P. Handy; first vice-president, G. P. Engelhard; second vice-president, Stanley Waterloo; third vice-president, Mary E. Burt; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Sergel; recording secretary, Austyn Granville; financial secretary, Charles H. Kerr; librarian, R. H. Vickers. The club, which is composed of literary workers and writers for papers and magazines, gave its first reception November 5, 1891, which was in compliment to the president, Moses P. Handy. The rooms were well filled, and among the women present were many known throughout the land in literary circles. A business meeting was held and standing committees appointed on entertainment, literary information,

literary promotion, library and finance, with considerable other business of minor importance.

CHICAGO has some big things, but one of the biggest in its particular line which we have seen is the blank book recently manufactured for the Dr. Peter Farney & Sons Company, of this city, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, by the E. J. Decker Company, 178 Monroe street, makers of blanks of every variety. It contains 500 leaves, 31 by 41 inches, and between each leaf a stub is inserted, making really 1,000 pages in the book, which, when closed, measures 36 by 42 inches by 6 inches thick. The weight of this overfed volume is 228 pounds, the covers alone weighing 50 pounds, which are arranged so as to be locked by a handsome fixture of nickel-plated chains and padlocks, making it a veritable "sealed book" if necessary. The owners require this book for the preservation of the numerous original prescriptions handled by them.

THE Arkell Weekly Company, publishers of the *Judge* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, have established a western agency at room 309, New Herald Building, Chicago, and have placed E. B. Fletcher in charge as manager. Mr. Fletcher is widely known to the profession throughout the United States. For several years he was secretary, and last year president, of the Illinois Press Association. Since the organization of the National Editorial Association, in 1885, he has been a member of the executive committee of that association, and in 1888-89 was the corresponding secretary, and in 1890 second vice-president. This change necessitated the sale of the *Herald*, daily and weekly, of Morris, Illinois, which had been under the supervision of Mr. Fletcher for the past seventeen years. The paper passed into the hands of E. L. Sockitt, of Springfield, Illinois, on October 1, last.

THE following preamble and resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice at the regular monthly meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, on Sunday, November 29:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Herald Company, through its publisher, Mr. James W. Scott, has paid Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, the high compliment of giving our individual members the first opportunity of inspecting its palace of art; and

WHEREAS, In the erection and furnishing of such magnificent workrooms for its employés, and particularly the extreme consideration shown for their welfare in every respect, it has set an example that cannot fail to aid in the object for which we are striving; and

WHEREAS, The same consideration and liberality as shown by said company, if generally observed, would bring mankind into closer union and avoid the frequent troubles caused by blind and foolish avarice, and by trivial misunderstandings; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the earnest and sincere thanks of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, be tendered to the Chicago Herald Company, and especially to its publisher, Mr. James W. Scott, for their kind invitation and excellent example; and be it further

Resolved, That we congratulate said company upon having such an able, generous and enterprising publisher as Mr. James W. Scott, whose deeds have the genuine stamp that mere words could never possess; and be it further

Resolved, That the thanks of this union be also tendered to the *Herald* chapel and other employés of the company for the willing and open-handed manner in which they seconded the invitation of the company.

It was also decided by motion that the foregoing resolutions should be engrossed, appropriately framed, and presented to the Chicago Herald Company.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

KANSAS has a Woman's Press Association, composed of lady newspaper writers. It has elected a delegate and an alternate to the National Editorial convention in 1892.

IN pursuance to a call issued by a committee chosen from the various women's press clubs of the country the first annual convention of the National Federation of Women's Press Clubs was held November 11, at the *Woman's Journal* parlors, Boston, Massachusetts. Committee Chairman Mrs. Belva Lockwood, of Washington, presided. Miss Mary Allen West, editor of the *Union Signal*, as a member of the committee, Mrs. Fanny H. Rastall, of Chicago, Mrs. Clara B. Colby, of Washington, Mrs. Mary E. McPherson, of Washington, and Misses Belle Grant Armstrong and Helen M. Winslow, of the New England Association, were the delegates present.

A PRESS club has recently been organized at Atlanta, with the following well-known journalists as officers: President, Evan P. Howell; first vice-president, B. M. Blackburn; second vice-president, F. H. Richardson; secretary, Edward Durant; treasurer, H. H. Cabaniss; executive committee, J. K. Ohl, Josiah Carter, Jack Cohen, Colonel John H. Seals, P. J. Moran. The growing importance of the press in Atlanta demanded such an organization, which would reflect the progressiveness of its members.

THE Inland Daily Press Association held a routine business meeting November 10, at the Sherman House, Chicago. Among those present were: President F. W. Starbuck, of the Racine (Wis.) *Journal;* Secretary and Treasurer Ira S. Carpenter, of the Michigan City (Ind.) *News;* T. H. Adams, of the Vincennes (Ind.) *Commercial;* Thomas A. Reese, of the Springfield (Ill.) *Register;* P. S. McGlynn, of the Moline *Dispatch;* T. A. Ewing, of the Monmouth *Review;* and E. R. Nattinger, of the Ottawa *Republic-Times*. An advertising agent was appointed to make an eastern trip on behalf of the association.

TRADE NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROBSON, Indianapolis, Indiana, has enlarged his office by converting the basement into a pressroom, and put in a two revolution Optimus and one or two job presses.

T. H. MITCHELL has started a new job office at Middletown, Ohio. He has three presses (one a stop cylinder) run by electric power, and a full line of latest type and material. The office is in the Leibee block.

MR. H. M. DOWNS has withdrawn from the Lynn (Mass.) printing firm of Morse & Downs, owing to ill health. The business will be continued under the same firm name, with Mr. John E. Morse as proprietor.

THE new type recently purchased from George Bruce's Son & Co., New York, for the government printing office at Washington, D. C., is now pretty generally in use there, and it is said to be giving unqualified satisfaction.

THE contract for publishing the spicy little *Inventive Age*, of Washington, D. C., was recently given to Marks & Marks, who are at present located in the Inventive Age building, recently erected by the Du Bois Brothers, publishers.

MESSRS. L. BARTA & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, have added two more large cylinder presses during the past month. This office is running three nights per week until 10:30 o'clock, and will continue to do so until the middle of December.

MESSRS. ROSENAU & NEWCOMER, "Optimus Printers," of Baltimore, Maryland, make the following announcement: "To insure perfect safety in the running of our printing presses we have removed into the large and commodious basement, directly underneath our former quarters, 111 North Charles street. We invite you to call on us in our new location, and respectfully solicit your patronage."

GANE BROTHERS & Co., 179 Monroe street, Chicago, have taken the agency for the Semple cutters in the West, and all orders sent them will be promptly filled. Mr. Henry O. Gane, of Boston, was one of the first to see the value of this machine and introduce it to bookbinders. Mrs. Mary H. Semple, widow of the inventor, is manufacturer of the Semple cutters and book trimmers, and the head office is in New York.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Cranston & Co., New York, has been dissolved, and a new company formed called Cranston & Jones. Charles Cranston and Frank A. Jones are the partners in the new firm. They will continue the old business as general machinists at 57 Park street, New York, and make cutting machines and die-cutting presses. The Cranston "Under-cut" machine is well known to the trade.

THE Denver Printing Ink and Roller Company (incorporated), located at 1744 Blake street, Denver, Colorado, in a circular

recently issued, announces that it is now ready to supply printing inks and rollers of the finest quality. The company is composed of practical men, who are manufacturers as well as dealers, and who devote their entire time and attention to these two lines only. The ink department is under the personal supervision of Mr. R. O. Boyd, whose practical experience guarantees satisfaction. Inks from the leading houses in the country will be also kept in stock. The roller factory is looked after personally by Mr. Stephen McNamara, whose reputation as a roller maker is second to none.

William Wainman, for many years connected with R. Hoe & Co. as superintendent, has resigned that position to engage himself with the Whitlock Machine Company as superintendent of their factory at Birmingham, Connecticut. Mr. Wainman has the reputation among press users and builders of being a thorough mechanic fully alive to the mechanical needs of printers and publishers and able in all particulars to supply those needs. The construction of the Whitlock presses will be in his charge absolutely, and his years of experience will stand sponsor for their very high mechanical excellence.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

Leighton Bros., Minneapolis, Minnesota. Specimens of general work, showing good taste, discernment and fertility of design.

We welcome from month to month the tasteful and original advertising calendar blotters of W. H. Wright, Jr., the "favorite" printer of Buffalo, New York. The November issue informs us that the blotter will be of "*absorbing* interest."

Walter M. Moorhouse, *Oil City Derrick*, Oil City, Pennsylvania. Assortment of billheads, invitations and society printing; a large number of the specimens in colors and bronzes, all of much merit. A tendency to over-embellishment is shown on some of the specimens.

Union Bank Note Company, Kansas City, Missouri. Official programme, "Priests of Pallas," autumnal parade. Embossed cover in colors, and on each page an illustration of the floats, representing the myths or legends of the various nations. The work is well executed.

Lewis J. Hewitt, Coburn Stationery Company, Boston, Massachusetts. Business card in tints and colors displaying much good taste. The tints and colors harmonize admirably, and though the type is a little worn it is used to good advantage. The presswork is above the average.

We have received from Mr. J. O. Woody, manager of the Ogden Printing Company, Ogden, Utah, an assortment of printing in tints and colors that displays thorough workmanship and first-class taste in color effects. Some of the jobs show a delicacy of treatment that gives a high-toned cast to the work, and cannot fail to be gratifying to customers.

H. C. Mainprice, *Monetary Times*, Toronto, Ontario. Specimens of "everyday" presswork highly creditable in every way. The resources of the composing room are well displayed in the specimens submitted, and are generally used to good advantage. We would suggest that in programmes and work of that character, where each line ends even, that the period ending the line be left off.

The *Herald-Times*, Gouverneur, New York, sends an advertising blotter and calendar combined, in which, emulating Mr. Wegg possibly, it drops into poetry in a friendly way, as follows:

> "We are waiting,
> We are watching,
> With our eyes upon the stair;
> We are hoping,
> We are trusting (not over 30 days,
> however, and would prefer net cash)
> That you'll leave a job down there."

Cherouny Printing and Publishing Company, New York. Souvenir of "Music Hall, New York, founded by Andrew Carnegie." A truly elegant brochure of forty-eight pages, containing a large number of views of the "Music Hall" with dainty sketches and "bits" of the detail. The cover is of a delicate pink color, and is embossed in silver bronze; a blue silk ribbon passing through the back and tied in a bow gives the whole a chaste and dainty appearance. Needless to say, the letterpress is perfect.

Newspapers and Periodicals Received.—*Journal*, Palmer, Mass.; *Times*, No. 1, Vol. 1, Velasco, Brazoria county, Tex.; *Gleaner*, Massillon, O.; *Fireman's Herald*, New York; *Hempstead Weekly News*, No. 1, Vol. 1, Hempstead, Tex.; *Oklahoma School Journal*, Guthrie, O. T.; *Western Soldier*, San Francisco, Cal.; *Business World*, Detroit, Mich.; *California Illustrated World*, San Francisco, Cal.; *Altoona Herald*, Altoona, Ia.; *Kansas City Star*, Kansas City, Mo.; *News*, Sugar Grove, Pa.; *Louisville Commercial*, Louisville, Ky.; *El Peru Ilustrado*, Lima; *Evening Capital*, Annapolis, Md.; *Michigan Patriot*, Battle Creek, Mich.; *Southern Mercury*, Dallas, Tex.; *Ocala Banner*, Ocala, Fla.; *Advertising Ideas*, No. 1, Vol. 1, Elgin, Ill.; *Lake County Examiner*, Lakeview, Ore.; *Spence's People's Paper*, Covington, Ind.; *La Gaceta*, San Jose, C. R.; *Xenia Semi-Weekly Gazette*, Xenia, O.; *Our Language*, New York; *Big Timber Pioneer*, Big Timber, Mont.; *Ice and Refrigeration*, Chicago and New York; *Cabinet Maker*, Indianapolis, Ind.; *Colton News-Letter*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Colton, Washington; *Biblical Recorder*, Raleigh, N. C.; *El Perseguido*, Buenos Ayres; *Tri-City Trade Journal*, Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, Ill.; *Review*, Rock Rapids, Ia.; *Independent*, Galesville, Wis.; *Williamston Enterprise*, Williamston, Mich.; *Times-Union*, Albany, N. Y.; *Merrimac Budget*, Merrimac, Mass.; *Saline Courier*, Benton, Ark.; *Weekly Sentinel*, Tonganoxie, Kan.

OBITUARY.

John J. Hayes, president of the Boston Job Pressmen's Union, died on October 6, after a week's illness. He was highly esteemed by his associates and will be greatly missed by them.

John T. Daley, ex-president and founder of the Boston Job Pressmen's Union, died recently at his home in Boston. He was a member of the Central Labor Union. He leaves a wife and four children.

Will H. Hooper, a member of Bay City, Michigan, Typographical Union, after an illness of seven weeks of typhoid fever and inflammation of the lungs, died on Sunday, November 15, aged 29 years. He leaves a wife and three children.

John B. Clarke, proprietor of the Manchester (N. H.) *Daily Mirror*, died of neuralgia of the heart on October 29. Mr. Clarke had one of the largest printing offices in New Hampshire and was elected state printer nine times. He was prominent in public affairs and did much to give Manchester the commercial prominence which it now enjoys.

John H. Cunningham, a printer who worked at the "case" for over fifty years, died in Washington, D. C., a few days ago. He had been in bad health for some time, but up to a week or so ago was at his "case" in the book and job office of Judd & Detwiler, but was compelled to cease typesetting, and after remaining at the hospital for a few days, expired.

James O'Hara, a well-known printer of Chicago, after a long illness from consumption, died at his residence, 175 North Franklin street, November 23, aged 53 years. The interment was made at Rosehill cemetery, Thanksgiving Day, November 26, under the auspices of the Chicago Typographical Union, a large number of the old-time printers of the city also being present. At the grave Mr. M. J. Carroll delivered a brief and touching eulogy on the deceased. Mr. O'Hara was a native of Scotland and was a brother of the well known Daniel O'Hara, for several terms in the past city treasurer of Chicago. In 1884 he was elected a delegate from Chicago to the International Typographical Union convention held at New Orleans. He leaves a widow, but no family.

Col. Donn Piatt died at his home, Mac-o-Chee, near Cleveland, Ohio, November 12. He had been ill for two weeks with a form of la grippe, but his death came as a complete surprise to all his friends. Since Colonel Piatt's retirement from active journalism

SCENE IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph, by J. Manz & Co., 107 Madison street, Chicago.

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AS an inducement to the promotion of clubs in all the larger offices in the United States and Canada, we have made arrangements whereby we can furnish the following very complete Map as a premium, and make the offer given below:

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It more than meets my expectations, and is by large odds the biggest fund of correct information I ever got for the money.—*A. F. Millictte, Camden, N. J.*

I received the map all right, and I and my friends who have examined it say it is the best they have ever seen. There is more information to be gained from it than I thought could be put in a map.—*Geo. D. Morris, Jersey City, N. J.*

I was very much pleased with the elegant map. Everyone who has seen it speaks in the highest terms of its worth as a work of reference, and the masterwork of the compiler, the engravers and the printers. It is a big offer for a premium, and shows the rapid strides THE INLAND PRINTER is making as the leading trade journal of the "art preservative."—*Charles F. Graesser, Buffalo, N. Y.*

I am very much pleased with the map, and consider myself amply repaid for trouble in getting up club for your valuable trade journal. The map is very complete, and to those who need one in their business it is well worth the price—$5.00—and to all others its possession will be a source of pleasure and profit, not only to those who travel, but to searchers in political matters.—*Geo. P. Penfold, Lockport, N. Y.*

I received the map you sent, and am much pleased with it.—*J. W. Swinburne, Minneapolis, Minn.*

The United States and Political Double Map is received. It is the most complete map that I ever saw, and it should demand a wide circulation.—*Geo. M. Applegate, Trenton, N. J.*

I received the map safely, and will say that it is the best and most complete map I have ever seen. It is an undoubted bargain.—*W. A. Ratcliffe, Chicago.*

I am greatly pleased with the map. It contains a whole fund of information—geographical and political. One can study history and geography at the same time. Please accept my thanks.—*Henry W. Paine, Indianapolis, Ind.*

The map is at hand, and was received in good condition. I am very much pleased with it. I think it is a volume of valuable information for reference and study. I am surprised at the large number of items it contains, and think it well worth the getting up of a club for it.—*J. Mountain, Worcester, Mass.*

The map was duly received. Have not had time to examine it critically, but I should think it would be of great value to anyone who was not fortunate enough to have an encyclopedia.—*A. E. Atwood, Brattleboro, Vt.*

Your map has been received. It fills all expectations.—*Thos. Y. Sydnor, Petersburg, Va.*

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Think of it! We make you a present of this double map (worth $5.00) and send it to you *free of any expense*, and guarantee its safe delivery, if you will send us a club list of eight subscribers. You can secure this valuable premium with a little effort. It is worth the trouble. For office or home the map is indispensable. Subscriptions can begin with any number. Give full street address or postoffice box number, as well as city, county and state, to insure safe delivery of papers and the map. If you do not wish to organize a club, we will send you the map, and THE INLAND PRINTER for one year, for $3.00. If you are now a subscriber, or wish the map and do not care to subscribe, send us $1.25 and we will promptly forward one to your address. Address all orders to

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he had resided quietly at his elegant country home in Logan county. In 1888, at the urgent request of Mr. Cleveland, he founded *Belford's Free Trade Monthly Magazine* in New York. Afterward he began to prepare a biography of Gen. George H. Thomas, which is almost completed. Colonel Piatt was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19, 1819, and was educated at St. Xavier College and in 1851 was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county. At the end of his term he was made secretary of legation at Paris during President Pierce's administration. During part of the civil war he was on the staff of Gen. Robert C. Schenck. Since then he has devoted himself to farming and literature, having founded and edited the Washington *Capital* for two years. He has published a sharply critical work, "Memoirs of the Men Who Saved the Union."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ARTHUR GRISSOM, a Kansas City (Mo.) boy, is a contributor to the *Youths' Companion*. His latest story was entitled "A Yoke and a Joke."

J. A. ST. JOHN, the inventive manager of the Central and Boston typefoundries, has hit upon a valuable idea in drying stereotype matrices by extreme cold instead of heat. The theory is correct.

"A NEW Chicago publication is called *Music*. It will soon deterioriate into an organ."—*Chicago Times*. It will probably commence forte; but with a retardando-diminuendo movement, it will probably end piano.

MISS H. P. JAMES, librarian of the Asterhout Free Library, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, sends the following to the *Critic:* "I have just read your wail over the dust on the rough tops of uncut books. If you wish to clean them, and also to leave them a little rough, take the finest grade of sandpaper and rub them with it. If a piece is tacked on a bit of wood about one inch square at the end and three or four inches long, the work can be done very rapidly. I have treated uncut books in this way, and find it works admirably."

ONE of the most exacting tasks imposed upon an individual is the examination of questioned handwriting, ink, etc., in important documents, such as wills and papers of that description. Marshall D. Ewell, M. D., microscopical expert, of 97 Clark street, Chicago, makes a specialty of this class of work, and his judgment in these important matters is considered the highest authority. Dr. Ewell has within the last year been called on many important trials, among them the celebrated will cases of Gordon in New York, and Davis in Montana.

THE *Interior Decorator* is a new Chicago venture, the first number of which appeared in November. It is very handsome typographically, with numerous illustrations. Its purpose is announced as follows: "This journal occupies a field where no other publications have dared to enter. It will make its own path without fear of competition. Having for its object the perfect decoration of the home, it will be a welcome visitor wherever refinement and intellectual culture dwell." The printing is the work of the Stromberg & Allen Company.

SMALL SEIZURES TO CEASE.—The United States Treasury Department has decided that the petty seizures of books and pamphlets imported through the mails shall cease. Heretofore the treasury agents have seized all books of whatever value and compelled the owners to pay 25 per cent duty, but now a decision has been rendered which prohibits the seizure of books or similar publications of less than $2 in value sent here as gifts, but the decision does not apply to lottery tickets and advertisements, which are still subject to seizure.

LEROY ARMSTRONG, author of "An Indian Man," "Sergeant Gore" and many other good stories, has just completed a book which he will give to the world under the title of "Washington Brown, Farmer." The principal character is a Kansan, a man of marked peculiarities, with whom the author became familiar when he himself attempted to whip a portion of the western prairies into servile submission. If he failed in this the time was not wasted, for in Washington Brown he has preserved to the world a type of man which the rapid cultivation of our country has almost destroyed, a type which, in the coming generation, will be known only in books or on the stage. Mr. Armstrong has a forceful, nervous style, well adapted to the portrayal of eccentric characters, and is withal a writer striving for the best in everything.

MARK TWAIN, who went to Berlin recently, has been the object of great interest to the people of Germany's capital. His portraits have been printed in the daily and weekly papers; long articles upon his life and works have been written, and numerous accounts have been given of his fabulous wealth. Twain's works have long been translated into the German language. The humorist is popular in the Fatherland, and no people appreciate more deeply and sincerely his essay upon the German language than Germans familiar with the English tongue.

MR. A. J. PHILPOT, a Boston printer, has recently returned from a visit to Ireland, where he has made a large number of photographs of scenery and peasant life which are to be used in a work on Ireland, the publication of which he will supervise. Mr. Philpot's fine artistic sense admirably adapted him for this mission, and his collection of pictures includes many characteristic glimpses of the Celtic race as seen in their homes, on gala occasions, and in the trying scenes of eviction. The book will be enriched by contributions from Irish writers of prominence.

KIEW possesses the sandals of no less important a person than St. Joseph. These shoes, superlatively historical, are believed by the faithful of the Greek church to have been worn by St. Joseph when he and the Virgin Mary fled into Egypt. The bones of St. Job—that patient and much-venerated saint—are at the monastery of Pogaeff. Of these the late Auguste Vitu, the famous critic of the Paris *Figaro*, was wont to tell a story. Once upon a time the Tsar and the royal family visited the monastery and were served with luncheon. After the Russian fashion *une soupe maigre* was served, in which the Tsar remarked a curious, unusual flavor, and asked to what ingredient it was owing. The Prior bowed low. "In honor of your Majesty's visit," he said, "we have added to the soup a holy relic—part of the thigh-bone of Job."—*Chicago Graphic*.

THAT staid old paper, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, issued a very handsome illustrated edition in commemoration of the annual opening of the Augusta exposition. In the introductory, among other things, it said: "It has been the pleasure of this paper to bear its part in the upbuilding of this city for 106 years. The *Chronicle* is older than Georgia, as a state, or than the United States government, the Federal Constitution having been ratified in 1788, and the constitution of Georgia in 1789, while the Augusta *Chronicle* was established in 1785, and has been published continuously since that date." In all these years it has taken a worthy part in upbuilding Augusta, and the exposition edition is convincing testimony of the esteem in which it is held. As a specimen of typographical work the souvenir edition is without a flaw. The *Chronicle* is also building a home of its own, and it will be ready for occupancy early in 1892. The plans and specifications of the new building prove that it will be one of the lightest and most conveniently appointed printing houses in the South.

BAMBOO POISON.

One of the most famous and fatal poisons used in Japan and Java is obtained from the bamboo. The young shoots of the cane when they first push through the ground are covered with fine, brownish hairs which, under the microscope, appear to be bayonet-like spikes of crystals of silex, infinitely sharp and hollow. Small quantities of these hairs administered daily in the food bring on ulceration of the whole alimentary canal, simulating malignant dysentery, which eventually causes death.

PHYSICIAN—"You see, your son is feverish, madam. Notice the coating on his tongue." Mrs. Anxious—"I don't see any coating on his tongue, but I see an ulster in his throat, and his pants are dreadfully short."—*Monetary Times*.

THE COLORED INSERT.

BY reference to the handsome colored insert of the Brown Folding Machine Company in this issue our readers will have forcibly brought to their attention the fact that original designs in type faces have not been brought out first entirely by the typefounder, but that the artist in pen work can make suggestions very often that others may learn from. The letter presented in this page is original, although at first glance a similarity in form to other faces now on the market may strike one as being present. Upon closer examination, however, the letter will be found to have a character entirely its own. The possibilities of this letter when printed in combination are seen by a careful study of the page, although but a few of the many ways it can be used are shown. It will be noticed that the letter, which we have named the "Downing," is capable of use either in the solid or open series, independently, with equally good results. It is designed by Will H. Bradley, of Chicago. With two kinds of I's, T's, C's and S's an oddity in setting lines can readily be secured, and the stiff character of many type lines be entirely avoided. THE INLAND PRINTER takes pleasure in presenting this production, which has been designed especially for this publication, and asks that typefounders or others desiring to bring out the series in type, first communicate with us in reference to same, as the design is copyrighted.

ONE OUT OF MANY.

A subscriber in Buffalo has forwarded us a circular announcing the opening of a new job office in his city, which he refers to as a specimen of "soul-stirring" printing. Had he spelled it *sole*-stirring it might have been nearer the truth. It is printed in a gray-black ink on machine book paper 3 by 5 inches in size. If any of our readers wish to "follow" them, let them take a gun along — and use it. We reproduce it:

WE LEAD LET OTHERS FOLLOW.

Buffalo, Nov. 16th., 1891.

DEAR SIR:

We have opened a Job Printing Office at 880 Niagara St., & with our practical knowledge of the business we can confidently assure our patrons first-class work at low prices.

WE REMAIN YOURS TRULY,

MORGAN INGERSOLL & CO.

ONE WAY TO SPELL POTATO.

Considering the state of the crops and the anxiety expressed by our English cousins about our spelling, the following exercise may be appropriate. Who invented it is unknown to me, but it sounds like Dr. Wayland, of Philadelphia, a "phonetik parson." What does this spell, "Ghoughphtheighphtheau?" Well, according to the following rule, it spells potato: Gh stands for p, as in the last letters of hiccough; ough for o, as in dough; phth for t, as in phthisic; eigh for a, as in eight; and eau stands for o, as in beau. Thus you have p-o-t-a-t-o.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE *Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, will, we understand, put in typesetting machines early in the new year. The "boys," it is said, dislike to see them come.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

MISSOURI in 1844 had thirty-five newspapers. It now has in the neighborhood of nine hundred and twenty.

THE Detroit *Evening Sun* will be issued as a morning paper about the first of December. A new dress for the same has been ordered.

THE *Critic*, a weekly Sunday paper, in Detroit, Michigan, is now issued as a 1-cent morning daily, with offices in the Butterfield building.

WILLIAM M. KIRSCH, formerly connected with the Fort Valley *Enterprise*, has accepted a position with the Atlanta *Constitution* as traveling agent and correspondent.

THE *Agora*, a literary quarterly, will hereafter be published at Abilene, Kansas. T. E. Dewey, a young attorney with literary proclivities, will be its editor in the future.

THE Independent Electric Print is the title of the *Independent* printing office of Galesville, Wisconsin, now that the presses are run by electric motor and the establishment lit by electric light.

THE *Evening Despatch* is the name of a new paper that has just been started in the enterprising town of Tallapoosa, Georgia. It is a well edited, newsy sheet and has evidently "come to stay."

COL. "BILL" SMITH, a wide-awake newspaper man, well known throughout Georgia and Alabama, has launched the *Advance*, at Newman. Mr. Smith is a facile writer, and will, no doubt, make a success of his venture.

THE *Times*, published by the Times Publishing Company, at Demorest, is one of the neatest and best printed country papers in Georgia. This office also turns out jobwork that would compare favorably with much larger cities.

MR. N. W. KENNEDY, publisher of the *Standard*, at Putnam, Connecticut, has formed a partnership with Mr. William H. Taylor, well known among Connecticut journalists, the firm name being Kennedy & Taylor, and the concern has put several new papers into the field.

BOONVILLE, Missouri, has a late newspaper enterprise called the *Bee*. Its motto is: "Be wise; so as not to fall, but stoop to rise"; and it proposes "to gather the delicious essence of the newslets." Its editor has evidently decided in the affirmative the famous soliloquy of Hamlet.

IT is reported that Mr. C. A. Loring, manager of the New England Newspaper Union and a member of the Boston Press Club, is soon to graduate from bachelorhood, the prospective bride being a Maine lady. As the genial "Charley" does not deny the rumor, it may be set down as true.

THE South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* will shortly remove to new quarters, where they will have every facility for expanding, as their business seems to demand. They have purchased a Dispatch newspaper press and a two-revolution Optimus of Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.

E. W. HUMPHRIES, of Atlanta, Georgia, is "doing" some stories and historical reminiscences for several leading papers and magazines. Mr. Humphries received his training on the New Orleans dailies, but for the past two years has been connected with Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia papers.

A CAPE COD paper has inaugurated a new scheme for hooking new subscribers. The bait offered is an excursion ticket to Boston and return at reduced rates, and it is for a three-months paid subscription. Every newsboy that sells 100 copies is to receive one Boston theater ticket and a free ride over the railroad.

MR. T. C. WILLIAMS is one of the most eccentric as he is one of the wealthiest men in New Zealand, his peculiarity lying in the direction of writing long advertisements for the morning newspapers, for which he has to pay the full 72 cents an inch. In these advertisements he criticises men and things, freely quoting hymns which have little bearing on the case. Quite recently he had a letter of two columns commenting upon a certain newspaper, and at the end of the advertisement was a footnote: "Wairarapa

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Star and others please copy." The *Star* inserted the whole letter and sent in an account to Mr. Williams for $47. Williams refused to pay the money, and the case is now in court, expert evidence being called by Mr. Williams to show that it was not customary for newspapers to make a charge for copying matter from other papers (births, deaths and marriages, for instance) without a direct order from the principals.

THE Coldwater (Mich.) *Sun* has been sold by Mr. W. C. Bailey to the Sun Publishing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Michigan with a paid-up capital of $5,000. The company has leased the property purchased, for a term of five years, to E. A. Blackman & Son (E. A. Blackman of the Hillsdale *Democrat* and his son, H. C. Blackman) and the business will be conducted by them personally as lessees.

ADAMS & TAYLOR have bought the *Grundy Courier*, published at Reinbeck, Iowa, of Hermann Miller. Mr. Adams has been foreman on the Vinton (Iowa) *Eagle* for a number of years, and is a first-class newspaper man and job printer. Mr. Taylor is at present editor and proprietor of the *Star-Clipper*, at Traer, Iowa, and will remain there. He is a rustler in every sense of the word, and is sure of success wherever he may be. We wish the new firm success.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

A LOCKOUT has occurred on the *Commercial Advertiser*, of Detroit, Michigan, a weekly paper, and the same has been declared an unfair office by the union.

DETROIT Union at its last meeting voted $50 to Pittsburgh, and also memorialized the International Typographical Union to levy an assessment on the craft at large to help win the fight.

AT the annual convention of the Michigan Federation at Bay City in December, Detroit Union will be represented by Charles O. Bryce, and the Trades and Labor Council by James P. Murtagh, also a member of No. 18.

ONE of the features of the Piedmont Exposition, recently held at Atlanta, was a printers' contest. There were twenty-one contestants. W. R. B. Elam, of Charlotte, North Carolina, received the first prize, he having set 91,711 ems in 96 hours — the duration of the contest.

ON December 1 the Franklin Typographical Society will give an entertainment at Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts, the proceeds of which will be added to the society's sick benefit fund, with the object of increasing the benefits $1 above the present rate per week.

THE Boston Job Printing Pressmen's Union announces its second annual ball for January 8, next. The following committee of arrangements has been appointed: R. P. Barnes, William Gaynor, William Mosher, John Mosher, John J. Ryan, Edward Clahane, B. G. Quinn, John Whelan, John Riley and Edward Calahan.

THE compositors and printers of Watertown, N. Y., over sixty in number, met at Republican headquarters in that city November 20, and were organized into a typographical union by Deputy State Organizer James L. Hoff, of Syracuse. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James H. Coan, of Winslow's office; vice-president, Miss Tinnie Butterfield, of the *Times;* financial secretary, Addison Parker, of the *Post;* recording secretary, Miss Nellie Bechert, of the *Times;* treasurer, John Fisher, of the *Times*. The union will meet on the first Friday in every month.

ORGANIZER KLUNK, of Kansas City, Missouri, was recently called to Springfield, Missouri, to investigate trouble between the printers and proprietors at that place. Springfield has been a 25-cent town, but the printers claimed the work was worth an advance of 5 cents on both evening and morning newspapers. After consulting with both sides, Mr. Klunk advised the union to accept an advance in the scale on evening papers to 26½ cents, which was accordingly done, and the evening papers were thus amicably disposed of. The morning paper, however, has been holding out at the old figures, and at last accounts the fight was still waging.

As a direct result of the meeting of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at Alton, and of the efforts of the Chicago delegation, from No. 16, a typographical union was formed in Alton, consisting of twelve charter members. The convention was the largest and most successful ever held. The business done consisted chiefly in the reconstruction of the Federation and the adoption of a new preamble, by-laws and constitution, of which 30,000, with records of the meeting, will be distributed through the state. J. C. Harding, of Chicago, was unanimously reëlected president, and John A. Bamber, of Quincy, Illinois, was elected vice-president, the office being created at the meeting. The offices of secretary and treasurer were combined in one and J. Rippe, of Alton, was elected to the position. J. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, was elected delegate to American Federation of Labor, which meets at Birmingham, Alabama, in December. The next meeting of the State Federation will be one month earlier than heretofore, the second Tuesday in October, 1892, at Ottawa, Illinois.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, poor; composition on evening papers, by females, 16 cents; job hands, per week, $8 to $12.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, poor; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $20; job printers, per week, $20.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, slightly improved; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Fort Smith, Ark.—State of trade, dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12 and $15.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $14; machine hands, per week, $18. Business quieting down since election; job offices doing fair business, but not employing extra help. There are many idle men in town.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; composition on evening paper, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition (no morning papers) evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, fifty-five hours, $10.50.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. There is a surplus of "subs" at present.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Work is dull at present.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents job printers, per week, $16.

Montreal, P. Q.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and $11.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and $18.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, per week, $16; job printers, per week, $18.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $21. No idle men, work is good. A new weekly, the *Guardian*, appeared lately, devoted to secret societies and trade unions.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents. Union voted $100 in aid of Pittsburgh strike at last meeting.

Redlands, Cal.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $3 per day; job printers, per week, $20.

Richmond, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; average wages of job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Evening San Diegan* was "squared" on November 9.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $21.

Savannah, Ga.—State of trade, depressed; prospects, uncertain for time being; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; book and job printers, per week, $15 to $18.

Shreveport, La.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16 and $18.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; without ads., 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, $11.

Utica, N. Y.— State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50.

Watertown, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, per week, $7 to $12; girls, $3 to $9; job printers, per week, $8 to $14. The *Evening News*, an independent daily, appeared November 15.

West Superior, Wis.—State of trade, improving; prospects, good; morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job scale, $17 per week. Plenty of men.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A NEW bookbinder's pallet is being manufactured by the Central Type Foundry.

THE Missouri *Republic* has lately put on a complete dress of Central Type Foundry "copper alloy." It is very handsome.

THE Central Type Foundry have ready two new series of book faces specially adapted to electrotyping and stereotyping.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN, of New York and Chicago, manufacturers of bookbinders' machinery of every description, have just issued a handsome illustrated catalogue of fifty-eight pages, describing the various machinery made by them. It shows to good advantage the many styles of paper cutters, book trimmers, embossers, wire stitchers, and all the other machines and tools manufactured by this firm, and being from the De Vinne Press, New York, it is needless to say that typographically the work is good. Parties interested can obtain one by addressing either the New York or Chicago house.

THE Central Type Foundry have just printed a specimen book for their English and Australian agents.

THE Central Type Foundry have cut five new sizes to their De Vinne series—14, 30, 42, 54 and 60 point.

THE beautiful interlining series of Victoria Italics just put on the market by the Central Type Foundry is having an immense sale.

PRANG'S HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

For the season of 1891–92, Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, have issued one of the finest lines of Christmas and New Year cards, fine art pictures, etchings, calendars, art books, booklets and novelties ever put upon the market by any publishers. The special point made by this firm is the distinctively American character of all of their productions, and they are proud to emphasize this fact. In conception, design, coloring, execution, every piece of work bears the impress of America. They are highly artistic and of the most elegant character, and surpass, if possible, the line of former years. Of the vast assortment, mention can be made of but a few as representative samples of the publications. "The Prize Piggies," by Miss S. A. Winn, is a humorous art picture, striking in subject and faithful in execution. The watermelon calendar shows a perfect representation of a melon upon the cover, and twelve colored children representing the months inside. The pansy calendar is formed of a row of pansies connected and arranged to stand. Of their art books, "No Sect in Heaven," "Places that Our Lord Loved," and "Wedding Bells" are named as most beautiful examples. In shaped booklets, "Christmas Salad" and "The Old Farm Gate" are prominent. The line of art works published by this firm is so large that no adequate description can be given in a notice of this kind. Suffice it to say that Prang & Co. deserve the highest praise for the perfection to which they have brought their art in this particular branch of publication. Catalogues will be sent to those interested on request, and intending purchasers can find these goods at all stationery and book stores.

THE Little Rock *Gazette* and the Little Rock *Democrat* will both appear shortly in new dresses of Central Type Foundry "copper alloy."

MILLER & RICHARDS, of Toronto, and Dominion Type Foundry, of Montreal, are furnishing a great many outfits of Central Type Foundry "copper alloy" type.

THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

The Boston Photogravure Company has been consolidated with the Art Publishing Company of Gardner, Massachusetts, under an arrangement by which each of the processes of each concern combine to make the most complete establishment of the kind in New England. The illustrated magazine, the *Engraver and Printer*, which was published by the Photogravure Company, is now published by its former editor, Henry Lewis Johnson. This magazine has attracted great attention for the beauty of its illustrations, and is also widely quoted on articles relating to artistic matters and cut printing. The first number under the new management is dated December, and is a very tasteful publication.

The experience obtained by Mr. Johnson in his capacity of reporter on the daily press of Boston has given him a wide acquaintance, and while superintendent of the printing and publishing department of the Boston Photogravure Company he was brought in contact with a large portion of the business element of that city. The *Engraver and Printer* bears evidence of careful and capable management, and we extend our best wishes to the publisher.

DAMON & PEETS of New York are doing a big business in Central Type Foundry faces. "Copper alloy" has had a big boom in that city.

GEORGE H. BENEDICT & CO.

We recently had the pleasure of inspecting the premises occupied by Messrs. George H. Benedict & Co., the well known engravers and zinc etchers, at 175 and 177 Clark street, Chicago, which have recently been entirely remodeled and enlarged, and now comprise one of the finest plants of the kind in the country. The cut accompanying this description is a faithful representation of the building occupied by the company. This firm furnishes a good example of what a determined effort to make a prominent place among the multitude of individuals and corporations engaged in a similar line of business can accomplish, and anyone visiting the establishment who reflects on its comparatively recent origin cannot but be agreeably impressed with the enterprise which has

been displayed. Like most of our more widely-known establishments of a like nature this firm came to the front as a competitor in a very modest fashion, but the excellence of the work produced was soon observed, and the subsequent demand therefor bears tribute to it.

In a brief mention of an establishment of this kind it will be impossible to go into details, but the mere enumeration of the equipment of the various departments will prove that no portion of the plant has been made to suffer, but that each is as completely and perfectly fitted up as modern ideas would allow. Starting at the office, which is conveniently situated with reference to the various branches of the business, one passes first into the electrotype foundry, a spacious room, in which every conceivable invention for the perfect production of plates may be seen, and the eye at a glance takes in the batteries, saws, routers, planes, trimmers, molding machines and other pieces of machinery, tools and appliances, that go to make up a first-class foundry. On the same floor with the office, but entirely separated, we also find the artists' apartments, where the many beautiful designs, illustrations, etc., turned out by the firm are drawn for the operators in other departments. Adjoining this and most pleasantly located, are the map and wood engraving departments, both of which are kept constantly busy, the former especially being crowded to its utmost capacity.

On the floor above are situated the photographing room, and the department in which the half-tone, zinc etching and general process engraving are conducted. Four of the largest cameras are required to keep up with the orders, each being operated by a separate artist. The amount of work in this particular line turned out by Benedict & Co. is simply surprising, and can only be appreciated by a visit to this department. The visitor glances about in a mystified way, and wonders what becomes of all the work, and the noise of the dynamos, the glare of the electric lights, the motion of the etching boxes, rocking automatically as they do, only increases his interest in this process work. We have thus mentioned a few of the attractions of the house. To appreciate them best, a personal visit must be made. To the uninitiated the perusal of a descriptive leaflet entitled "Our Trumpet," published by this firm, will prove interesting and instructive. The various methods of the engraver's art are briefly but very comprehensively set forth in it. Copies may be obtained upon application to the firm. Write for one.

A SERIES of heavy face script, from 18 to 72 point, is among the novelties of the Central Type Foundry.

"COPPER ALLOY" has a host of imitators but no competitors. The Central Type Foundry made a ten-strike when it invented copper alloy.

A CAPITAL DEVICE.

The E. P. Mowers Quoin Company, represented in Chicago by Mr. A. C. Cameron, 78 Fifth avenue, have produced a metal quoin, the many good qualities of which commend it to those who are in need of a thoroughly reliable article of this nature. Unlike the quoins commonly in use, there is no danger of that evil so irritating to the imposer and pressman alike, of "twisting," and a true lockup is insured. Its extreme simplicity is another feature of excellence, which every job printer, and, in fact, every practical printer in any branch of the art, will appreciate. Being compactly built, practically of but four pieces, and these combined in such a way that it is really but one piece, the advantage of this quoin over others now on the market will be readily appreciated. The price, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, is extremely low when the advantages obtainable by its use are taken into consideration. Write for circulars and information.

IT is a compliment to the Central Type Foundry to find the Century, Scribner, and other great magazines and papers using their display faces almost exclusively.

THE Central Type Foundry has no deed of trust or mortgage on any printing office in the country. They only sell to persons who can pay cash or are worthy of credit.

THE PEERLESS PERFORATOR.

One of the most important pieces of machinery to be found in every well equipped printing and bookbinding establishment is the perforator. We had occasion some months ago to direct attention to the new "Peerless Perforator," manufactured by Messrs. Avery & Burton, of 42 to 48 South Clinton street, Chicago, and mentioned a few of the many excellent qualities of this device. It is very appropriately named, and it would be indeed difficult to find a machine which fills to such perfection the requirements of a first-class workshop. We understand that Messrs. Avery & Burton's sales of the Peerless Perforator latterly have been enormous, and we are pleased to note that the merits of this machine are being so well appreciated by the trade.

THE Denver *Republican* has just ordered a complete new dress of Central Type Foundry "copper alloy."

THE Time-saving Mailer Type introduced by the Central Type Foundry is the cheapest and best mailing type in the world.

ART CALENDARS.

The Art Lithographic Publishing Company have favored us with some specimens of calendar cards for 1892 which show a degree of excellence in coloring that is rarely found in work of this nature. The designs are for the most part original and very pleasing, those of the smaller cards being particularly artistic, resembling closely oil-color sketches. This company have their works at Munich, Germany, and branches in Paris and London. They are also represented at 106 Duane street, New York, and Mr. T. J. MacMahon is the western manager, 303 Phenix building, Chicago.

A WORD ABOUT THE "PEERLESS."

There is no good reason why a printer, in selecting a job press, should not use the same care and consideration that a large manufacturer of machinery would in purchasing tools for use in his establishment. A job press is as much a money-making machine in a printing office as a lathe, planer, drill-press or engine, in a machine shop. He must be short-sighted indeed who strains at a mere money consideration of a $50 to $100 difference in the price of a really first-class job press that with care will last a lifetime, and on which all kinds of work may be done, from the finest script lines and color work, to the largest type forms that can be locked in the chase, or even embossing and paper-box cutting, to the ordinary pair of cranks, bed and platen, that are the chief component parts of the commonly used "old style" presses of the day. The "Peerless" is unlike any other press in the manner of giving the impression; this is obtained by means of a toggle-joint bearing directly against the center of the platen, and is a very simple, yet powerful device. The money of a printing office is made in the pressroom, and a machine that will do hard work and lots of it, year in and year out, as will the "Peerless," is truly the money maker. Parties who are not familiar with this machine would do well to investigate. Descriptive catalogue and price list mailed free by applying to the Johnson Peerless Works, Chicago or New York.

A NOVELTY in embossing plates is offered by the Central Type Foundry — they are made of very heavy copper — and in an endless variety. Send for samples.

THE Central Type Foundry is setting up a complete mailing list of printers of the United States and request all new concerns to send in their names so as to secure the latest specimen sheets.

THE NATIONAL PAGING MACHINE.

Mr. James Rowe, general machinist, of 77 and 79 Jackson street, Chicago, has come to the front with his improved "National Paging Machine," and if the sale of these machines is at all commensurate with the expressions of approval regarding them which we hear on every side, we can confidently predict a busy time for the proprietor. Apart from the handsome appearance of the "National," and its substantial construction, it has the advantage of being adaptable to either power or without, and both if desired. A great number of them are in use and their many good qualities should warrant every bookbinding establishment in the country in purchasing one. Mr. Rowe, whose former connection with the well known firm of R. Hoe & Co. has enabled him to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the construction of presses of all kinds, still continues his business here, and makes a specialty of printing-press work.

BOOKBINDERS will find profit in throwing out their metal type and buying *brass type*. The Central Type Foundry manufacture the best and cheapest in the world.

A LARGE typefoundry wants to secure the services of a first-class traveling salesman, experienced in selling type and printers' supplies. Address, with full particulars, TYPEFOUNDRY, P. O. drawer 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

A PRACTICAL MAN, capable of taking entire charge of printing plant, desires position as superintendent of a first-class office. Knows thoroughly the details of office work, cost of stock, estimating, etc., for all lines of printing, including embossed work. Is strictly temperate. Correspondence invited. Address "J. H. M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

BARGAIN — A change in firm calls for a reduction, therefore will sell a part of my job printing office, namely: A 7 by 11 Gordon or 8 by 12 Washington jobber, imposing stones, cabinets, display and body type, rules, leads, slugs, etc. Can increase to a small newspaper outfit (excepting press) if desired. Address W. H. BATES, Pekin, Ill.

BENNETT'S LIGHTNING CALCULATOR — For employing printers, pressmen, bookbinders and stationers; fills a long-felt want; tells at a glance number of sheets paper or cardboard required to cut any number from one to ten thousand pieces. Price 50 cents. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Address B. F. BENNETT, Atlanta, Ga.

CORRESPONDENCE and inspection invited by the Boughton Spring Company, Mansfield, Ohio, of a 7-horsepower Otto Gas Engine. Used only two or three months, and only drawn on for half power; is practically new. Intermittent power otherwise arranged for; it will be sold at fair rate. Address BOUGHTON SPRING COMPANY, Mansfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE — At a bargain, job printing plant in city of 60,000, having good run and doing finest work. Excellent reasons for selling. Value about $5,000. Call on or address, L. WESSEL, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE — A first-class newspaper and job office at a bargain on account of ill health. Address "INVALID," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE — One-half interest in a weekly republican newspaper and job office; established eighteen years, thriving and wealthy community; valuable for practical newspaper man and printer. Address JUNE HENDERSON, LaConner, Wash.

FOR SALE — Only newspaper and job office in a Massachusetts town of 5,000 population; established fifteen years; inventories at $2,500; price $4,000. Business may be largely increased without adding material. Only two miles from a city of 45,000, and twenty-eight miles from Boston. Box 439, Methuen, Mass.

HALF-TONE and zinc-etching operator wanted. First-class man who understands his business can secure permanent situation. None but the experienced need apply. State salary and firm formerly employed by. Address "ZINC," care INLAND PRINTER.

IMPORTANT — An electrotyper, with small capital, can hear of a city of 65,000 population, where a first-class man is needed in that branch of the trade. Address "A. M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

"ONLY PERFECT" GALLEY LOCK. Adjusted by one movement of a finger; simple, accurate, durable; brass; has no rival. CARSON, FENESY & CO., 11 Ninth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRACTICAL SPECIMENS of everyday job printing is what you want. Send 25 cents, stamps if preferred, to McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minn., for book of practical specimens. Mention this ad.

SITUATION WANTED as Foreman or Manager. A capable, all-around news and job printer will be disengaged on the 10th instant, and desires responsible position in the West or Southwest. Address ESTIMATE, care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED — A first-class artistic job printer, also an all-around good printer who can do stonework. Highest salary paid to strictly competent men (none others need apply) by MEKEEL'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED — First-class artist and designer for general engraving work, also good half-tone and zinc etcher; to go to Denver, Colo.; steady employment, prompt pay if all right; send samples of work, give references, state salary. Write immediately to "W. A. G.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED — First-class pressman; one who can invest a little money in paying established Chicago business preferred. An excellent opportunity for right man. Investigation invited. Address "W. F. W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

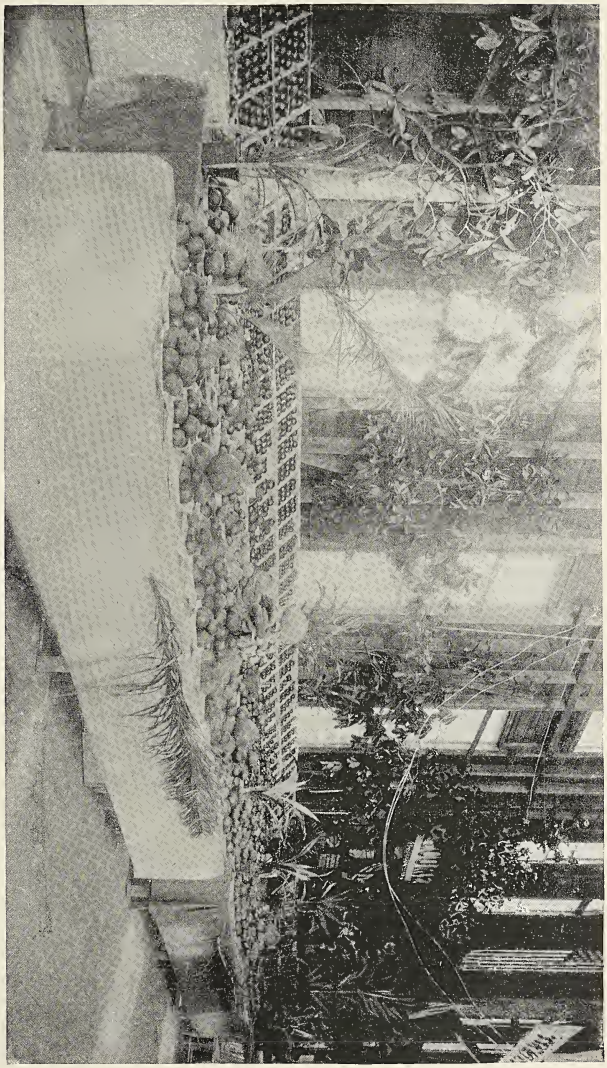
WANTED — A printer of experience desires a position as foreman or assistant in some good book, job or newspaper office. At present occupying a good position, but have a desire to change. References as to character and ability. Address, with full particulars, "OHIO," care INLAND PRINTER.

GREAT BARGAIN
for disposal at Assignee's sale.
PLAYING CARD PLANT
Complete in all departments. Also
PAPER PERFORATING MACHINERY
of best makes. Full particulars can be had of GEO. H. ISMON, Trustee, Room E, 261 Broadway, New York City.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES
In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.
DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

COUNTING MACHINES.

Send for Circular and Prices to
W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.



DISPLAY AT CITRUS FAIR.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from the F. A. Ringler Co., 26 Park Place, New York. (See the other side of this sheet.)

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION

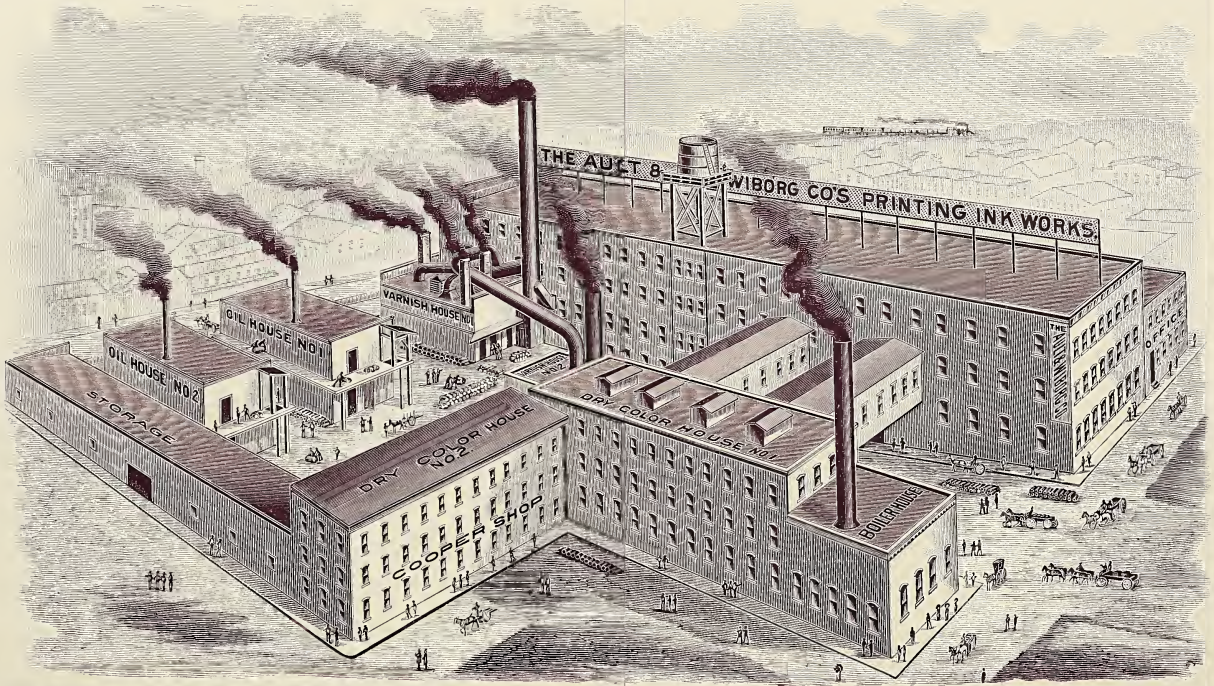
TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11x14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price $2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

F. A. RINGLER CO.,

Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes.

21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET,
25 & 27 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.

(See Plate on other side.)



The Largest and Most Complete Printing Ink Works in America.

JANUARY, 1892.

SAMPLE OF VIOLET BLACK LIGHT, $3.00. (299-83.)

WHAT IS THE GOAT REACHING AFTER?

SAMPLE OF ASP BLACK, $1.50. (334-45.)

BRILLIANT RED DEEP $3.00. (333-00.)

SYLVIA GERRISH.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROTHERS & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.
ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.
O. N. BLOMGREN, PRES.
C. G. BLOMGREN, V. PRES.
JOHN SODERBERG, TREAS.
JOS. H. BARNETT, SECY.
BLOMGREN BRO'S & CO.
Electrotypers. Stereotypers.
175 MONROE ST.
CHICAGO.
PHOTO ZINC WOOD ENGRAVERS.

ON
THE FIRST OF
THE YEAR, THE OFFICE OF
THE INLAND PRINTER
WAS REMOVED TO 212-214
MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.

LILLIE AND THE LILACS.

Reproduced on copper direct from photograph, by half-tone process, by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. IX — No. 4. CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1892. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKMAKING.

BY W. I. WAY.

HOW persistently have the demons of misfortune hedged round inventors from time immemorial. Rarely is it decreed by fate that any great invention shall be brought to success by the unaided efforts of the inventor. How often does one read that Mr. Blank has made a fortune by this or that device, while the inventor died in poverty and neglect. There are illustrious exceptions, to be sure, but these only prove the rule.

No greater misfortunes have beset the dawn of any invention than that of the Art of Printing, as brought into use and employed by John Gutenberg, of Mentz. Dutchmen have always pushed forward the claims of their countryman Lawrence Coster. The Italians have as stoutly claimed the honor for Castaldi; while Germany reveres the name of Gutenberg. Since exhaustive research has dispelled much of the cloud of doubt that befogged the name of each, the claims of the Germans in behalf of Gutenberg have generally taken precedence of the others.

The printer of the (so-called) Mazarin Bible exemplified the old proverb that "necessity is the mother of invention." Poverty and debt always stood in the way of complete success. A man named Dritzehen brought suit against Gutenberg in 1439, to recover a loan of money. Witnesses gave evidence which showed that he made money by practicing several arts, "one of which was a great secret carried on by him in a ruined convent near Strasburg." The original of this document was destroyed at the siege of Strasburg. He was surprised at work by his creditors and obliged to divulge his secret. Various tools, and four pieces of wood to form a press apparently connected Gutenberg with printing. Dritzehen won the suit and the poor printer was obliged to sell the remaining portion of his paternal estate to keep the wolf from the door. Poverty and want pursued him everywhere. "Again and again," says Mr. Blades, "he had to borrow money, and in 1450 entered into a five years' partnership with John Fust, each to have half the profits of the business." This partnership resulted disastrously to Gutenberg, and in November, 1455, he found himself again temporarily out of business with another lawsuit on his hands. After losing his partner and sacrificing all his property in the bargain, assistance again came to him, and Conrad Homery, his new friend, helped him to new type and presses. But this was not to be an end to his trials, and had not the new materials been the property of Homery, he would have again been deprived of them.

In 1460 the book known as the "Catholicon" was printed, and several other small books. The city of Mentz was sacked in 1462 and its trade entirely destroyed. The next we hear of Gutenberg is "his appointment in 1465 to be one of the Gentlemen of the Court to Adolphus II, in whose service he remained till his death, about 1468."

In a broad sense, the word *printing* means "making an impression," and if this be accepted as a definition, then, as William Blades says in his "Pentateuch of Printing," reviewed in the last issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, "we can trace its footsteps to a period long before man stood upon the earth. All over the world we find, in the various strata of the earth's crust, Nature herself printing on the pliant rocks representations of animals and trees, a life history entombed ages before language was born or man possessed the power of observation."

From the development of language was evolved the art of writing, and very crude were the materials used, as they appear to us in these days of Japanese vellum and fine linen papers. In an old school history of English literature, the author says, in substance, that when in some primeval forest a sinewy savage stood, many years ago, etching upon the inner bark of a tree rude pictures that told of the animals or birds he slew, the first steps were taken toward the making of a book.

The favorite materials of the early calligraphers, who wrote or copied books for the libraries of the rich, were the prepared skins of the calf, sheep and goat — vellum and parchment. The early printers also used

vellum, a material which, in a more refined state, is still in vogue for books of great luxury, for the same reason that it is used by etchers for exceptional copies of their finest work — its more lasting qualities.

The Chinese may have been the first to use vegetable fiber to make sheets of paper, A. C. 145, previous to which they used silk or cloth — and to discover the art of printing B. C. 50, according to Chinese chronology — but Mr. Blades gives little heed to these claims or to the further claim, made in "Notes and Queries," for Japan, that the Chinese first used movable type 1040–48. This energetic race claim to be first in everything, all kinds of vice included, which is allowed, and they have certainly proved to us many times that there is "nothing new under the sun."

Mr. Blades tells us that in Europe the manufacture of paper was not common until the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, although specimens derived from the Arabs are found as early as the sixth century.

Ars Moriendi, a German block-book, printed somewhere between 1420 and 1430, is supposed by some to be the earliest xylographic production in the form of a book; while the St. Christopher is the earliest dated print, 1423. A reproduction of this print serves as frontispiece in Mr. Blade's book.

With the cutting of block-books came the necessity for a thicker ink suitable for printing from a raised surface. Lampblack was already in use, but a good ink was only found after repeated experiments by the prolonged boiling of oil and then grinding it with carbon or lampblack. It is a question whether modern improvements (?) have improved on the ink used by the early printers. Some skeptical authorities go so far as to say that much of the ink used in book printing today contains chemicals that will eat the paper in such a manner as to destroy its identity fifty years hence, and that the admixture in the paper stock during manufacture of substances which are liable to chemical change will have disastrous consequences in the case of public records and documents, to say nothing of books. It is doubtful if the ink, at least, manufactured today possesses such lasting qualities as that used by Gutenberg. But these are questions to be settled by the ink and paper makers. Competition is the mother of many evils, no doubt.

Proceeding, Mr. Blades assures us that "the dislike of wood engravers to cut letters is the same now as it was four centuries and a half ago, the mechanical nature of such work being distasteful to anyone with artistic feeling. The idea, therefore, of using a second time sentences, already engraved and printed, simply by cutting them away from the old block, was very natural and would easily lead to the attempt to utilize the letters separately. Thus we float along the stream of gradual development, until we reach movable types, properly termed typography. This was never an invention pure and simple which suddenly enlightened the mind of Gutenberg, but an end successfully accomplished after numerous efforts and gradual advances." So we come down to the time when John Gutenberg, stimulated by the block-book printing, and the printing of Donatuses in Holland, went to work in earnest about 1440 and was ready ten years later to begin work on his Latin Bible, which, in partnership with John Fust, he completed at Mentz, amid all the trials hereinbefore enumerated, about 1455. The book bears no date, in fact the first dated book, the Psalter, in Latin, printed by Fust and his new partner Schöffer, came two years later, in 1457.

Before giving an account of this famous Gutenberg Bible, the first complete book printed from type, one feels as if one should say some sort of grace, as Charles Lamb did before sitting down to read Milton. The first edition of this Bible, the one of 42 lines, is, in the language of that prince of American printers, Mr. De Vinne, "emphatically The Book, not because it is the Bible and to be regarded as the Book of Books, but because it is generally regarded as the first printed book. It is not only the typographic *editio princeps* of what had been a manuscript, but *princeps facile* over all books, in matter as in manner. It stands like a monument at the great turn between the old and the new method of manufacture. It shows the best features of each method — the dignity, the quaintness, the decorative beauty of the manuscript and the superior exactness and uniformity of the printed book."

Mr. De Vinne can hardly be expected to measure his words when speaking of this monument to an art of which he is so consummate a master, and when he says that a good copy is as well worth $25,000 as an old cracked Madonna no bigger than a barrel-head is worth $200,000, one is entirely in sympathy with him.

It was the crowning glory of Chicago when she brought forward a citizen, modest, but with the requisite public spirit and determination, to carry off this prize from the Brayton Ives sale a few months ago. This rare specimen of incunabula, the property of James W. Ellsworth, is now on exhibition at the Art Institute. One ventures to give a brief description of it, abridged, somewhat, from Mr. Ives' catalogue, though the information may not be new to many readers of The Inland Printer. The book is in two folio volumes; in the original binding of oak boards with stamped calf, ornamented brass corners and centerpieces, with bosses. The leaves measure 15⅞ by 11½, and the volumes are without title pages, pagination or signatures. There are 641 leaves in the two volumes, printed in double columns, 42 lines to a full column; the initials and rubrics in manuscript throughout. Many of these ornamental initials are veritable works of art, very tempting to the vandal as well as to the bibliophile. The only other copy of the Mazarin Bible in America is in the Lenox Library, New York.

Another section of Mr. Blades' "Pentateuch of Printing," with some comments on character in printing types, may form the subject of an article to appear in the February number of The Inland Printer.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. II.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

LOCKING, PLANING AND SPRINGING.

IN unlocking for aligning and squaring, two other preparatory studies of at least equal importance should not be overlooked: (1) To assure yourself of the state of the form regarding possible "springing," and to suppress the causes before they are produced on the press; (2) To plane in such manner that it will not have to be done on the press, if the form is locked on the bed without springing the chase up. The first of these operations having the second for a base, both may be explained together. All manuals give the same excellent principles of locking up: To do it in several repetitions, with progressive force, by commencing always on the longest side, because that side needs the greatest pressure. Everywhere these rules are followed, but in spite of this, inconveniences of diverse nature are constantly experienced, enough to make one think the ordinary system is incomplete; letters and spaces fall out, perfect characters appear as if wrong font, furniture and leads rise, etc. These accidents are usually attributed to bad justification or inferior material, but in reality they would not occur if the proper solidity had been obtained by the planing and relocking. In locking the only object is that nothing contained inside the chase should be liable to drop out when the form is lifted or transported. No attention is paid to possible springing during the printing, and yet it is easy at this moment to discover if such might be the case and to apply the proper remedy in advance. Observation of what the ordinary locking and planing accomplishes shows that they indicate the state of the form and react one upon the other. For example: the more planing is done under certain conditions, the more apt are furniture, leads, spaces, etc., to rise. The planing is done twice to each locking, before and after. The second planing, no matter how made, is always injurious. In both cases the planing is done with the same force, often exaggerated the second time. Some act as if they thought the letters could still move after having been locked into the solid block which the form should constitute. It is not taken into account that the seeming polish on the body of the type is a delusion, and that in reality the body of the type is covered with microscopic roughness, which makes the characters resemble files tied strongly together in a package. Would it be possible to remove a file or make it slip without untying the package? This effect of penetration of surfaces is evidently less perceptible in type forms, but it is still certainly apparent that the letters which have not descended on the stone before locking, or have raised since then, will not descend at all. The face of the type enters the planer, if the wood is not too hard, otherwise the letter is so much more battered, because the planer bears upon a less number of characters. Hardwood always injuring a letter instead of driving it down, care should be taken to employ only planers with very soft soles; it will at all times be sufficiently resisting, as the letters cannot equalize themselves if not independent one of the other. The planing of a page when too loose throws it off its feet, hence it should be done when the furniture, closely joining the page, can still be made to move by a pressure of the finger. As soon as the matter is made immovable the planing becomes useless and often injurious. It causes everything to rise that is not properly squared or locked from the foot, producing the same effect as the jar of the press when it crosses the center, or the brush of the stereotyper. After a slight locking, when all the furniture has been made immovable, the planing has the proper effect; then it is of the greatest importance. The hollow or full sound indicates infallibly what parts of the form are sprung, provided the planing is done lightly. The lighter the mallet is used, the more distinct becomes the sound. In practice, very little attention is paid to the anticipation of springing of the form, which is attributed — nearly always wrongfully — to the justification of the matter. Ordinarily, whatever works up is simply pushed down as often as necessary, in case the application of a bodkin on quads and furniture has not remedied the defect in the form. But this primitive procedure is being gradually abandoned by progressive workmen who are endeavoring to get out of the old traditional methods.

The workman who understands the following three causes of springing is enabled to correct them easily. (1) A cut or engraving may spring because it has become warped. This can be easily discovered by tapping with the finger on each corner of the cut when the form is unlocked; but a cut may have a perfectly flat base and yet spring the form, because the sides are not properly trimmed. This will be ascertained by locking the form. (2) The springing caused by faulty squaring would theoretically require the verification of all parts of the form, the pages and cuts, furniture, reglets, sidesticks, quoins, chase, etc., but to do that would cause a great loss of time to find the defects, and an additional loss of time in relocking would ensue. For the last forty years I have remedied this springing of the cuts by inserting long, narrow strips of cardboard at the bottom edge of the cut, which swells the cut at the base only. This procedure is perfectly rational, although it is not in general use. If the base of a cut is not as full as the top, the pressure of the quoins has a tendency to form an arch, the surface becomes slightly convex, and when struck with a planer and mallet sounds hollow. In these conditions the type justified the strongest enters the planer, while the others fall to the stone. On this account the proof will show a great inequality of impression. If the base of the cut is fuller, the reverse is true, and the form has a downward tendency, and would become concave if the stone would permit. These opposite effects, which can be produced at will, explain the results of using these narrow strips of cardboard. To ascertain where these

cardboards should be placed, lightly plane the entire form when locked up. The sound, more or less hollow, will indicate the points which need filling at the base; at these places use one or more strips of paper or cardboard (about a pica high) at the base. Not much will be needed, however, as the defects rarely amount to much unless the furniture or quads have been abused; in such case, the defect is apparent; trim off the material, or change it, and throw away the bad material in order to avoid any future loss of time from the same cause. The deformation of furniture is the prime cause of the springing of type forms. This inconvenience, so little appreciated, has such an influence on the quality of the impression that no furniture or reglet having the slightest ridge or swelling should be tolerated under any circumstances. Every workman who strikes an unnecessary blow on any furniture, quads or on the chase, prepares great difficulties for his comrades, and is as much of a nuisance to them as he is to the proprietor and to the quality of the work. It is absolutely impossible to procure a good impression from a form in which defective material is used, and abuse of material, especially furniture, is sufficient to cause me to discharge a guilty employé. All other defects of squaring can be easily and quickly remedied by using cardboard and leads. (3) The springing of a form by dry impression is produced while printing in the wrong direction. The pressure is too dry when there is no merino or when it is so strong that the blanket becomes hardened. The incorrect direction is that in which the cylinder prints the lines in the direction of the justification by commencing at one extremity of the line to arrive progressively at the other by its revolution. In the correct direction, every letter of each line is printed simultaneously, and in this way the make-ready is the easiest and the impression the best.

To the preparatory work I have already indicated I add a few precautions relative to the use of quoins, and I have never had springing, never any of those high or low letters so frequently seen on the edges of pages. I am sure of this result by keeping the quoins to the surface of the stone while using the shooting-stick instead of placing them at an angle of forty-five degrees and then roughly driving them home, as is commonly done. In this way, I avoid the springing so frequent on the edges of the pages caused by pounding down the quoins after they have been driven home. The placing of the quoins between the side-sticks and the chase, done in this brutal manner, lifts the edges and develops small imperfections in the furniture, and mounting of cuts, which would be unnoticed if the form was properly locked. The proper use of the shooting-stick and mallet in locking up a form is as advantageous as the omission of the second planing.*

These diverse precautions taken prior to putting a form on the press, diminish considerably the time required for the make-ready and prevent in this way loss of time during the printing of the edition. The locking of the form on the bed of the press and to register are insignificant operations; the difficulties only commence again at the placing and the regulation of the supports.

(To be continued.)

* M. Motteroz evidently is not acquainted with the use of the Hempel, Mowers and other patent quoins.—Ed.

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ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND HERALDRY.

NO. I.—BY CONRAD LUTZ.

VISITING CARDS.

AN EXTRA quality of superfine white bristol is *au fait* for visiting cards, no glaze being permitted, and the proper thickness, three-card. Upon this surface the name and, if desired, the address are printed or engraved, in a plain script, the most fashionable form of which, both for ladies and gentlemen, is the following:

Mr. W. West Frazier, Jr.

Old English type or German text are never used on an engraved card, the latter being not now used even where the card is printed. Different forms of script are always proper, though all embellished lettering should be scrupulously avoided and the effect obtained by shading on the down stroke rather than the flourish. The fac-simile autograph is still permissible though more infrequently used.

The correct shape for ladies' cards is the square cut similar to that of last season, the latest mode in size being $2\frac{7}{16}$ by $3\frac{7}{16}$ inches. It will be perfectly correct, however, to use a card a trifle larger than this, for "Mrs." or smaller for "Miss," the two preferable sizes in such cases being $2\frac{1}{16}$ by $3\frac{5}{16}$ and $2\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Gentlemen's visiting cards are a trifle longer while equally as narrow as those of last year. The width is uniformly 1½ inches, the three lengths proper being 3, $3\frac{5}{16}$ (the most fashionable) and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Formal cards for "Mr. and Mrs." are larger; $2\frac{5}{16}$ by $3\frac{7}{8}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{7}{8}$ are the sizes.

Little change as to form has taken place.

Ladies' cards are governed by the following rules:

A married woman in society, especially with daughters, should always use the prefix "Mrs."

Widows and maiden ladies often prefer to use the simple name without prefix; fashion dictates otherwise.

A young lady in society having passed her first season should, if the oldest daughter, use simply,

Miss Bothwell

If a younger daughter, she should use her christian name in full.

In her first season, a *debutante* should engrave her name below that of her mother, her individual card not appearing till the second season.

On visiting with her mother, the name of a daughter *may* be engraved below that of her mother; if separate,

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her card should always be left with her mother's card. The same applies to a plurality of daughters, the names being grouped. Thus the card may read :

Mrs. W. T. Hayden
Miss Hayden

or, if a younger daughter,

Mrs. William Harrison
Miss Grace Harrison

or, if there be more than one daughter calling,

Mrs. T. R. Palmer
The Misses Palmer

On a lady's card, the lower left corner always receives the reception days and the lower right corner, the address. The name of city should not appear unless the cards are for use out of town.

The prevalent usage for gentlemen's cards is about the same as last season.

The custom of using the full name with "Mr." prefixed prevails largely. It is a matter of taste, however, and no solecism is committed, should it be disregarded. The great majority of those who set the fashion use the former, thus :

Mr. Leslie J. Stephens

leaving the middle names in initial only.

Gentlemen with titular honors should present their titles, as :

Capt. Rydan Nye, U. S. A.

The lower left corner of a gentleman's card is for his club, the lower right corner bearing his address.

For children, visiting cards are now used, miniatures of those used by their elders. The size of card and tiny script partake of the delicacy naturally associated with the little ones. A very small card is used, the names being engraved or printed thus :

Master Marsden Smith

P. P. C. cards are usually sent by mail when leaving town for a considerable length of time, or permanently, but are never left or sent when going away for a short time only, or going out of town during the summer, which is only a short absence, and is made by a great many people ; although it is quite appropriate to leave or send them to friends and acquaintances not living in the same city with yourself, when leaving summer resorts and other gathering places.

P. P. C. (*pour prendre conge*, to take one's leave,) is usually written in lower corner of card.

Gentlemen in New York generally send their New Year cards by mail instead of making personal calls as heretofore.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

JIM SLOUCH LOCKS UP A FORM.

BY S. K. PARKER.

BUSINESS being rather dull, Tom Jones, the senior apprentice, was working on the dead stone. He came out from behind a stand where he was throwing in a line, in response to the call of the foreman, who, pointing to a pile of furniture, quoins, leads, page cord, etc., on the live stone, told Tom to clear it away.

"Jim Slouch left that there," said Tom.

"Never you mind who left it there," replied the foreman, "I tell you to clear it away ; that stone will be wanted first thing in the morning for a rush job, and I want it to be all ready." The foreman went into the business office for consultation on some estimates.

Tom was of a neat, order-loving disposition, and this kind of a job naturally disgusted him, considering the attendant circumstances. He looked at the pile of débris a moment as if uncertain where to begin, and then said to a fellow apprentice who had paused to condole with him :

"Say, you ought to see Jim Slouch lock up a form. It's as good as a circus to watch him."

"Why, what does he do ?"

"Well, the way he went at the form he just finished — the foreman gave him a sixteen-page form to impose and lock up. He made it up himself last week. He gauged the pages in the old-fashioned way, with a notched reglet, and I just expected he would have a good time making them line up on the heads ; and so he did. When he started to lay out the form he got stuck, but the foreman helped him out. Then he went for a chase, and took the first one he came across that looked about the right size ; but it was a good deal too big. Then he went hunting for the long crossbar — the short one was in — and he found one and hammered it into the slots ; but it could not have been the right one, because it made the chase spring. He hammered first on one end of the bar and then on the other, and the chase and bar kept on springin'. Finally, he said he guessed the d——d thing would have to go, and then he went ahead to make his margins, and I bet a dollar that form comes off the press again !"

"Why, what's the matter with it ?"

"He didn't allow anything for trimming — made it up flush to the paper. And then you ought to have seen him taking the strings off ! Instead of beginning on the inside and closing up the pages as he went along, he took off all the cords in the section without shoving his pages up together, and lots of the points and thin letters at end of the lines fell down, and he had a picnic picking them up again — as fast as he fixed up one, some more fell down, and then he got mad and cussed."

"Well, what else did he do that was funny ?"

"Why, you know I told you he had too big a chase. Well, just as he was ready to lock up, the pressman came along and glanced at the form to see if there was any heavy cuts in it, and he noticed that he would not be able to get the form close enough to the grippers.

So he told Jim to put all the furniture on one side of the long bar — there was just six ems on each side. Jim remembered the time he had when he took the strings off, so he got the sponge and wet the pages all along the crossbar so the letters would not fall down, and then he put the furniture all on one side. At the bottom of one page, you know, there was a cut mounted on wood, and this got all wet, and the wood swelled, and the matter would not lock up again. But Jim just gave the quoins an extra twist, saying: 'I guess I'll make the ——— thing lift,' and the key slipped, and he knocked his knuckles against one of the brass rules under the running title. Then he *did* cuss just a blue streak, and some of the blood got on some of the page proofs, and he had forgotten all about correcting them, too, before locking up. The proofreader will swear when he comes to revise the form. Some of the marks you can't make out at all. Some of them are the author's, and the reader won't know what they are.

"Then there was another thing. The last page in the form was an ad. that Jack Tasty set up, and there was some rulework and curved lines in it. Jack said he bet that feller would knock hell out of the page, if he locked it up. The foreman told Slouch he'd better plaster that page because it was a long run on that job. Say, you'd have laughed if you had seen him at that plaster — just go over and look at the form — look here at all the mess on the floor, and all around the frame of the stone. Oh, he is a Jim dandy, he is! And the page is all out of kilter, and it can't be fixed up now because the plaster is all set.

"Well, when the form was lifted off the stone, a whole corner of one page of solid matter fell out and stayed on the stone. He could not put the form back on the stone again because some more would fall out. The man who helped him lift the form down got an empty board and put it behind the form, and then got a sheet of proof paper and wet it and stuffed it into the hole. You see Slouch had got his foot-stick about a nonpareil too long, and the side-stick was binding on it. So they leaned the board and the form against the stone, unlocked the quoins, sawed off a piece of the foot-stick, locked the form up again and got it back on the stone to fix it up. The foreman came over to see what the matter was and I guess Slouch will get the bounce pretty soon."

"Say, Tom, you had better hurry up and finish this muss, or the foreman will be back before it is done."

"Well, give us a hand, won't you? What's this down here? Well, I'll be ——. Say, Jim's left the box of plaster on the floor with the lid off, and the kid sweeping out has filled it with water when he sprinkled. It will be solid as a brick tomorrow morning."

"Say, Tom, look at this page of solid brevier that belongs to Tailor's four-page circular all in pi!"

"Yes, that's another of Slouch's beautiful tricks. He did that when he was clearing the stone for his form. He shoved the jobs together as if they were blocks of wood. He kept his proofs on top of that page when the old man was around. I wish I was foreman for just about five minutes. Just think of having to clear up after these slovenly fellows! Put that key in that drawer. There, I guess that's all, and here comes the old man with a big wad of copy. I guess we will have to get a move on us tomorrow morning."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO LEARN THE PRINTING BUSINESS?

BY T. B. M.

THE length of time required to learn the printing trade depends on circumstances. A youth of average intelligence can learn the boxes and be able to distribute the long primer old style condensed into the pica heavy gothic case in a short time, or even quicker, to say nothing of his ability to fire the dotted rule into the single rule case and distribute the italics into the roman. If he is pretty bright and has early acquired the habit of reading and observation, and has confined his efforts to "straight" composition, at the end of four years he should be able to show good speed, and have a pretty definite idea of that branch of the business; and anyone, bright or otherwise, can have the hall mark of the typographical union set upon him as a "union man" after working at the business for that length of time.

I will venture to assert that no individual, however bright, ever became a thorough printer in four years. In job printing the youth with four years' experience, even under the most favorable circumstances, is but just commencing to feebly apply his own ideas to his work, and unless he is ambitious he will never get beyond that point. I have had the pleasure of knowing a considerable number of eminent printers, and I do not think that any one of them reached his best productions inside of fifteen years, while I never knew a really good printer who did not learn some new wrinkle or pick up some new idea, or new application of an old one every day.

The fact is that the printer's art, craft or trade is the most peculiar one under the sun. It is made up of numberless little details which never fall in precisely the same sequence or relation a second time, therefore keeping ingenuity, judgment and memory constantly in demand.

A great many men now engaged in other business have given more or less time in their earlier days to typesetting. Whether they realized that it would take greater effort and application to gain wealth and renown in the printing business than in other fields, or whether they saw in time that they never would succeed at the art preservative, who knows? Inquire among your friends, now lawyers, doctors, clergymen and statesmen. How many of them ever dabbled in printing in one way or another, and you will be surprised at the large number who have. The fact is that the person qualified to make an eminent printer would shine in any sphere in which he might be placed. It equally follows that there is a great army of men following the business

who are utterly unqualified for it, and who never found it out till too late to go into something else better adapted to their capacities; so they grind away as botch compositors and fifth-rate pressmen, or "cheap" boss printers, setting horrible examples of what can be done with type and ink in the way of monstrosities, and planting many a thorn in the pathway of their more gifted brethren.

We will hope that when the trade-school agitation has settled down to something practical in this country, it will at least have some good effect in the way of furnishing better material to work up into printers, enabling those whom a kind providence intended for clergymen, politicians, blacksmiths, helpers, shoemakers and farm laborers to find their legitimate occupations while there is yet time to reform.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NEW YEAR MEMORANDA FOR FUTURE GUIDANCE AS AN EMPLOYING PRINTER.

CLIPPED FROM A BOOK KEPT BY A PRACTICAL TEACHER BY THE NAME OF E. X. PERIENCE.

DON'T rent premises too small. It costs money to move.

Don't rent premises too large. It hurts to fall down.

Don't buy more printing material and machinery than the legitimate profits of a business will pay for in a reasonable time. Plant has to be paid for out of the profits; not by the stationer and other creditors.

Don't buy plant or machinery without opening a proper stock book. Do this at the start; for after type gets into use, it is almost impossible to tell where it is, or what it is worth. Imagine what it would mean to have to stop work, distribute every line of type you have, and then take stock. This means lost time. You will be working in the dark if you don't take stock.

Don't put type and material in cases and not label them properly. You or your foreman may know where it is put, but the other fellow who comes into the office to work will not know, and will have to be told. It takes time to tell. At 25 cents per hour, this will soon mean a dollar lost; besides it takes time to sort pi.

Don't buy perishable "novelties," that wear out almost as soon as put into use. This may be hard on the typefounders, but they will look after that.

Don't buy intricate and useless type and borders, that take hours to adjust and set up. The profits of the business will not allow it.

Don't buy useless or surplus machinery or material, because it is offered cheap.

Don't cut up brass rule at $2 per pound and slugs and leads at 20 cents per pound, and then sell the old material at 5 cents. I have seen it done. Better put those abused articles, the lead and rule cutter and the mitering machine, under lock and key; it will pay.

Don't — and this is an important don't, too — don't, because you get a new face or series of type, let it appear in all new work. If you do, it will soon be like your Sunday suit; worn on week days it becomes ordinary, then shabby, and then discarded altogether. Keep the new series "new" as long as you can, to please your "best girl" — your "particular customers." I know of lots of "old clothes" in my office that, if the dust were cleaned off them, and they were brought to light, would look quite decent in a circular, card or other work.

Don't fail to buy only the best machinery or that which will turn over the greatest amount of work in a given time. It is better to pay more for a good money producer than a good type smasher.

Don't buy more presses, because you happen to have a rush of work. It is better to put all hands and the cook at work, and hustle through with a rush, than buy machinery that afterward stands idle. An idle horse eats hay, just the same.

Don't send forms to press until proofs are O K'd by those who are responsible. I have seen days of valuable press time lost by having to "make ready" over again.

Don't forget that a press costing, say, $3,000, is bound to cost you $5.40 per day for running expenses. This is 60 cents per hour. On a fair argument you cannot dispute this statement. One hundred lost hours is $60.

Don't *think* your employés are doing a good day's work; *know it*, by practical comparisons between what they do and what you get for it.

Don't — and this is important — don't guess at the price of work or what your profits are. Form a system, on practical grounds, for keeping track of your labor and material, and then add to this your percentage of non-productive labor and expenses, and see that you have something left to pay yourself for your trouble, and pay your plant debts with.

Don't fail to consider that interest at 6 per cent soon runs into a dollar, and a dollar soon makes two, when you have it to pay, together with interest.

Don't be afraid to ask one dollar for one dollar's worth of your goods. Don't take seventy-five cents for them, or ask one dollar and twenty-five cents, either.

Don't slight a customer. The man who wants a visiting card for his wife may also want a thousand-dollar catalogue, or know a friend who does.

Don't — unless you have a big bank account — open up too many credit accounts in your ledger. It is better to pay John Smith a little more for his goods, if he is inclined to be fair with you, than to trade with Jim Jones and Thomas Brown, and then get the whole three pulling and hammering at you all at one time for money — that you have not got.

Don't let your bookkeeper run your books — or yourself — no matter how good he is. If you know things are right, it is better than taking it for granted.

Don't fail to subscribe for at least one good trade paper. Keep a scrap book, properly classified, and enter in it all the comments and notes you read on new methods and processes.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A SCOTTISH PRINTER'S NOTIONS ABOUT "GETTING ON."

BY SAMUEL KINNEAR.

"I am convinced that for one man who fails from want of CLEVERNESS, there are at least one hundred who fail from want of *earnest and persevering diligence*. . . . All men may, if they exert themselves, be earnest, diligent, punctual, and persevering."—*Parting Words*.

IF the younglings of the human race, when they have advanced somewhat in life, were found by heredity to possess the knowledge which their parents have, the necessity for teaching them would, to some extent, be done away. But we know that it is far otherwise. Every generation must begin *de novo*, and plod along the same difficult road to knowledge as its ancestors, and sweat and toil as they did; and this is quite a proper arrangement.

We were much struck when we read the extract which heads this article, showing, as it well does, the true conditions necessary to prosperity in any profession or trade worth the name. We are in the habit of thinking that a boy must be *clever* before he can rise in what is called "the social scale"—must take up his education quickly, surpass his fellow-apprentices in mastering his trade, and so forth. This being so, slow boys are sometimes unjustly looked down on, and cuffed, it may be, by disappointed parents, who see other boys getting far and fast ahead of their own progeny. Some minds ripen faster than others, sensible parents ought to know. Many a slow boy has turned out a bright fellow; our biographical records prove the truth of this assertion. Parents should remember, too, that their children are neither more nor less than *second editions of themselves*, and very likely inherit the complained-of slowness. This should make them more considerate.

A pretty long experience and observation have told us that the above parental view is wrong, and that the road to competency, and perhaps wealth, can be trod as well by less brightly endowed boys, if only they have, to begin with, an *honest ambition*, persevering diligence, and a determination to do their very best. We believe that with these acquirements—or gifts, if you will—great things may be done; on the other hand, without them the best abilities may be frittered away. Alas! how often do we see this!

We once lodged in the same house with a lad eighteen years of age, who was a fair sample, in a humble way, of what may be easily done by a workingman, if heartily disposed to better his condition. This young man had a very moderate wage, but being of a provident turn, and not relishing the idea of running always in the same humble groove, he resolved to lay by a certain sum weekly of his narrow means, with a view to setting up in business at a future time. Having the requisite firmness and self-denial, he stuck to his plan; and when, some years after this praiseworthy resolve was made, the present writer called on him, he found him in possession of a very fair business, and some heritable property. There was here only a plodding, patient spirit, but nothing more, for he was not *clever;* still that spirit hoisted him up into comfortable circumstances, and that is no trifle to a workingman, we know very well.

We may here also mention another case to illustrate our subject. Some years ago a young compositor of our acquaintance, who had served his time on a country newspaper, left Edinburgh for Leipsic, with the intention of learning the German language. After succeeding in his object he left for Paris, afterward traveled on to Italy, and finally arrived in London. While residing there his eye caught sight of a government advertisement for a translator; he applied, was accepted, on account of his having acquired a good knowledge of German, and began work in the Foreign Office at £150 a year. As this occurred a good many years since, he must now, if alive, be in a good position. Besides the above, how many prizes does the newspaper press especially offer to young printers?

We cannot here resist quoting a few lines from Burns' "Epistle to a Young Friend," as they indicate pretty well what we would impress on our readers:

"To catch Dame Fortune's golden smile
Assiduous wait upon her,
And gather gear by every wile
That's justified by honour;
Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Nor for a train attendant,
But for the glorious privilege
Of *being independent*."

To resume. We think we are pretty safe in saying that a good compositor who has some facility in reporting, along with the possession of a little French and Latin and a wholesome desire to "get on," will climb the Hill of Difficulty in our profession much easier than those who cannot boast of such attainments. At first he may not arrive at anything very great; still, to be independent of the unsatisfactory ebbings and flowings of the work, and in possession of a regular wage, is a position not to be despised. To reach the first rung of the ladder of promotion, however, is often very difficult. Overseers are chary at putting a first proof to read into the hands of a greenhorn, and no wonder! but once convince your overseer by your clean proof and general thoroughness that you are worthy of his confidence, when a reader is wanted be assured you will not be forgotten. Remember Lord Brougham's words, "If I were but a bootblack, I would be the best bootblack in England." A compositor's character and abilities are often canvassed by his employer or overseer when he knows nothing about it.

It would be a good thing to see printers more generally endowed with "earnest and persevering diligence." As long as this supineness on their part lasts, however, it may safely be said that the road to promotion is freer than it otherwise would be to the few who are willing to endeavor, be the trouble great or little, to have a more comfortable position; and if this article should catch the eye of any such, we hope they will be encouraged to go on; for, in the words of a great man, "they shall reap if they faint not."

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

Electro-Tint Engraving Co.

726 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

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CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. McCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

REMOVAL OF THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROGRESSION has, to a marked degree, been exemplified in the conduct of this journal. Every year passed has shown advancement. Twice the office of publication in Chicago has been moved, and once more a change is made. First at 144 Monroe street the early issues of THE INLAND PRINTER were struck off and sent out to gladden the hearts of the craft; next at 183 Monroe street, increased in size, improved in appearance, and with extended circulation, it appears. And now for a third time a transplanting takes place, and the beginning of the year 1892 finds this magazine in still finer quarters at 212 and 214 Monroe street. "Here we rest" will probably be the motto, so far as location is concerned, for some time to come, but not as to effort to improve the character of the journal in every detail tending to make it a model of its class.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE threshold of another year has been passed; and now, within the portal of 1892, THE INLAND PRINTER joins hands with its readers in fervent good wishes for a bright, happy and prosperous year. We date from Chicago, though our field is the world; and to Chicago, the World's Fair City, it is to be expected the feet of representatives of all nations will trend, to experience the warmth of our Western hospitality, and to witness the mightest exposition of all human knowledge, arts and manufactures the world has ever seen. Of ourselves we say little, beyond our assurance to these pilgrims of a cordial welcome. THE INLAND PRINTER needs no exponent—it tells its own story, which will increase in interest as each chapter is unfolded to the appreciative reader throughout the coming months.

THE TARIFF ON ART.

MISS KATE FIELD is an admirable upholder of Western taste in matters esthetic. At a meeting held in Chicago, early in December, to consider the tariff on art, she stated that the term "Wild and Woolly" had no significance as applied to Western opinion on art; that the opinion in the West on the tariff on art was that there should be no tariff. The meeting, at which these statements were made, was called by Miss Field's influence, and resulted in the formation of a committee to bring before members of congress the "malignant stupidity" of the barrier between art in one half of the world and that of the other half. We trust the committee will be successful in its work. It is, however, a peculiarity of legislatures to act slowly, and we presume there will be a ponderous deliberation on the matter despite the fact that those most directly concerned, the artists of America, are the most importunate in their demands for the repeal of the tariff.

COMPETITION IN TRADE.

MR. ALDACE F. WALKER, chairman of the Western Traffic Association, has a very instructive and comprehensive article in the December issue of the *Forum*, under the title "Unregulated Competition Self-Destructive." While the author's occupation and surroundings are such as to lead the reader to presuppose a strong inclination in favor of combinations and regulated trade conditions, his work in this instance is unquestionably of a character to command and merit the closest attention of business men generally, the printing and publishing business not excepted.

Mr. Walker strikes the keynote of his position in the premises when he argues that the maxim "Competition is the life of trade," would read just as well and serve a far better purpose had it been originally started on its rounds to read "Competition is the death of trade." This position is certainly a logical one, when competition assumes such proportions as to warrant the assertion that "competition is war. It may be war to the knife, fierce and deadly; it may be a gentlemanly

contest with foils and masks, or padded gloves," but still it is war to all intents and purposes, in which one party to the contest is certain to suffer more or less loss of prestige, if nothing more.

After a thoughtful review of the many restrictive measures that have been incorporated in the English common law in past generations to regulate trade—and the final abandonment of these laws — Mr. Walker entertainingly leads the reader up to the condition of affairs now prevailing in the last decade of the nineteenth century, when the lawyer and the doctor, the merchant, the manufacturer and the artisan find themselves bereft of the restraining influences of laws of this character, and are, therefore, compelled, as a matter of self-protection, to enter into agreements, form trusts, combinations, trades unions, and favor all manner of restrictive measures so prevalent at the present time. In this connection the writer says:

> Incidentally it must be conceded that there are evils as well as advantages apparent on the face of this universal movement in restraint of competition. What is one man's gain is another's loss. Examples of unreasonable exaction arising from cupidity and greed have not been wanting. While everyone is ready to admit, as an abstract proposition, that it is right that others should receive a fair recompense for what they produce or sell, nevertheless, the determination of the question of what is a fair and what an extortionate remuneration depends altogether upon the observer's point of view. Thus these alliances of labor, trade, and capital have at times furnished opportunity for unreasonable demands; and well-founded complaints have arisen of unjust advantage taken when competition has for a season been circumscribed.

While thus admitting that combinations may be made subservient for a time to the unjust demands of greedy and unscrupulous individuals or corporations, the writer takes the broad ground that no combination has yet been made, or perhaps ever can be made, of sufficient breadth and strength to maintain itself for any great length of time in exorbitant exactions. But while conceding this much, he ably defends the proposition that unrestrained competition is essentially self-destructive; that competition is, in fact, a power "like steam and electricity, the two great mechanic agencies of these latter days, which are useful almost beyond conception when subjugated and restrained, but which scatter destruction and death when uncontrolled."

While the article in question can be construed in no other sense than as a plea for the necessity of combinations for the regulation of trade under existing conditions — and a very able plea it is — it must be borne in mind that this necessity arises from the too frequent fact of capital being invested in a line of business where the public demands are already sufficiently provided for. This the author practically admits when he says: "a new railway cannot be constructed in England as a competitive agency merely; it must be shown to answer a general public need. The pursuit of a contrary policy in this country has led to disastrous consequences." The printing business has been practically free from trusts and combinations in this country up to the present time. It is undoubtedly better that this is the case. Free competition has been the rule; and while there is no doubt at this period that a restriction of competition would seem justifiable, it must be remembered at the same time that monopoly is a dangerous factor when considered in connection with the system of social economy prevailing in this country. Well-informed writers and speakers have maintained, and do maintain, that monopoly threatens the liberties of the people of this country more than any other one agency. The danger line between regulated competition on the one hand, and monopoly on the other, is vague and easily overstepped; but with an exercise of good faith, an upright adherence to a fixed standard of prices, and the general confidence resulting, a brighter outlook for the printing trade may be confidently looked for without any serious danger of the formation of a monopoly.

WESTERN BOOKMAKING.

MR. EUGENE FIELD, whose erudition and wordy pyrotechnics have glinted and coruscated for years in a secluded but popular corner of the *Daily News* of Chicago, has recently been considering the merits and demerits of the bookmaking trade, as manifested by its productions in the East (by which is doubtless meant Boston, Philadelphia, New York) and the West (by which is, of course, meant Chicago). Mr. Field evidently stands not in awe of the ancient proverb which defines the status of the bird that fouls its own nest. His love and veneration for a faultlessly printed and artistically upholstered tome rises superior to that innate feeling of local pride which is presumed to animate the swelling breast of each loyal son of the great city of the unsalted seas, and we are assured that "the West" is not in it, even infinitesimal. This cold-blooded, judicial dictum is announced following a thorough professional diagnosis of the case from the standpoint assumed, and after ruthlessly excluding from the count the quality of "brag." Under such biased and jaundiced conditions what other conclusion could have been reached! Mr. Field should at once transplant himself. There is room for and need of him in the East. He has been to Lun'on. He has degenerated into a mere materialist. He hankers after husks. The bright, red blood of the windy West no longer ricochets in his recreant veins. Brother Field, go East!

A MATTER OF DUTY.

CANADIAN customs authorities have vexed our subscribers in the Dominion for a considerable time by the imposition of a tax upon THE INLAND PRINTER of nearly a half of its subscription rate. Despite this, Canadian subscriptions did not fall off, but actually increased — showing very practically the estimation in which THE INLAND PRINTER is held. We are pleased to announce that a notification has been received at this office — dated November 4, but bearing postmark December 5, that the duty will no longer be collected. A fac simile of this document is shown on another page. We thank our friends in Canada who have aided in bringing about this result.

Written for The Inland Printer.

AN INCREASE IN WAGES.

BY MECHANIC.

THE average man of the present day, in any of the vocations of life, is desirous of making all he honestly can out of any position he may occupy or any investment he may make; but how few endeavor to work to their capacity the mental faculties with which they are endowed. The *North Western Mechanic* says on this subject: "A mechanic is hardly ever known to object to an increase of wages and hardly any mechanic exists but who could increase the value of his services, thereby directly bringing about the desired increase of compensation. The way to do this is so simple that it is strange that all mechanics do not try it. The only difference between a man earning $2 per day and a man earning $4 lies in the fact that the latter knows more and is consequently worth more. The $2 man has every opportunity to fit himself for a position where he shall receive $4.00. To do this he must study; he need not go to school nor need he go outside his daily business. Not a day passes but what something happens which is not fully understood. It may be a trifling thing in itself, but let the mechanic determine to understand why such a thing is so. In thinking the matter over, he may be able to follow a line of reasoning which will bring the desired answer to his question, but he is more likely to run against a serious snag before proceeding very far, and the point where this snag appears is the place where the mechanic should begin to acquire knowledge. Examine that snag very thoroughly; see what it consists of and what must be studied to make it perfectly understood."

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE ART OF DISPLAY IN JOB COMPOSITION.

NO. III.—BY ALFRED PYE.

CONCERNING curves in typographical productions, a great deal has been said and written both in favor of and in opposition thereto. Many hold the opinion that curved lines of type and rule detract from the good appearance of jobwork, but opposed to this opinion the fact remains that a vast amount of curvature has been indulged in by first-class printers, which has not only given satisfaction to customers but has found many imitators among members of the craft, and with good results. And why should it not be so? All the productions of nature are fashioned on the basis of the curved line. The "human form divine" contains not a single rectangular, horizontal or perpendicular line in its construction. The earth is globular in form, so is the sun, the moon and the stars. The coast lines of all the countries on the surface of the earth are a succession of wavy indentations; the hills and valleys are not composed of rigid angles, squares and parallelograms, but are a series of gentle undulations; the rivers do not run their courses in direct lines, but meander along in sinuous progression. The idea of a bird, fish or animal formed with a rectangular body, square props for legs and triangular wings or fins is to the human mind ridiculous in the extreme.

And so we find as a natural result that Art closely patterns after Nature when furnishing her most beautiful productions. The arched entrance to a cathedral or other building is more pleasing to the eye than the square doorway, and the cylindrical or fluted column produces a more grateful impression upon the mind than the flat surface of a doorpost or window frame.

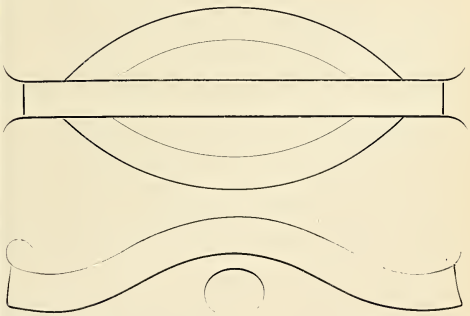
Returning to the appearance of typographical productions, we may observe similar pleasing effects in the form of the letters themselves. A cuneiform or triangular shape of letter is not so satisfactory as the curved form with which we are so familiar. Take, for instance, one line set in geometric and another in celtic, and note the different effect produced by each. The celtic is far more easily read than the geometric, and looks better in every way.

Sweetly Sing those Little Birds,

Sweetly Sing those Little Birds.

So with curved lines of type or border or rulework, when properly disposed, a far better design can be presented than with straight lines. I do not mean to say that straight lines of type are not capable of making an attractive piece of work when properly disposed, for many examples of typography exist, in which the curved line has no place, which are models of good display. Not every printer has the patience or the skill to make perfect curves, though helps are plentiful in the shape of curving machines and rule twisters, the great drawback to success being a want of confidence and boldness of execution.

Two examples of simple rule curving are here presented, which almost any aspirant to the term "job printer" should be able to reproduce:



These simple forms could be utilized for almost any description of card, billhead or letterhead work, and would not take a great deal of time to make.

Many employing printers have raised a protest against rule curving and twisting, claiming that it involves a loss instead of a profit to the individual, firm or corporation undertaking to execute such work. A

recent issue of the *Printing Times and Lithographer* makes the following complaint relative to the matter of rule twisting:

The methods by which leads and rules are so bent and cut that all kinds of curved and geometrical lines are brought out are known, in the *argot* of the trade, as "rule twisting," and the persons who execute them as "rule twisters." A great deal of skill is expended on them, and perhaps nothing shows the ability of the compositor more than this work. It is, however, very unprofitable to the employer, and should be discouraged, for no customer will ever pay enough for the labor expended. In the generation which has passed, flowers or borders were used very extensively, some books having a different design around each page, but this taste has passed. At best they look mechanical, and have not the beauty which attaches to a drawing with pencil or pen. So with the present system of rule twisting. In the hands of able men, a small proportion of this can be done to the advantage of a job and without great cost to the employer; but, when much work is thus put in, the result is not satisfactory. Too great an amount of time is expended. An ordinary business card can be set up by a good hand in half an hour or an hour, and one with much matter in an hour and a half or two hours; but a card with four or five curves and three or four mitered sets of rules, may very easily take from half a day to a day, and some designs of the size of an octavo page require several days.

The statement that "no customer will ever pay enough for the labor expended" is not absolutely true in all cases, for to the writer's knowledge many customers have been willing to pay very high prices for work done to their satisfaction in this line. The statement that "some designs of the size of an octavo page require several days" to accomplish may be true; but if so, the more an artist needing so much time to turn out a job was discouraged the better it would be both for himself and his employer, for, unless the printer's ability is sufficient to produce such a job in a day at most, it were best to leave it alone.

Another employing printer wails through the medium of the *London Press News* in the following manner:

As a rule, I think fancy composition, having a variety of strange effects, borders, ornaments, curved lines, etc., is bound to cost more than customers are generally willing to pay for it, and is, besides, frequently an offense against good taste. * * * Curved lines are generally out of place, and, in my opinion, do not pay. Some people want them, and of course it is our business to please such. We should all endeavor to educate the tastes of our customers up to a plain, simple class of composition. * * * * Some foolish people hold that by the means to which I have objected, a printer is enabled to rival the work of the lithographer. This idea is perfectly nonsensical to any practical man, for he can tell type-printing from lithography with only half an eye. Letterpress printing is good enough of itself, and has no need to imitate or rival the work of the kindred process of printing.

In a future issue of THE INLAND PRINTER I shall endeavor to combat the assertions contained in the above extract by showing, with examples of work executed by competent printers, that the lithographers may be rivaled in many instances by the artist in type and rule work, who can undoubtedly produce a number of designs that, for sharpness, durability and adaptability, will be superior to the work of the lithographic artist. (*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING HALF-TONE PLATES.

BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

PREPARATORY to a brief account of one method of making ready and printing half-tone plates, a history of half-tone plates and of illustrations in general will be necessary. The reader's close attention is therefore invited to the following admirable article, adapted to THE INLAND PRINTER (by special permission) from the November number of *Westward Ho!* The article was printed under the title of "Modern Methods of Illustration," and was written by Mr. W. H. Hyslop, a gentleman of the widest experience. The author states that it will be generally conceded without much argument, that the reader of today demands that his imagination be not too severely tried, that everything be made as plain as possible to him by means of illustration, and it would seem an opportune time to consider what has been done within the past ten years to meet the demand.

Ten years ago the *Century* magazine appeared just at a time when the new school of wood engravers had passed the experimental stage and had risen to that perfection which has since been the joy of multitudes, and it is not too much to say that since then the three principal magazines have done more to spread the desire for, and appreciation of, artistic illustration on this side of the Atlantic than all the art books put together.

Their standard has always been high, it was so ten years ago, it is so today; for anyone, wood engraver or process worker, to say he works for *Century*, *Harper* or *Scribner*, is sufficient to stamp him as one of the high priests of his profession. On the other side of the Atlantic it will be remembered by some how the illustrations in the American magazine called forth nothing but praise, a delighted wonder as to how they were done, except, perhaps, among an envious few who would continually insist that they were engraved not in New York, but in the regions of Fleet street.

But the magazines have had their reward for the great expenditure necessary to secure such results in an enormously increased circulation, and its attendant benefits and advantages.

Wood engraving has, as everyone knows, existed as long as printing, but what is known as the new school of engravers came into existence about 1872, and based their methods on what would appear to the outside public as downright common sense. The old school held that to represent, say a sky, the lines should always be cut in a certain way; the same with figures, trees and draperies. Always the same line to represent the same kind of thing. On the other hand, the new school held that there should be no set way of producing an effect, no conventionalism; that for each work special ideas should be originated, and the object be faithfulness of reproduction, not only of the beauties, but of the defects of the original.

But the beauties of wood engraving could only be had at a high price, say from three to seven dollars per

square inch, and a wood engraver could only do a certain amount of work. So it is not to be wondered at that experimentalists should look for something that would be cheaper and more expeditious, and they found it in photography.

It must be stated, however, that lithographic processes have been much used for illustrative purposes; but they are open to the fatal objection that they must be printed separately from the letterpress, so that they are only available for frontispiece and "insert" pages. The same objection obtains in many of the most beautiful of the photographic processes. But it will be interesting to consider them briefly and see what has been done with them.

In the early days of photography it was thought that direct photographic prints would offer a ready means of illustrating books, and in order to show the applicability of the process Fox Talbot published in 1844 and 1845 the "Pencil of Nature," wholly illustrated by what is known as silver prints. In 1887, when looking over this work, the writer found the prints greatly faded and yellowed. Of course it was found that the mounting of each separate print on cardboard, and consequent slowness and expense, rendered it practically unavailable, even if there had not been the insuperable drawback of their fading.

A few years ago, when paper sensitized with the salts of platinum was placed on the market, it was thought probable that it might be profitably used for illustration, as it was quite possible to use paper of such a thickness that it was unnecessary to mount on cardboard; but although absolutely permanent and of great beauty, very few works have really been illustrated by this process, the same difficulty of slowness arising when anything but a short edition is required.

We now come to a series of processes which depend for their usefulness upon the action of the bichromates of potassium and ammonium on gelatine or other colloids.

Gelatine, as everyone knows, is soluble in warm water and insoluble in cold, but if a film of gelatine is soaked in a solution of one of the alkaline bichromates and exposed to the light, it becomes insoluble in warm water. Advantage has been taken of this fact in what is known as the "carbon" process. Gelatine is dissolved at the lowest possible temperature, and to this solution is added lampblack, alizarin, or other suitable pigment, and paper is coated with this mixture and dried. So far nothing is sensitive to light, but in order to make it so, the paper is now soaked in a solution of one of the bichromates and again dried, but this time the drying must be carried on in the dark, or else in a room lighted through a non-actinic medium.

When dry the paper is ready for exposure, this being done behind a negative in the same way as any other direct photographic printing process, with this difference, that in the ordinary process you can watch the action on the paper, but, as on the carbon print, there is no apparent action, you have to judge of the action by proxy, the proxy being a small slip of ordinary silver paper, behind a specially constructed negative of gradations, and exposed alongside of the carbon print. When the exposure is judged complete the print is developed in warm water, which dissolves the gelatine exactly in proportion to the action of the light, thus giving you all the gradations that were in the negative. This process is also permanent, as any pigment which can be finely ground can be used, and it is, therefore, only necessary to use such as are known to be unalterable.

A process brought out in England a number of years ago, called Woodburytype, after its inventor, depends not only on the action as mentioned above, but also on the further fact that if a gelatine relief be placed upon a block of lead and subjected to the enormous pressure of a hydraulic press, the film will be forced into the lead, and a perfect fac simile will be produced.

Being a reverse, a mold has to be made from this for printing. The printing is done by a warm solution of pigmented gelatine being poured into the mold, a piece of paper laid on, and pressure applied. Then the excess of gelatine is squeezed out, and the paper "takes" according to the hollows of the mold; thus you have a carbon print, and again permanent. There are numerous difficulties in working this process, and although it can be worked with comparative cheapness, the fact that only small-sized pictures can be successfully produced, owing to the difficulty of securing equal pressure over a large surface, puts it out of the race for practical illustration.

Collotype, or as it is known to the trade, jelly printing, is another process based on the action of the bichromates, and is in this country an exceedingly popular method for many kinds of illustrations, such as catalogues, souvenirs, and everything where there is no great necessity for letterpress.

This process, generally described, consists in carefully grinding with fine emery a plate of thick glass, then coating it with a mixture of white of egg, or of stale beer and silicate of soda. After the plate is dried it is rinsed in water and dried again, then warmed and coated with a thin film of bichromated gelatine. This coating is then dried in a suitable oven, after which the plate is exposed to light under a reversed negative, followed by a short exposure of the back of the film to light, then washed in cold water until the whole of the bichromate is removed from the film, when the plate is allowed to dry.

Collotype plates are usually printed by means of a typographic press, but the best press is one with a cylinder, like the lithographic machines. Such presses give a more even pressure, and at the same time will enable more impressions to be made in a given time. To make ready for the press, a dried plate is soaked for half an hour in clean cold water. It is then fixed on the bed of the press by means of plaster of paris, and then is covered with a mixture of glycerine and water, which is required to keep the surface damp. To print

from a collotype plate it is necessary that those portions of the film which have not been exposed to the light — and from them in proportion as the gradation of tone progresses to the shadows — must be charged with moisture to enable them to resist the greasy ink. It may be mentioned here that in all processes in which gelatine plays a part, the weather has a great deal to do with the success or non-success of the work. Given a day with clear, dry atmosphere, and everything goes well; but let it be humid and muggy, and everything goes wrong, nothing works well, and everybody is in the miserables.

We have now reached the last and most beautiful of all of what may be called the separate printing processes, namely, from photogravure or intaglio plates. The high excellence reached in the United States has only been excelled in France, and that not from any inherent virtue in their particular methods so far as chemical action is concerned, but from the fact that a greater amount of high-class handwork is spent on the plates. The firm of Goupil, of Paris, have issued many beautiful reproductions of well-known paintings, and it was thought by many that the effects gained were wholly due to their secret methods; but, among others well qualified to judge, it has been considered that their success is due partly to the fact that Goupil used the now well-known improvements in the photographing of paintings, and finally to the great amount of artistic handwork on the plate.

It may be conceded that for the reproduction of paintings, Goupil's results have not been excelled, but in the domain of printing from original landscape negatives, nothing has been done anywhere which at all equals that done in the United States. This has been brought about by the almost lifelong labors of Mr. Ernest Edwards, of the New York Photogravure Company, the pioneer of the process in this country.

The production of a photogravure print may be divided into half a dozen stages.

First.—From an ordinary photographic negative a transparent positive is made upon carbon tissue (see remarks on carbon process), developing on a prepared glass plate.

Second.—From the transparent positive a negative is made upon carbon tissue for development upon a prepared copper plate, this carbon negative forming the "resist" in the etching bath.

Third.—Laying the etching ground upon a polished copper plate, conferring the power of holding the ink upon the copper plate by dusting over it finely-powdered resin or asphaltum, etc.

Fourth.—The carbon image (second part) is mounted and developed upon the prepared copper plate (third) and dried thereon.

Fifth.—A protection is given to the margin and the plate is etched in a solution of perchloride of iron or dilute nitric acid. The resist is then cleaned off and the margin and high lights burnished where it is found necessary.

Sixth.—Printing from plate much in the same manner as copperplate etchings and mezzotint engravings are printed.

After the plate is proved, and retouched with the burnisher and roulette, it must be steel-faced if many impressions are required.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN AMERICAN PRINTER IN RUSSIA.

NO. III.— BY S. RAJSKI.

USINESS enterprise is severely restricted in various petty ways. There was an instance in the Russian part of Poland of a printer not being permitted to continue in business for the simple offense of setting up a business circular before the permit was granted. The consequences were that the man had to sell his plant at a sacrifice, and seek another business.

Every paper, circular, book, or in fact anything that is printed and comes from a foreign country, has to go to the censor, who carefully studies over the articles contained, and if he finds anything which does not please him, or says anything against the government, he rolls the article over with a little roller, resembling a proof roller, and sends the publication to the addressee in a state easily to be imagined. There was one case when a paper from a foreign country was completely covered up with printer's ink, leaving only the heading and advertisements readable to the recipient.

Another hardship on printers is the typefoundry system. No type can be sold to anybody without a permit from the government; a typefounder who sells type without a permit leaves himself liable to any fine, or even confiscation of his business, therefore mostly all of the type with which the Nihilist or other secret papers are printed is smuggled over from either Germany or France.

The business is conducted in a very primitive way in Russia, only what is termed first-class offices having steam power, and the presses are of a very old pattern. Electric motors they do not seem to want to know anything about; it is too early for them. The government is averse to every innovation, and anyone with progressive ideas is quietly told he must either leave the country or keep his ideas to himself.

As an example of the above, I wish to mention a little occurrence which happened to me while in Warsaw. Among the different papers which I took along from this country, I found the pamphlet of a Chicago real estate firm, illustrating their plan of obtaining homes on installments, with different plans and styles of cottages sold by them. I showed this to one of my lawyers, and he became so interested in the idea that he introduced me to the editor of one of the leading daily papers, and at his solicitation I wrote an article showing how easily an arrangement could be made for the erection of a number of such houses, which could

be easily sold, giving not only decent profit to the seller but also more comfort and the feeling of having their own roof above their heads to the buyers. The first article was permitted to pass the censor's office, and it awoke a widespread interest; people of different classes began to inquire about me, and I for awhile thought the idea was a good one, and in an American way began to think of making a good thing of it. The editors of the different papers were kind enough to quote some parts of my article, and I thought myself on a fair way to success. I wrote another article, but to my bitter disappointment I was notified to appear in the police precinct of my residence; and from there I was sent to the "ratuse" (city hall) and before General Hurko I was informed that my article would not be printed, and if I attempted any more action in the matter I would be advised to leave the country. After this I thought there was nothing more left for me than to follow the latter advice, and I left, hoping to do at least a little better in Berlin, or Leipsic, the printer's metropolis.

Before giving my experiences in Germany, however, it may not be uninteresting to devote a little time to discussing the morals of the Russian army officers and other officials who either earn more than a humble living or otherwise have a chance to steal enough to indulge their natural inclinations. An officer in the army, especially a nobleman, must, according to the judgment of Russian society, live up to the conditions of the same, no matter how he is financially fixed. If his salary is not big enough, then he invariably resorts to crookedness; but he must appear at the social gatherings, private games of cards and other places of amusement. Russian society will sooner forgive a theft than an appearance in a threadbare dress suit or uniform, as the case may be. The hours of service of an army officer are very short, and the balance of the time he fills in with gambling, drinking, etc., or otherwise scheming how to frighten somebody into the payment of hush-money or at least how to beat the government.

To properly illustrate the spirit of the Russian office-holder the following historical fact is a good example. During the reign of Czar Nicolas there was an honest young man who joined the army as "yunker" (a privilege which is only granted to noblemen) and after one year's service he duly became an officer. His family was one of the leading families in Russia and by means of their influence he rapidly advanced to a "pulkovnik," or captain as in our army, and was placed in charge of one of the distant regiments in Kankas. Through honesty and strict adherence to his duties, he intended to earn a general's commission, and after a few years' service, made application for such grade. The salary of a captain in the distant forts is only 1,500 rubles a year, but the chances for stealing are very great. As I said, this young man was honest, and together with his application he forwarded to the minister in St. Petersburg all proof as to his integrity and faithfulness. The answer came shortly, and he was given a rebuke for going too much into details; but in a short time, at the instance of one of his distinguished relatives, he was promoted but given charge of a different regiment in one of the larger cities in Poland. Another year elapsed, and as his salary was now not enough to pay his expenses, and as the rebuke he had formerly received from the minister was a painful recollection, he got up a petition to His Majesty the Czar himself and had it presented by one of his relatives. The czar kindly received the petition, and promised to consider the matter. After a lapse of a few weeks the captain received an official document bearing the czar's signature which contained these words: "A horse which is put in front of a full crib of oats and does not help himself to it, does not deserve to live; the same is the case with you. As your salary is not sufficient for you, you are herewith requested to surrender your commission." Of course this order had to be obeyed, and the young man's hopes were blighted.

Other officials, as police officers, gendarmes, spies, even the house officers, resort to thousands of little schemes of intimidation, and in most cases their uniforms make them successful. But the money so obtained, as they are apt to say, is "Easy come, easy gone." They drink, gamble and indulge in all manner of debauchery, and for which they are never disciplined, nor never will be. Such is the standard of morals of the custodians of justice and representatives of the White Czar who is the only true representative of God on earth, according to the Russian faith.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.

BY E. P. HARRIS.

WHOEVER has bought and sold newspaper property and has had occasion to ask himself and to consult his neighbors as to a proper basis of valuation, has discovered a wide divergence of opinion regarding the matter. For the purpose of annual inventory one may go by the past year's luck, or his liver, and it will make no difference with his rating with Dunn or Bradstreet, who do not recognize the good will of a newspaper as an asset. And if the commercial agency ignores good will, perhaps the assessor will, also. In case a whole or part of a property is to change hands, however, it is essential to know what it ought to bring. Genuine good will is as real an asset as the machinery of the printing office, and is as free from chances and the ups and downs of the commercial barometer. Perhaps any rule for appraisal that would apply in most cases would be too broad to be of value, but some general considerations may aid one in finding a starting point.

Of course, value is closely related to earning power, but the difficulty lies in defining earning power, and in eliminating uncertainties. Manifestly net earnings are referred to, but this makes the rule inapplicable to such

undeveloped but valuable properties as do not yet show a profit. As to prospective earnings, they can only be guessed at; so, also, must the cost of developing the paper. Comparison with similar but more fully developed enterprises may be helpful in guessing at prospective profits, but guessed-at future profits form a poor basis for appraisement of non-dividend paying papers. It is desirable rather in dealing with undeveloped properties to estimate their worth from the standpoint of the cash value of the business running.

Ignoring prospective profits, the following rule has sometimes been found convenient: Add to the current gross annual subscription earnings, one-half the gross annual earnings from advertising. Thus, a paper with 2,000 subscribers at $1 per year equals $2,000, and $3,000 in advertising, one-half equals $1,500, would be valued at $3,500. This rule is based upon the assumption that to a new enterprise, paying subscriptions immediately available are worth one hundred per cent and advertising fifty per cent. The subscriptions must have been obtained on the merits of the paper and stand the average chance of renewing of subscriptions obtained without ulterior inducements. The advertisements must also have been secured without misrepresentation, and at full rates.

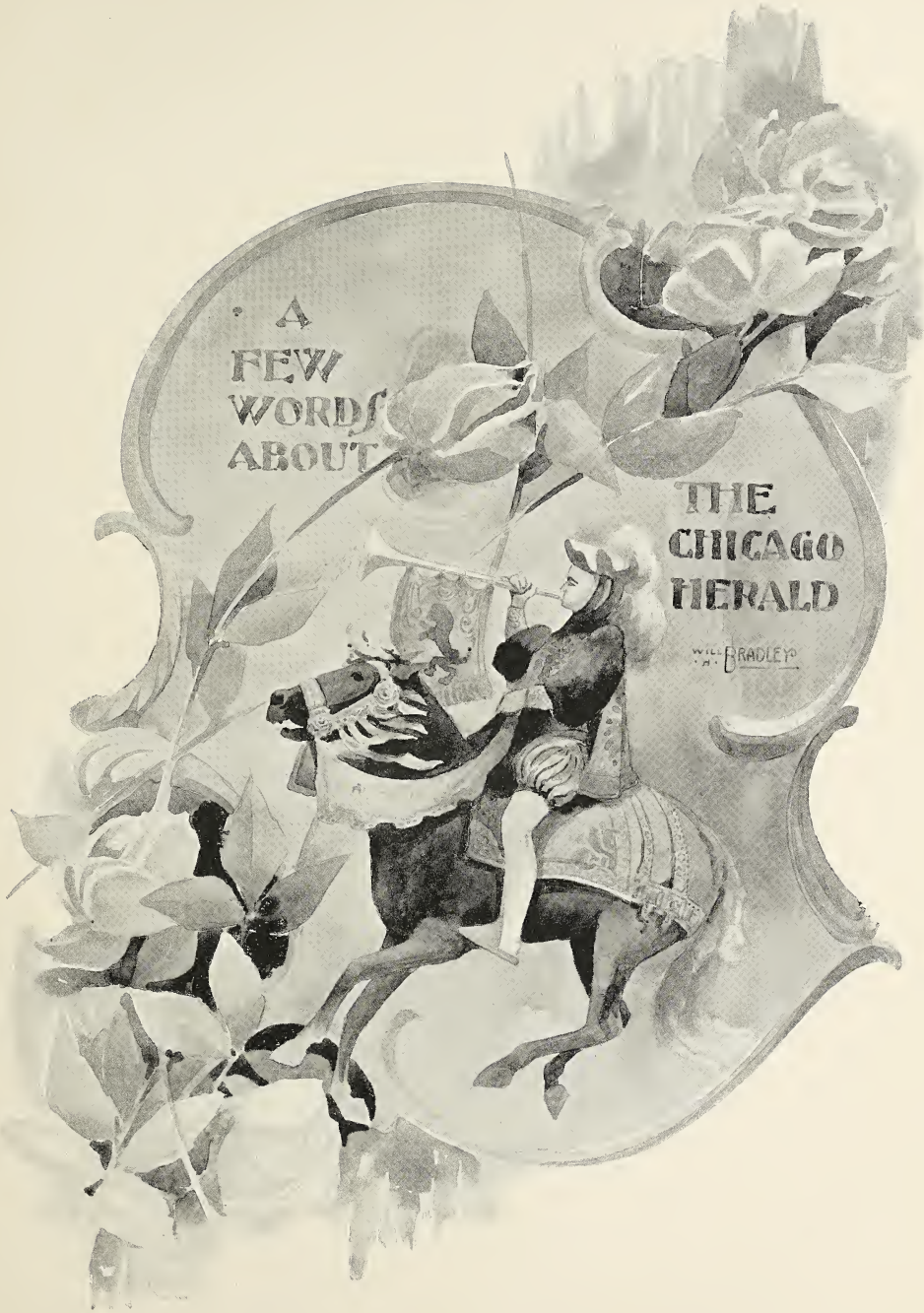
It is not claimed that the rule will be even useful in every case, and it does not pretend to take account of those numerous important considerations which are not represented by advertising contracts or subscriptions, but which constitute the chief value of some papers, render others worthless and are entirely absent from none. But these must be considered by themselves. This is only a way, in the absence of a better one, to get at a starting point from which to estimate the value of the good will of a given paper. The main thing to consider here is the degree of probability of the business to renew, and to influence additional business. A well-managed paper, over a year old, in a good field, usually has some value. If not to continue in its past course, then to run according to a different policy, or to merge with another paper similar enough to utilize what might be called its momentum. This is especially the case if a paper has acquired a well-earned reputation for honesty and stability, for such a reputation is one of the first essentials of success, and it takes time to build it. It is a mistake to start a new paper if a good one in the same field can be acquired advantageously. The need is not for more papers, but for better ones in place of those that are weak.

A profit-paying paper is worth what it will pay a good dividend upon. But what a paper pays at present, under existing ownership and circumstances, and what it may pay under new management incident to change of ownership and possibly changed circumstances are two things. Perhaps the profits of no other kind of property depend so largely upon management. Still the buyer must buy so that he may sell again if necessary. He must know what the paper makes for its present owner, approximate what he himself can make out of it, and guess at its value in the hands of his successor, heirs or receiver.

It is noticeable that in the capitalization of such large industrial enterprises as the Procter & Gamble Company, P. Lorillard Company, Thurber Whyland Company, Demorest Sewing Machine & Publishing Company, Trow Directory Company, etc., in most cases the fact is made very prominent that members of the present management are committed to remain on the board of directors for a term of years.

While the purchaser may be in touch with the management that has brought the present success, or may fully grasp the situation, and see larger possibilities than the present owner, still there are chances to be taken which are peculiar to the business. The best interests of the paper may depend upon the maintenance of a combination upon the staff which it is impracticable to continue and impossible to duplicate. With ideal men it would be comparatively easy to manage a newspaper. Again, a paper usually or frequently depends for its revenue upon the prosperity and activity of a single class to which it caters. Or, owing to the nature of its field, or the basis on which its business is secured, it may be wholly unfitted to meet possible or probable new competition. Or it may be especially exposed to new rivals or greater activity of the old. A given net profit, made up of many orders at small margins, gives far greater strength than the same total profit derived from few customers with large orders at high rates. What are the merits and demerits of the general scheme and the past policy of the paper, by which its business has been secured? Are they such as to handicap or help future work? Has the paper reached the limit of profitable development? If not, to what extent may its business be extended without excessive expense, or risk of loss of present business? Are the advertisers in the paper such as are attracted by a well-founded belief in, or desire for profits from their advertising, or have they been secured by over-anxious solicitors? How is the paper likely to be regarded by the remaining non-advertisers in the field? Has the paper regularly retained its old customers on its merits? Will any increased expense be necessary to keep the paper up to their expectations, and retain them in the future? Is the paper such as will profit by the present trend in advertising, or will it be likely to lose? If the paper be a class paper, is the field likely to be subdivided so as to leave it an inferior advertising medium? These are some of the points to be considered in fixing a price on a newspaper. There are others, and a newspaper belongs to a class of enterprises whose profits are not only liable to shrink or to disappear altogether, but a large deficit appear instead. Hence the valuation will usually be placed where the profits may reasonably be expected to pay good round dividends, perhaps twenty or twenty-five per cent.

The writer is aware that the foregoing are only loose ideas, but the importance of the subject discussed may justify their publication in the hope that thereby the ideas of others may be drawn out.


A
FEW
WORDS
ABOUT
THE
CHICAGO
HERALD
WILL H. BRADLEY

A GREAT newspaper office building, the completion of which may be said to have marked an epoch in American journalism, particularly in western journalism, is a structure of so much importance that a description of it must concern the public generally, and be of especial interest to the readers of The Inland Printer. Such a building is the recently completed home of the Chicago *Herald*, which is undoubtedly the most elegant and completely fitted newspaper office in the West, if, indeed, it is not the finest in the country. Solidity of construction, elegance of interior appointments, practical devices for the facility of business and complete sanitary arrangements are features that are strongly emphasized throughout the edifice. The building, which is located at numbers 154, 156 and 158 Washington street, fronts toward the north and is about in the middle of the block bounded on the east by La Salle street and on the west by Fifth avenue. The dimensions of the ground are 61 feet front on Washington street and Calhoun place, running 181 feet from the former to the latter. The height of the building to the pinnacle of the roof is 124 feet, divided into seven stories, of which the ground floor is 18 feet high, the second floor, 11½; third, 11; fourth, 15½; fifth, 16; sixth, 17, and the attic, 12 feet.

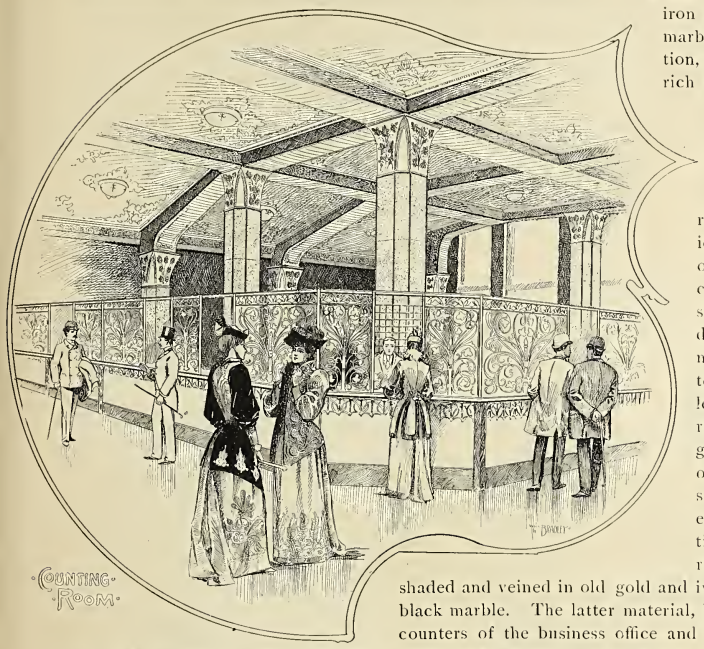
Though massive in construction, the façade of the building is graceful in outline, and, technically speaking, may be termed Norman Renaissance with Gothic details, the base being of red Monticello granite and the elevation of terra cotta. The ground floor front is marked by three deeply recessed arches of massive blocks of red granite, the center one of which serves as the entrance, while windows containing panes of plate glass of quite unusual dimensions occupy the other two. On either side of the door space are round columns four feet in diameter almost without ornamentation, a simple acanthus leaf marking the terminals of the archivolt. Every detail tends to increase the impression of strength and solidity. The wedge-like stones of the arches are of a solid, undecorated character, while the faces of the squared stones of the walls are regular but with broken joints. The name of the newspaper and the building, the *Herald*, is made known to the world in words formed of large, plain roman capitals carved above the central arching, on each side of which is an electrolier of wrought iron supporting an arc light. Above the granite stone squares which constitute the façade to a height of 23 feet, the front is faced with terra cotta of a deep rich brown hue, the usual heavy dull color resulting when terra cotta is used in place of stone ashlars having been obviated by adding a metallic oxide in pulverized form to the aluminous clay. The Gothic character of the second story and the picturesque recessing of the third and fourth stories are the distinguishing features of the central mass of the exterior front.

The upper mass of the façade comprises the fifth story and the great gable, including the attic. The arrangement of breaking the windows into three separate spaces corresponding with those of the ground floor is

here abandoned. The windows lighting the fifth floor are united in an arcade or gallery form, their sills resting on a neat molding, while the arching above them is continuous and but slightly indicated. Above this, and in the center of the façade from side to side, is a semicircular balcony, making a projection of about two feet from the face wall, from which rises a short symmetrical column, with a heavy circular capital characteristic of this period of Renaissance. This capital forms the base for the principal decorative feature of the façade — the bronze statue of a herald of the mediæval ages. The herald, which is ten feet six inches high, is represented as blowing the official trumpet, which he holds in his right hand, and in his left he clutches the baton of his office, before which every wrongdoer had to stand rebuked, no matter how eminent by his talents or commanding by his wealth and position. The picturesque costume worn toward the termination of the fifteenth century clothes the figure, and above his other garments is the tabard, one of the insignia of his office. In olden times this was distinguished by the cognizance of the nation, city, or prince whom the herald served. The herald whose figure adorns the façade of the *Herald's* home has for his cognizance the armorial bearings of the city of Chicago traced on the bronze tabard with the words "*Urbs in Horto.*" A monogram formed by interlacing the letters "C" and "H" adorns the wings. The ornamental flag-staff of the building, which is made a constructional decoration, and is clamped at intervals to the face wall with bronze rings, rises behind the herald and goes through the apex of the gable, extending above it to a considerable height. Encircling the flag-staff about thirty feet above the top of the gable is a coronal electrolier comprising a ring of six powerful arc lights, which throw upon the figure of the herald a brilliant illumination. Besides these and the two electroliers at the entrance of the building are two more arc lights in the lanterns of the minarets. These minarets are finials of engaged columns on each side of the building and the coping of the gable joins them midway down, thus leaving a haunch below the leaning roof at each end, so deeply incised that the effect produced is like perforated ornamentation. Four more arc lights form a line with the fourth floor windows so as to furnish a brilliant illumination for the symbolic medallions. These commingled side, front and upper lights, 300 on the front alone, flood the façade of the building with electric radiance. The exterior of the building as a whole is distinguished by its solidity and by marked superiority of decoration and is a revival of the fifteenth and sixteenth century style of architectural design.

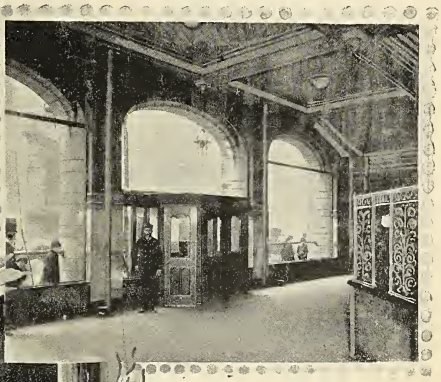
The Business Offices

Nowhere more than in the finishings of the business office is the progressive and liberal spirit of the management that animated the whole plan of the structure made evident; the happiest effects to be derived in the combinations of marble,



iron and glass are here seen; here the marble work, wrought-iron ornamentation, glistening of glass fronts, and the rich illumination, form an ensemble of beauty to be found in few places in Chicago. The whole front of the ground floor, which is occupied by the publication offices, is open, with the exception of the counter-room on the east side of the spacious apartment. The swinging doors opening to the street are of bronze, covering wooden cores giving admission to an octagonal vestibule, highly decorated. The floor is of Italian mosaic, showing in five-eighths inch tessaire, fleur de lis in red, laurel leaves in green, with connecting red ribbons upon the gray, tesselated ground. Beyond this the space is open. From the mosaic floor, of the same design as that in the vestibule—except that the latter contains the title "The Herald" in the center—rises a wainscoting of Sienna marble, shaded and veined in old gold and ivory colors, above a base of Belgian black marble. The latter material, highly polished, is used also for the counters of the business office and the counters for the public on the east and west walls. This material is susceptible of so high a polish that each counter top is one great mirror.

The columns that support the arched ceilings in the office are covered with Sienna marble, the seams of the octagonal columns being knit with iron scroll work, which also caps the wainscoting. Fleur de lis hewn out of the solid marble and forming a fine artistic contrast with the pink color, ornament the capitals of the columns. This beautiful work is done by hand in patient execution of an effectual design. These capitals are of pink Tennessee marble, which material has been profusely applied throughout the entire building, in toilet rooms and washstands.



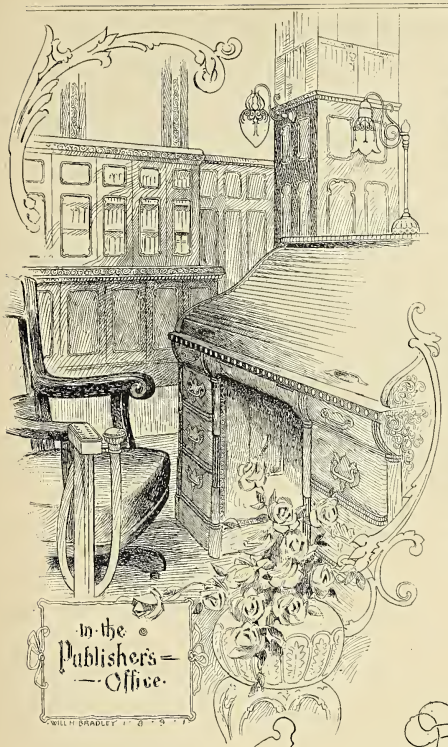
The arched ceiling of the business office is in itself a work of art. There is scarcely a square foot in the wide area of ceiling and walls which is not hand embossed in the highest style of art. The gold and crown arabesque work on the walls harmonizes beautifully with the Sienna marble of the wainscoting, and above it all arches the ceiling finished in ivory and gold colors.

The ceiling is divided into twenty panels, by five longitudinal and four transverse beams. In the center piece of the ceiling, surrounded by arabesque work in gold relief, is a cluster of incandescent lights, shaded by opalescent globes which mellow the radiance of the lights into a bluish green tint that completes the harmonious planning of colors. Not less than two hundred incandescent lamps and thirty arc lights are employed in illuminating

the ground floor. An attractive feature of the business office is the ironwork of the counters, all hand wrought in highly ornamental design, and set in cast-iron frames. The sets on the tops of the counters are in panels, each of which is a floral design and Renaissance combination. This work is a production of recent date, and of Chicago workmen; the peculiar finish is technically known as "bower-barffed," and has a surface which will never rust or tarnish, and which is therefore highly superior to any polish that could be applied. This ironwork sets off the polished marble to the best advantage.

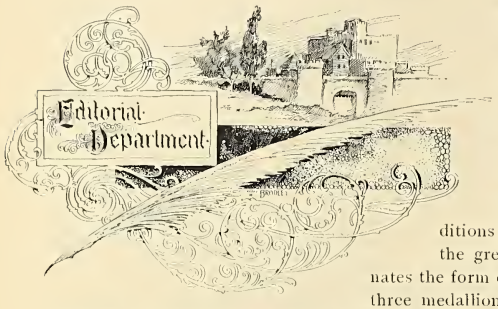
The business office is so arranged that five advertising clerks confront the visitor who enters it from the street. In the corner office next to the advertising clerks, the counter cashier is located; pneumatic tubes convey "copy" from his desk almost as quick as thought up to the composing room, and speaking tubes lead to every

department of the paper. The clerk in charge of the mailing department and out-of-town subscriptions has his counter next to that of the counter cashier. Next follows an information bureau for the accommodation of the patrons of the *Herald;* and the rest of the room in front of the large vault and the luxuriously appointed private office of the business manager is occupied by the cashier and his bookkeepers. In the room thus partitioned off from the public part of the ground floor the clerical force of the *Herald* is located. Four telephone boxes required for the business office are at the east wall. All the woodwork of this department is of polished quarter-sawed white oak — office furniture and flooring to match. Through this part of the office visitors are conducted to a gallery looking down upon the basement floor and upon the line of ten presses employed to do the printing of the paper. This visitors' gallery — which is open to the public at all times — affords an opportunity to all interested to view this important part of the work, here done with the greatest degree of excellence.

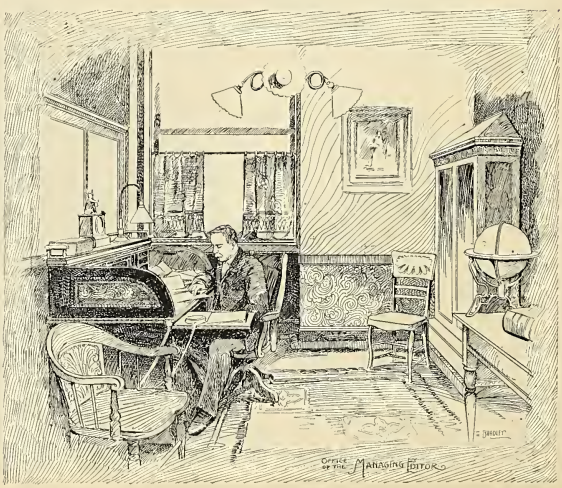


The publisher's apartments of the *Herald* are on the fourth floor, and are in keeping with the rest of the finishings of the structure. Broad windows open upon the wide, light court, which is one of the most useful and striking features of the building. Leading from the hall, the door opens into an anteroom where the private secretary and clerical help of the publisher are stationed, and where a long-distance telephone assures ready communication with places within a radius of fifty miles and more from Chicago. The anteroom is wide and commodious, with the woodwork in oak finish and the furniture to match. The publisher's private office is a marvel of elegance and taste. The woodwork in this department is mahogany of a rich, glowing color, with the exception of the floor which is cherry; the latter, however, is very largely concealed by fine Persian rugs whose brilliant hues form a pleasing contrast with the dark color of the mahogany. The seven-foot wainscoting and the solid beams of the ceiling, as well as other pieces of office furniture in the room, are of this beautiful wood. The wainscoting is paneled up to the finely chiseled cap of egg-and-dart border, and the doors of the room, as well as those in the wainscoting leading to the closet, are paneled to match. There is no wall paper above the high wainscoting, but the face decoration of the walls consists of matrixes from

the stereotype room, which are fastened to the walls and varnished, producing a very light yellow color, and their relief gives a unique effect, as if the entire walls had been embossed in the most minute designs. Solid old silver enters into the chandeliers and their ornaments, the handles of the large bookcase and electric light brackets. The telegraph instrument for the publisher's personal use assures direct communication with every part of the civilized world. In the anteroom electrical annunciators and tubes connect with every part of the *Herald*—from the pressroom in the basement to the composing room on the sixth floor. In decorative as well as in practical appointments, the publisher's office is in accord with the newspaper and its home.

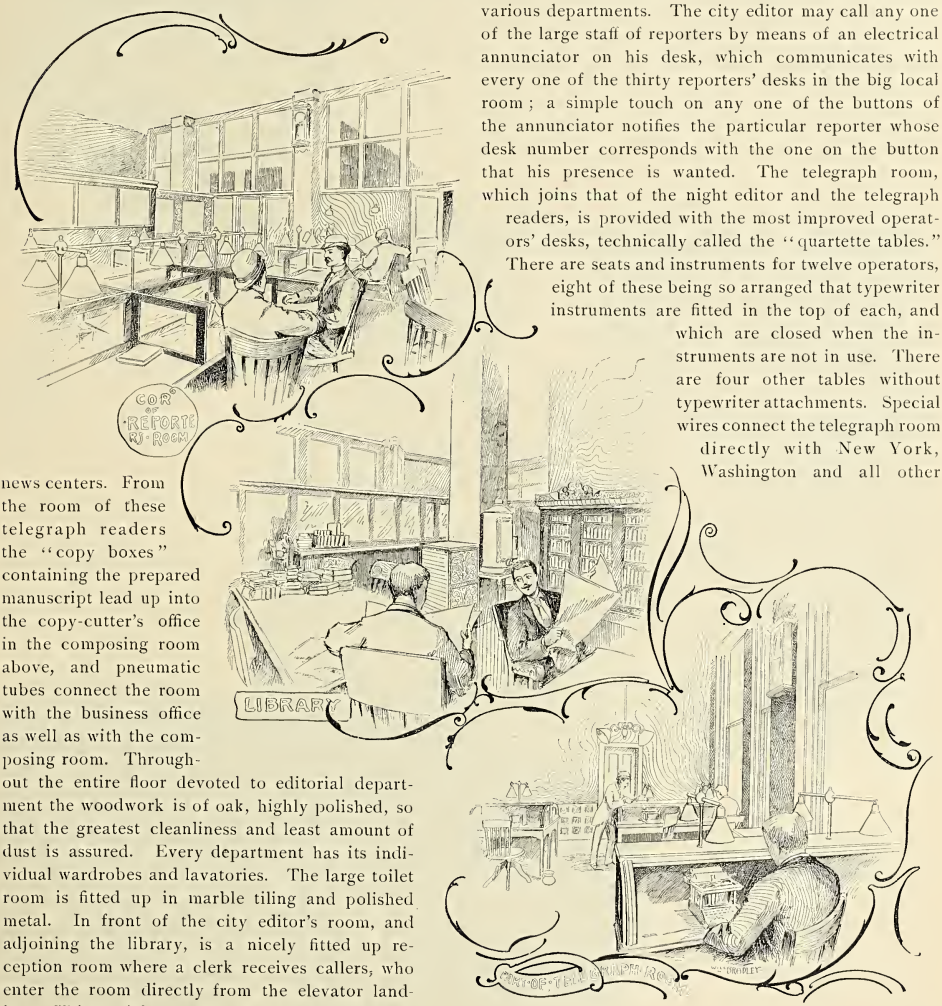


The editorial rooms, which are finely furnished, and supplied with every time-saving appointment, are located on the fifth floor. The sills of the windows of this floor rest on a neat molding running a little above the arched recesses of the windows of the floor below, in which are three carvings, the work of the sculptor, Johannes Gelert, and which are among the most artistic and attractive external features of the building. The architectural conditions of the arches, the length of each of which is 12 feet and the greatest height in the center about 4 feet, necessarily dominates the form of the bas-reliefs. The sculptor arranged the first group in three medallions, connected by a framing in keeping with the bold and pleasing but simple architecture of the building. The central medallion shows a group of four monks in Benedictine robes seated at a double writing desk. Two are writing and two are acolytes who are studying the methods of the writings. Behind the desk is St. Benedict standing erect and speaking. One of the writers has stopped his work and listens to him with an eager, ardent look upon his face. The other pair are absorbed in their toil. The medallion on the left represents a monk grinding colors, and that on the right another monk illuminating a manuscript. Below the central medallion is the date 543, which is the recorded time of St. Benedict's death. In the spaces between the medallions above are an antique lamp and an open roll of manuscript. The aim of the sculptor was to present in the most concentrated form an epitome of the ages prior to the discovery of printing, and he chose the most picturesque epoch, both from the art standpoint and from the historical point of view, in selecting the time when all those things preserved by the printing press were most pertinaciously menaced. The second medallion over the center group of windows gives the printing press of the time of Gutenberg, with the date, 1455, when his Bible was published. The group as realistically modeled by the artist is the familiar one with the great ungainly wooden press of the wooden ages. The third medallion represents the mechanical and literary outfit of the modern newspaper, with the press of today in the center. The sculptor had not an easy task in modeling the perfecting press, for its form is not what one would call picturesque, nor does it lend itself with any pliancy to the sculptor's modification, but the artist has shown even in this hard and realistic subject his rare talent. The frontage on Washington street is for the entire width taken up with the offices of the managing editor and his assistants, city editor, copy-readers, and the large room for the reporters. Doors of communication and electric annunciators connect the entire suite, in front of which is the library and a reception room, the latter opening upon the elevator landing, which is a broad corridor running through to Calhoun place—more popularly known as "newsboys' alley."



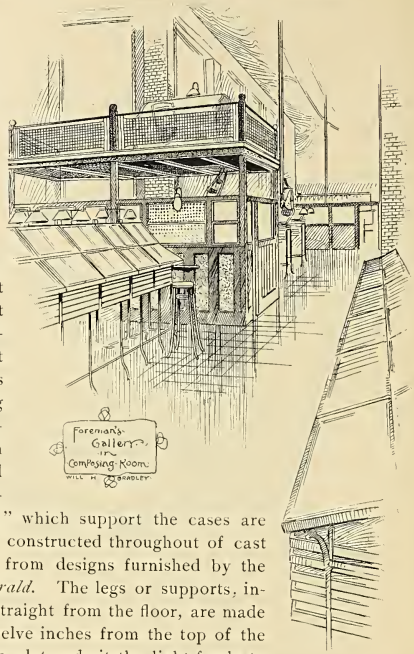
Adjoining the library, and fronting on the large light court, which is 30 by 60 feet—cut out, as it were, from the lots upon which the *Herald* building is erected—are the apartments of the literary and exchange editors. Clustered around the court are the offices for the editorial writers, the night editor, telegraph readers and operators, foreign editor, world's fair department, reporting, finance, commercial and real estate editors, office for the dramatic and musical critics, a separate room for special writers, and a reserved room for reporters—eighteen separate offices in all—besides the library, reception room and art departments,

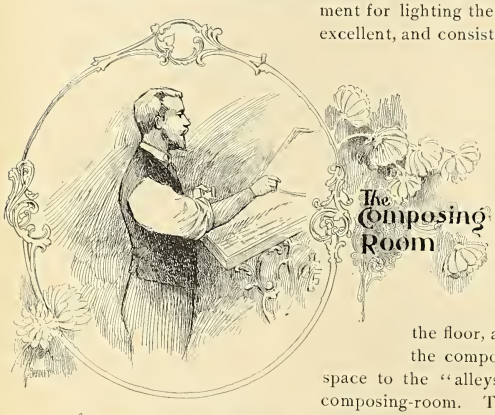
which occupy the remainder of the floor; so that here, in close proximity to each other, are all the departments which furnish editorial, telegraph and local matter, and the illustrations for the *Herald*. The court runs down to the pressroom, above which is a roof of glass and steel, affording ample daylight even to the basement, the effect of light by means of the court is greatly heightened by the facing of the walls, which are English white enameled brick. In the news department of the *Herald* there are innovations of a time-saving character, the question of minutes being one of the most important conditions in the matter of newspaper work. The general arrangement of the room facilitates easy communication between the various departments. The city editor may call any one of the large staff of reporters by means of an electrical annunciator on his desk, which communicates with every one of the thirty reporters' desks in the big local room; a simple touch on any one of the buttons of the annunciator notifies the particular reporter whose desk number corresponds with the one on the button that his presence is wanted. The telegraph room, which joins that of the night editor and the telegraph readers, is provided with the most improved operators' desks, technically called the "quartette tables." There are seats and instruments for twelve operators, eight of these being so arranged that typewriter instruments are fitted in the top of each, and which are closed when the instruments are not in use. There are four other tables without typewriter attachments. Special wires connect the telegraph room directly with New York, Washington and all other news centers. From the room of these telegraph readers the "copy boxes" containing the prepared manuscript lead up into the copy-cutter's office in the composing room above, and pneumatic tubes connect the room with the business office as well as with the composing room. Throughout the entire floor devoted to editorial department the woodwork is of oak, highly polished, so that the greatest cleanliness and least amount of dust is assured. Every department has its individual wardrobes and lavatories. The large toilet room is fitted up in marble tiling and polished metal. In front of the city editor's room, and adjoining the library, is a nicely fitted up reception room where a clerk receives callers, who enter the room directly from the elevator landing. This useful arrangement saves visitors endless trouble in looking for any particular department or person, and precludes the possibility of writers being disturbed by the intrusion of visitors. The entire editorial department is a model of completeness.



The composing room of the *Herald* occupies the entire sixth floor, with the exception of that portion taken up by the stereotyping department, which is located in the extreme southeast wing of the building. This department, where the type is set and the pages made ready for the presses, is considered the most interesting feature of a newspaper's equipment. The dimensions of the composing room are as follows: Newsroom, at the north end of the building, on Washington street, is 57 by 59 feet; the proofroom and "make-up" department, located in the

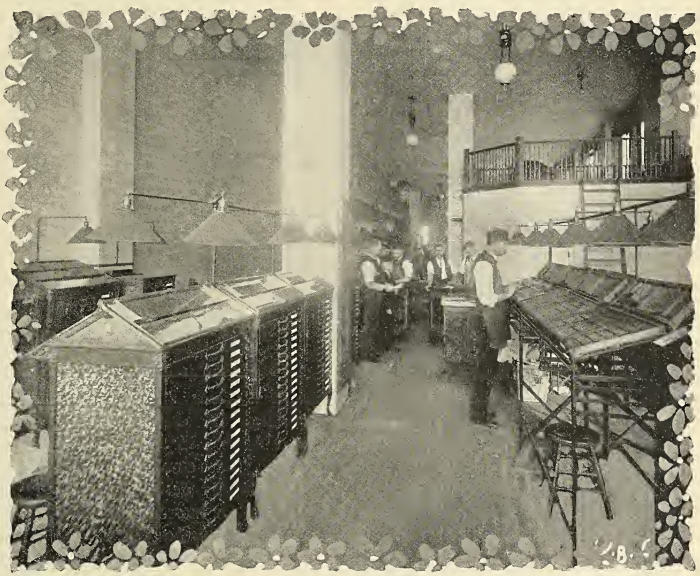
long hall connecting the newsroom with the "ad" room, is 34 by 60 feet, and the "ad" room, in the south and rear, 43 by 34 feet, the whole having a superficial area of about seven thousand square feet. The ceiling is 17½ feet in height, and is partially supported by ten square columns of enameled brick, placed at regular intervals through the several departments of the room. Light in abundance pours through the windows at the front and rear and from those opening upon the court which is finished in imported white enameled brick, giving a brilliant reflection of light to the room. Four large skylights over the newsroom and two over the "ad" room also contribute their light to this floor. The interior walls of this composing room are finished in English enameled brick, of pure white, like those of the inner court. The effect when the room is lighted at night is most brilliant. Two systems of electricity — the Edison incandescent and the Thomson-Houston arc light — are employed, and the arrangement for lighting the entire room is most excellent, and consists of twelve arc lights for general lighting and an incandescent light over each pair of cases used by the compositors. The "stands" which support the cases are quadruple, and are constructed throughout of cast and wrought iron, from designs furnished by the foreman of the *Herald*. The legs or supports, instead of standing straight from the floor, are made to recede about twelve inches from the top of the frame, far enough back to admit the light freely to the floor, and to be entirely out of the way when the case is occupied by the compositor, besides being a further advantage in giving additional space to the "alleys," which are five feet six inches in width throughout the composing-room. These quadruple stands are forty in number, and two pairs of cases can be "racked" in the upper portion, just above where the supports recede toward the bank. They are arranged at the top to hold four pairs of cases — two on each side. The ends of these handsome frames bear the monogram "C. H." near the top in bronze, and are also provided with stationary walnut stand-galleys, placed between the two pairs of cases and arranged in four compartments for leads, rules, etc., besides a metal leader box, which fits into a compartment. Each pair of cases is provided with its own electric light and a large shade of special design, the electric wires being concealed in iron pipes which come up from the floor through the center of the stands. In addition to the above, there are also ten wrought-iron double stands, which are also provided with electric lights and shades, and electric annunciators. The head-letter and italic cases are upon a wrought-iron stand, holding six cases on each side. A unique feature is



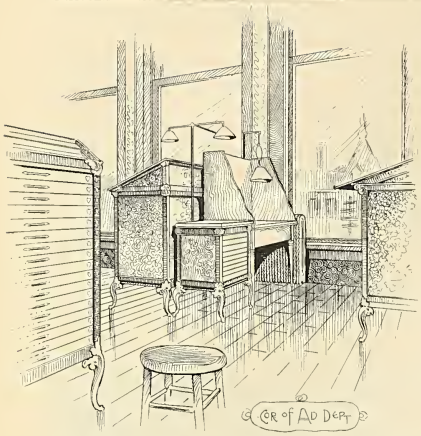


the solid brass, double, stationary galley, extending the entire length of the stand, along the center and top, on both sides, provided with compartments for "phat" or standing heads, rules, leads, etc., just where they are wanted when the compositor is setting head lines. This stand also contains "racks" for two-line letter used in "adlets," and between the legs spaces are reserved for "form" trucks. A box arranged in two compartments for leads is close at hand, with numerous cases for space rule, slugs, etc. The *Herald* is liberally supplied with body type, the fonts used consisting of 8,000 pounds of agate, 9,000 pounds of nonpareil and 4,500 pounds of minion. Large wicker baskets and brown rubber spittoons are plentifully provided throughout the floor, and every compositor is provided with an oak stool by the management.

The foreman's office, which is a most striking innovation, is an apartment 10 by 12 feet, elevated about ten feet above the main floor, and surrounded by an ornamental iron railing, and is reached by a spiral iron stairway from the copy-cutter's room, directly beneath. From its elevation an uninterrupted view of the entire composing room is obtainable. It is handsomely furnished with heavy oak office desks, table and chairs, the latter being upholstered in dark leather, while rich Turkish rugs cover the floor. Speaking tubes, pneumatic tubes and electric annunciators communicate with all departments in the building, and running from the room and connecting with the proof and advertising rooms is an automatic delivery basket, used for conveying copy, proofs, cuts, etc., to the several departments. In the copy-cutter's finely furnished quarters, located beneath the foreman's room, is a device which dispenses with the old-time slate used to register the "slugs" or numbers of compositors when "live" or urgent copy was exhausted and "time" copy was running. This is a handsomely finished mahogany perforated board, placed against the outside wall of the copy-room, containing the same number of holes and numbered pegs to fit them that there are slugs used in the office. An electric annunciator is placed in the center of each of the double stands at the top and is marked with a number corresponding with the slug of the compositor occupying the same. A connection is made with the keyboard placed inside the room of the copy-cutter. When a compositor runs out of "live" copy he slips a peg bearing the number of his slug into the first vacant hole of the perforated board, beginning at the upper left-hand corner. When "live" copy is at hand and desired to be given out the copy-cutter glances at the number of the first peg, touches the button of the corresponding annunciator, when a slight buzzing sound notifies the compositor at the frame, and he comes forward, receives his copy and drops the peg back into the receptacle provided for it beneath the perforated board. A table, to be used in "pasting dupes," is swung to the outside wall of the copy-cutter's room. The use of patent combination individual brass slugs, made in two parts, one part representing the compositor's number and the other part the number of the "take" or portion of an article he places on the galley, dispenses with the employment of paper markers to distinguish the work of each compositor, and also lessens confusion and prevents the congregation of compositors at the emptying "dump."

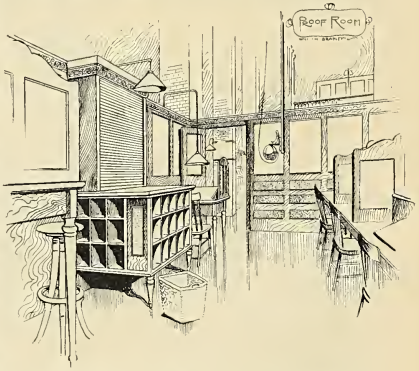


There are two of these "dumps," or wrought-iron, brass-mounted stands, where compositors place the type after the completion of "takes"—one, the general "dump," twenty feet in length, with the brass top arranged in compartments for the galleys, and the other for the classified advertisements, nine and a half feet in length, and constructed and equipped similarly to the larger one, with the exception that spaces are provided beneath the brass top for two "form" trucks. A special feature of the classified "ad dump" is the numbered



compartments, and the corresponding numbered movable hooks for copy, which accompany the proofs to the proofroom. Near the dumps are the copy boards, copy hooks, proof presses, ink blocks and the like, and near by are four stands for the use of the "ring" men or correctors of office proofs, and also the marble top galley banks for uncorrected type. The bulletin and blackboard of the chapel are placed near the landing of the elevators, as is also the oaken, silver-mounted water cooler, equipped with a Pasteur germ-proof filter and a solid silver cup. A mail chute leads from this locality to the counting-room. There are numerous steam registers placed judiciously about the entire composing room, whereby the temperature is easily controlled and maintained at a uniform degree day and night. The compositors' lavatory and retiring-rooms, 10 by 21 feet in dimensions, are luxurious in their appointments. They are finished in Sienna marble, with silver mountings. Even the half-dozen towel racks are of silver, and everything is provided that could conduce to the comfort and elegance of such an apartment. A wrought-iron stairway leads up to a visitors' balcony extending down the west side of the room. It is finished in hand-wrought iron of exquisite workmanship, and contains a long row of heavy oak clothes-closets, very neat in appearance and sufficient in number to accommodate one hundred and fifty men. Very consistently, the compositors employ the luxuriantly appointed front elevators to reach their elegant apartments. To the fraternity that is accustomed to climbing the dark back stairs to the dingy top floor, this is an innovation almost as wonderful as the building itself.

The proofroom, on the east side of the "make-up" room, is separated from that department by an oak partition containing large panes of frosted glass. It is furnished with heavy oak chairs and stools, proof desks and tables of the latest design, slanting proof boards and handsome combination bookcase and table with compartments for copy and proofs below. This room will accommodate fourteen proofreaders, and contains a library replete with works of reference, dictionaries and encyclopedias. In this apartment is a large electric clock similar to one in the composing room. In the "make-up" room, which is directly opposite, are five white marble imposing stones, set on oak frames placed upon heavy rollers. A large table contains slides for chases and sidesticks. Over each table and imposing stone is an adjustable electric light. Numerous large brass standing-galleys are placed about conveniently, and a specially designed large oak galley cabinet, which is inclosed, is also an interesting feature. Its doors consist of wooden roller curtains, after the style used on office desks, which, when open, disclose six compartments, with an entire capacity of eighty-four galleys of type. In an alcove off the "make-up" department are the standing galleys that contain the "dead" type for distribution. Near these galleys is a marble-topped table three feet square, with grooves leading from each of the four corners to a hole cut in the center of the marble, through which water may escape to a bucket beneath. This is the first stone for such a purpose ever placed in a printing office, and is known as a "pounding stone." The trouble ordinarily experienced by printers in separating types that have been stereotyped is entirely overcome by this innovation — a special "pounding stone" — in consequence of its novelty, quite a curiosity, even to printers, who have heretofore availed themselves of the regular imposing stones, boards, walls of the building, or anything else that was convenient for the purpose of separation. The grooves mentioned carry off the water to a bucket suppled for the purpose, and thus all untidiness is prevented.

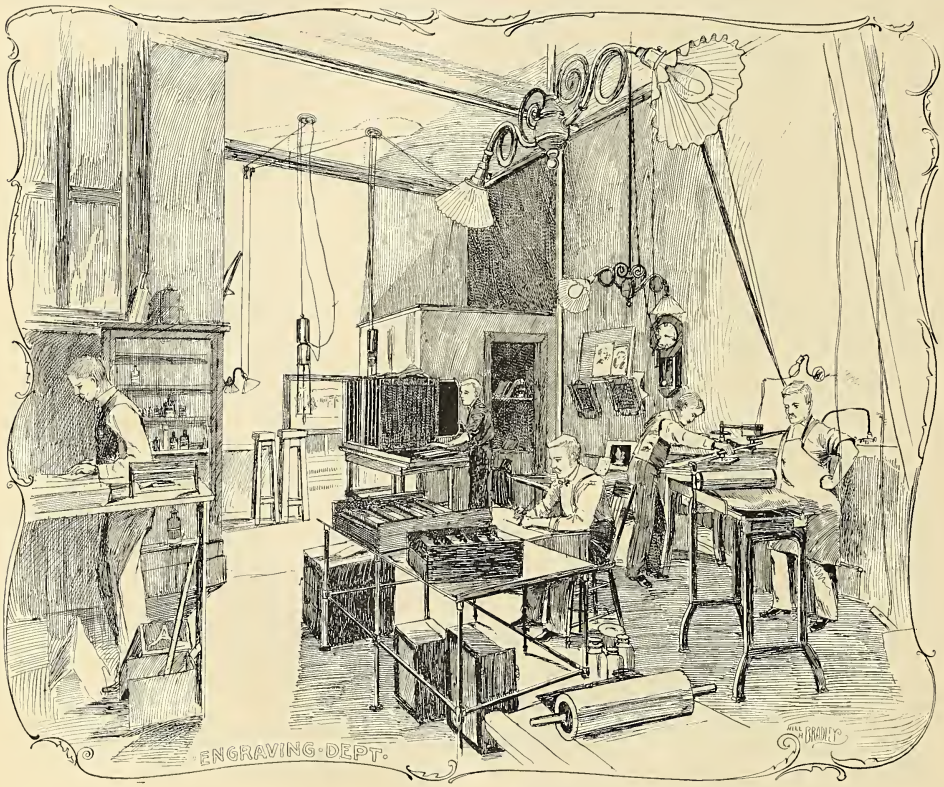


The advertising department is located in the south end of the building, and has commodious quarters for forty-one men. The advertising cabinets of a new design peculiar to the *Herald*, contain 252 fonts of different faces of type, are marvels of utility combined with beauty, and are constructed of steel, the outside finish being of oxidized copper and bronze, highly ornamented. The tops are laid off in two inclined sections, one side containing

stationary galleys of polished brass for "ad" cuts, rules, leads, etc., and the other side is a space for a case when in use. These cabinets, twenty in number, of somewhat differing style and size, bear the monogram "C. H." in silver letters, and each case therein bears a brass slot holding a card with a printed label of the type within, besides shield-shaped German silver plates numbered for further identification, and each case is further ornamented with a handle of bronze. There are also two elegant combination oak cabinets, two large cabinets for cuts, and another for figures and "sorts." There are also fourteen wrought iron double stands, a "galley case," proof press, etc., in the department, which, like the news department, is excellently equipped with material — rules, leads, sticks, etc.

The artists employed on the *Herald* have a large and commodious room with two wide windows fronting on the light court and having north exposure — the light so much desired by all artists. Adjoining this is the engraving department, occupying the southeast corner of the fifth floor, having also two large windows fronting south. The process of engraving employed is known as "zinc etching"; which method is a complicated one and difficult to describe. In a general way it may be said that the drawings for the illustrations are made with india ink upon white bristol board, then photographed upon sheet zinc; the latter is submitted to an immersion in acid, which has the effect of leaving the lines of the drawing fixed by the photograph standing in relief, while the white spaces around them are eaten away by the acid. This furnishes the plate which is fastened to a block

of metal of the height of the types used in composition, together with which the cut is placed in the form for stereotyping. Thus three distinct branches enter into the process — the photographing, the etching and the blocking — each requiring its own peculiar apparatus and machinery. All the appliances are of the latest style and of the most recent invention. The furniture, shelving, etching tubs and benches in the engraving department are of antique oak; the tables have tops of Tennessee marble. The camera, also of oak, is of extra large size, and is capable of producing a negative the size of a full seven column newspaper page. Instead of suspending the camera from a swing, as is usually done in newspaper establishments, it here rests upon a table which runs on rails upon a track fastened to the hardwood flooring, the "copy" being placed upon an easel in front of the lens. The foundation of the building is so solid that there is no vibration to mar the sharpness of the negative. The light for photographing is furnished by two powerful arc lights, made especially for this purpose. Elegance is combined with practicality throughout the furnishings of this department. In the dark



room the splash boards around the sink are of marble; the rest of the interior finish is of oak. The etching tubs are run automatically by machinery, admitting of an absolutely even distribution of the acid — an important detail that could never be satisfactorily achieved by hand. The tubs are lined with transparent composition, which, while preserving the beautiful finish of the oak, is impervious to acid. A gas stove of special construction heats a large surface with great intensity. A device has been adopted for cooling the zinc plates after they have been heated on the gas stove, consisting of a box supplied with running water, in which a flat stone is placed; over this a tiny stream of water is constantly pouring in even flow. A hot plate placed upon this stone becomes evenly cooled in a few seconds, without moistening the exposed surface. The machinery for blocking consists of a router and a combination saw and trimmer, driven by a three-horse power electric motor.

The stereotyping room adjoins the composing room, and is connected with it by sliding doors. This department, which looks like a machine-shop full of complete appliances, is one of the most interesting features of the work of making the newspaper. The process of molding a metal form from a paper matrix is a complicated

one, yet it must be performed with a rapidity that is truly remarkable. The room devoted to this is large, lighted by windows on two sides, and is lined with enameled brick as is the composing room. The floor is covered with closely joined boiler iron, so that no spark from the two huge melting pots can by any possibility start a fire.

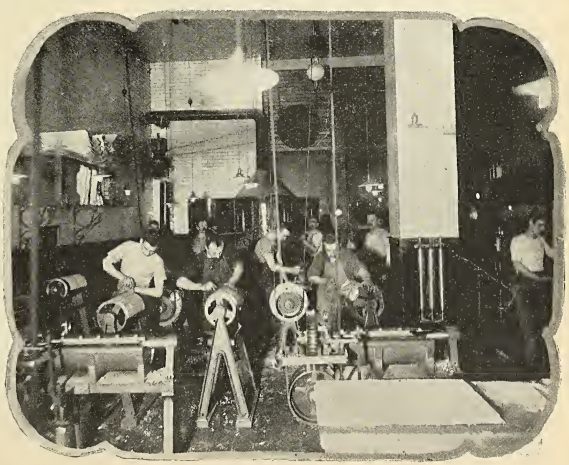
The first step in making the matrix is taken at the molding machine, which does away with the hard hand work of the brushes, by which, formerly, the molding material was hammered into the interstices of the types. This work with the brush used to occupy from four to six minutes for each form, while the molding machine completes it in twenty-five seconds. Having received the impression from the form, the matrix goes into the steam table — of which there are three in the room; these tables dry the matrix in three minutes, while formerly from five to eight minutes were required, and for pages with big display advertisements, commonly from fifteen to sixteen minutes. Next the matrix is trimmed, and is then finally dried completely in a cylindrical roaster, expressly constructed for the *Herald*. Two big pots — one with a capacity of two tons of stereotype metal, the other holding 1,800 pounds — are used for molding. From these the fluid metal is conveyed to the casting boxes — of which there are three — which are righted by a lever, instead of screws, usually employed. Water for cooling is connected with the casting boxes directly, instead of using the old-fashioned can. The tail cutter removes the superfluous metal at the edges of the now semi-cylindrical form, which next goes to the shaving machine, where it is cut down to the required thickness, and is then placed on the cylinders of the press. A fifteen-horse power engine runs all the machinery in the stereotype room.

Stereotyping

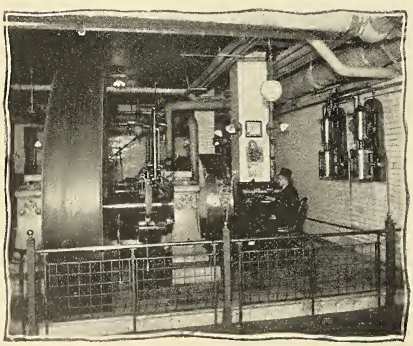
Adjoining this department are the necessary elevator facilities for conveying stereotypers and the forms to the pressroom in the basement. The laboratory and toilet room contains three shower baths, and every facility is provided for comfort and cleanliness.

The pressroom of the *Herald* occupies a large portion of the mammoth basement of the building. The elevators descend to this most important and interesting department for the accommodation of the more curious sightseers and those who wish to make a closer inspection of the battle-line of ten Potter web-perfecting presses than is afforded by a glance from the visitor's gallery above. The majority of the visitors, however, are satisfied with a view from the gallery, which in itself is no slight affair, neither in dimensions nor the elegant manner in which it is constructed. It has a base of corruscated glass prisms protected by shining brass rails, and is forty feet long with a width of eight feet. At night, when all the presses are at work, their polished metal parts glistening in the radiance of electric light, which is thrown back in refulgent reflex from the enamel of the brick walls, the prospect of the animated scene below is one which the beholder will long remember. Here the rythmic movements of the line of powerful presses, the rolling of cylinders, the strange, life-like shifting to and fro of subtle mechanism, change as if by magic the fluttering streams of the huge endless rolls of paper into the perfectly printed and folded sheets.

The pressroom of the *Herald* contains and operates ten presses of C. Potter, Jr's, make, all driven by one huge shaft concealed beneath the floor, thus doing away with all unsightly and frequently dangerous belting overhead. No battalion of the best drilled soldiers could succeed in keeping as perfect an alignment as this formidable battery of presses, which turns out 120,000 eight-page papers every single hour they are at work. One need not be a professional newspaper man or machinist to delight in the unique and impressive spectacle presented by the long line of presses. So exact is the alignment that if one takes a position at one end while the machinery is at rest and looks along the line of brass paper roll supporters on top it is like a look through a gun barrel, not a hair's breadth marring the perfect line. It is a sight to be seen in few other printing offices in the world. A two-page folding attachment in the front of the pressroom is also a marvelous piece of machinery, having a capacity of 40,000 papers an hour. The driving shaft in the pit below the presses is so constructed

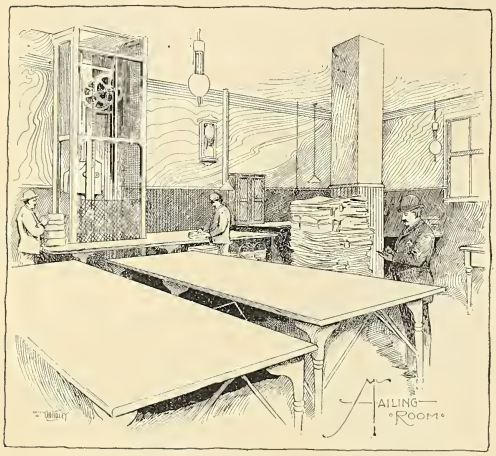


that, by the simple pulling of a lever, each press can be operated or not, or its speed adjusted at will. The foundation of the great building and each single foundation for engines and presses is absolutely solid. It is so perfect and fixed that if all the engines with their three hundred and twenty-five horse-power are at work, and if every one of the presses rattles away at full speed, not the slightest jar in the flooring of the pressroom in the midst of all the bustling machinery can be felt. Signal lights are attached to each press so as to admit of immediate stoppage in case of accident, and each press has its complete machinery equipment, including roller stands manufactured especially for the *Herald* presses. These roller stands are a novelty in the important particular that they are so arranged as to admit of a thorough cleaning of the rollers from accumulations of paper dust after long runs without removal of the rollers. The walls of the pressroom are faced with white enameled brick, the floor is of hardwood, and above the central part is a roof of glass and steel which furnishes the base for the great light court. This makes it one of the best lighted pressrooms in this country. There is space for a workshop, 14 by 36 feet, which extends under the sidewalk, and at the other end of the basement are the boiler-rooms and the magnificent Corliss engine. Side by side with the dynamo chamber are ink rooms, waste-paper rooms and the great pump-room for the elevator power. The power plant was designed to give the most economical results obtainable by modern steam engineering, and at the same time have an artistic finish and effect, so as to correspond in character with that of all the other departments of the paper. Three Corliss engines, one for the presswork proper, and two for the electric plant, have a combined capacity of 325-horse power. The pair of engines driving two Thomson-Houston arc light dynamos and two Edison incandescent dynamos have a combined capacity of 200-horse power. For driving these dynamos the manufacturers provided a new style of friction drive, which was never before introduced. It has the advantage of placing a number of dynamos in a limited space. The engines, as well as the driving mechanism, are handsomely decorated, in perfect keeping with the ensemble of the entire structure. Another large single Corliss engine, of 125-horse power, is in use for the printing machinery. There are three boilers of 150-horse power each which furnish the steam for this model printing house. These boilers are of the sectional safety Wharton Harrison type, made of spherical globes united, delivering super-heated steam, produced with high economy, pronounced the strongest and safest boilers made. The boilers are of cast

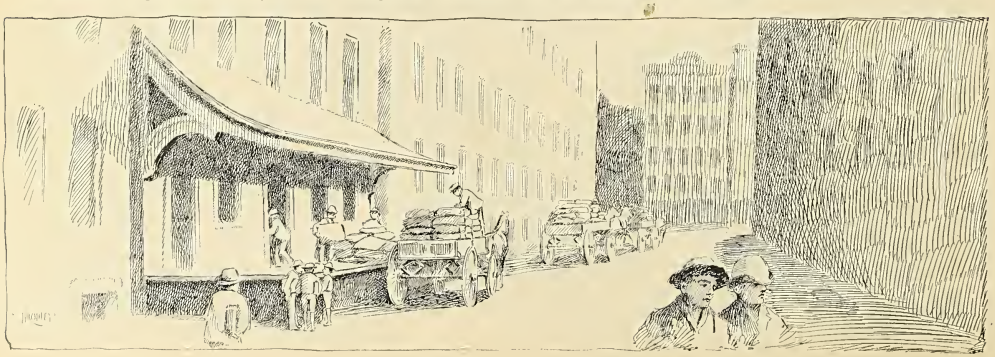


metal, and, as evidence of their strength, under 990 degrees Fahrenheit steel of 60,000 pounds tensile strength at that heat becomes reduced to 32,000, while the Bessemer metal, of which these boilers are made, under same heat shows 32,500 pounds tensile strength. The general superiority of the *Herald's* palatial home over the ordinary metropolitan newspaper establishment, is in no other of its departments more strikingly apparent than in its scrupulously neat, brilliantly lighted and completely appointed pressroom. The mailing and circulating departments of the *Herald* are connected with the business office by a wide hall, up to which from the latter leads a flight of eight wide marble steps. To the left, when entering this hall from the counting room, is the circulator's private office, separated from the carriers' department by broad swinging doors. Behind these a long, broad counter with a steel top resting on a cast-iron skeleton runs along the mailing department, over which papers to the newsboys and carriers are served. Boys and carriers have their separate spaces allotted, but the part reserved for the boys connects only with the entrance and exit doors opening on Calhoun place. Obstinate as newsboys are, they cannot quarrel with these doors, for the entrances open only inward, yielding to a slight push, while the exits open only outward, being similarly compliant. A wonderful piece of mechanism is a paper carrier having eight steel baskets hinged on two link chains, which revolve between the pressroom and the mailing room. The papers — automatically counted by the presses in lots of twenty-five or fifty, as the circumstances may require — are placed in the baskets in the pressroom, carried up to the mailing room by the link belts, and are then automatically dumped upon a steel table prepared for that purpose. The papers flow out into the world by three channels — carriers, newsboys and mailing wagons. To facilitate handling bundles for the latter a platform has been constructed on Calhoun place, covered by an enormous hood and bright as day from the reflex of four big arc lights. In the stormiest weather not a bundle for the mailing wagons will be damaged. Perhaps the most important, while most useful arrangement in the mailing room is a peculiar structure of wire netting, looking very much like a huge cage, with divisions of the same material. This arrangement is very simple yet very effective, and, perhaps, the only means that could be devised to keep the obstreperous and jostling arabs of the street in line. It is for the sole use and benefit of the newsboys. As they enter the second door west on Calhoun place they step into the first aisle of the cage, which is just wide enough to accommodate one

boy with a bundle at one time. Up this aisle, down another, up a third they march, being kept perfectly in line by the wire netting. At the top of the fourth aisle they pass the box of the two cashiers in the mailing department, where each of the boys buys as many papers as his patronage warrants. He receives a check for his papers, and then he passes down the fourth aisle to another clerk, where he receives the number of papers called for by his check. Then he passes out of another door which opens into the alley only. By this means there can be no crowding, no jostling and no browbeating of the weaker boys by the stronger, for each has of necessity to wait till his turn comes. The necessity and usefulness of such an arrangement will be understood when it is considered that between 1,000 and 1,200 newsboys clamor every morning at the *Herald* circulating department for papers. Of the carriers having regular delivery routes there are about two hundred, many of them carrying away truckloads of papers. For the use of the carriers long steel tables are fastened to the walls in the L-shaped space not occupied by the cage, around the latter and in the longitudinal and vertical part of the L. The carriers have their separate door, and in the cashier's box is a separate window for the purchase of checks, as there are separate clerks to deliver the papers to the carriers. The best possible means are employed for the rapid delivery of papers to the news-stands and the mails. In a brief review, like the present, of a structure concerning which a volume might be written, many important features have been hastily glanced at or overlooked entirely. In every part of the *Herald's* home innovations have been introduced. Not the least of these is the department devoted to the double purpose of lunch-room and reading-room, with dimensions 19 by 57 feet, located on the upper floor and directly over the composing-room. In the lunch-room, which will seat fifty persons, are found all the apparatus and implements of a thoroughly equipped kitchen — gas range, provision closet, porcelain-lined sink, cooler, tables, etc. At one end of this apartment is the reading-room, where the men of this establishment can pleasurably while away the time when otherwise unemployed. This is but one of many similar evidences of the thoughtfulness of the management for the comfort and convenience of employés. On the fourth floor of the *Herald* building are the western headquarters of the United Press, the great news-gathering association that has always been closely allied to the *Herald*, and has grown with the newspaper. Many thousands of miles of telegraph wires radiating to all parts of the globe and connecting over seven hundred newspaper offices center here. James W. Scott, publisher of the *Herald*, is president of the United Press. Adjoining the quarters of the United Press are handsome and commodious offices, occupied by Henry M. Hunt's Chicago News Bureau, which furnishes the United Press, together with nearly one hundred leading papers, with special lines of news.



A charm apparent in every part of the *Herald* building is its brightness. High, broad windows and the immense court flood it with light by day and 2,300 incandescent and fifty arc lights, furnished by the *Herald's* own plant, make it brilliant by night. The system of heating and ventilating is perfect, every part of the building having a constant supply of pure air of the temperature desired. All in all the *Herald* building is a matter of pride not only to the newspaper fraternity, but to the city it so notably adorns.



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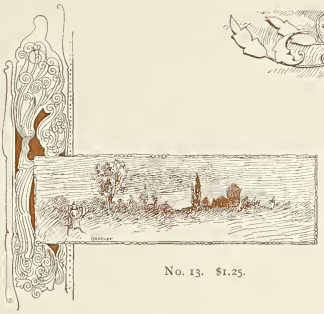

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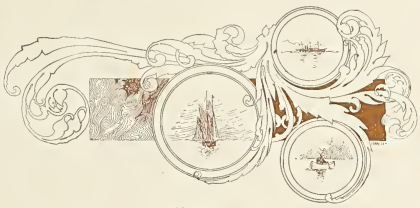

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CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM VERMONT.

To the Editor: BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., December 12, 1891.

Business is driving in the *Times* office at Bellows Falls, and day and night work is practiced to keep up with orders. The printers' trade is certainly increasing in the amount of printed matter used by all people, and this office is feeling the force of the change.

The *Times* issues twelve-page editions frequently now, and the list has jumped from 2,200 up to 3,150 in a year's time. The old form was eight pages, now it is ten all the time, and much of the time twelve. All departments are ably handled, and it is a model country paper.

W. A. Truax, of the firm of Truax & Company, has bought a half interest in the Abenaqui Paper Company, and is operating it in connection with his printing office. The firm manufactures toilet paper. B. H. A.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, P. Q., December 11, 1891.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 52 has been agitating a scale of wages, and has fixed the prices as follows: cylinder pressmen, $10; platen pressmen, $8, and foremen not less than $12 per week. This scale to take effect on the first Monday in April, 1892. As it is very low, and as all the offices but two are now paying it, there will probably not be any trouble in getting it. The union has grown in two years till now almost all the English and part of the French pressmen are in it.

The *Herald* has gone into liquidation and is looking for a buyer. No one seems very anxious to invest, and as Peter Mitchell says he wants $75,000 for it he must mean to sell the "fraternity" men along with the plant. It is thought that the next manager will have no use for "fraternity" men, and as for getting $75,000, it will result as the conspiracy case against the *Herald* did. Mitchell is beaten at every point, and deserves it all.

Business has been very dull in all branches of the trade. No. 176 is getting over the effects of the *Herald* lockout in good shape. J. P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 10, 1891.

The trouble between the typothetæ and the typographical union of this city has been amicably settled completely to the satisfaction of the latter organization. As stated in this correspondence the typographical union last September passed a scale of prices unacceptable to the employing printers. The chief objection was the rule that all "lean" type should be measured on the scale of twelve ems to the alphabet.

Conference committees from both organizations held several joint meetings at which the matter was thoroughly discussed, the representatives of the typothetæ finally deciding to accept the new scale of prices. It is said that concessions were made on both sides, thus securing an entirely satisfactory settlement of affairs.

The Filmer-Rollins Electrotype Company was the strongest in its protests against the new rules. This company has the contract for the composition and electrotyping of the law books published regularly by the Bancroft-Whitney Company, and it would have been more affected by the new scale than any of the other offices in San Francisco. However, the publishers, upon the matter being represented to them, agreed to pay the additional cost on composition rather than that they should be the cause of what promised to be a bitter and disastrous strike. Had this arrangement not been effected the strike would now undoubtedly be in progress, all the printing offices would be closed and over a thousand men out of employment. The members of the typothetæ were pledged to support each other in resisting the enforcement of the provisions of the new scale and it is a fortunate thing for both parties that the difficulty has been settled.

In the resignations of Alfred Pennington and J. E. McCormick from the executive committee of the typographical union, this organization has lost the services of two very efficient and active members. During their term in office they have proven themselves to be skilled diplomats in the numerous contentions which have arisen, and have everywhere won for themselves the respect and good-will of the employing printers with whom their duty compelled them to treat. It is owing to their skill that the several threatened strikes within the last year have either been avoided or amicably adjusted. E. P.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, N. S. W., October 31, 1891.

Business is quiet in all departments. A society or printers' social club has been formed within the Melbourne Typographical Society and is decidedly successful.

Mr. W. Lane, the editor of the *Worker*, a Queensland unionistic journal, is writing a novel on the labor question. It will be entitled "The Workingman's Paradise," and the profits from its sale will be devoted to paying the expenses of unionists lately imprisoned for participation in the shearers' war.

Recently a rich field of silver was discovered in the Zeehan district, Tasmania, and from all parts of Australia a rush ensued. A paper was started; a chapel was formed, and regular society wages were paid. But board was high and a strike for more wages followed. The proprietors quietly put another "crew" on the paper, and the displaced men have no sympathizers. Too hasty.

T. R. Roydhouse, on the editorial staff of the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, and a practical printer, is being congratulated on his recovery from an attack of bronchitis aggravated by a wetting received in a daring rescue of a child from drowning.

In a letter received from a friend employed on an evening paper in Melbourne the following item is given, which may be of advantage to some of your readers in inducing them to form a similar plan:

"We have a sick fund worked in this way: when any member is off sick, each of the others pays 1s. (24 cents) per week; if two are off sick, then we pay 2s. (48 cents); if three are sick, the two shillings are divided between them. £2 ($10) a week are a good help to a sick man, and it does away with subscription lists, which are a big item here. We average about 4s. ($1) per week out of our wages for society and office fees." ASMODEUS.

FROM OREGON.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Ore., December 2, 1891.

Job printing is dull and has been all the year, with many idle printers and pressmen in town. This city contains a large number of insignificant publications that are veritable eyesores. Another fraternal paper has made its appearance, under the name of *Pythias*, in the cause of Pythianism. A. L. Lozier is the editor. It is to be hoped its typographical appearance will be improved.

The Coming Century, a journal of progress and prosperity, for which Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway issued a prospectus a few weeks ago, has received such ample encouragement from the friends and admirers of her former success as a journalist as to warrant the formation of a joint stock company, which has just filed articles of incorporation as the Coming Century Publishing Company, with a paid-up, non-assessable capital stock of $24,000. The board of directors has engaged Mrs. Duniway as editor-in-chief of the new publication, which will make its first appearance as a first-class, high-toned weekly literary magazine on December 2, and

Mr. James A. Carey as manager, while George P. Wheeler will have charge of the typographical department.

Peaslee Brothers' printshop has moved to the west side of the river; Front and Oak.

The McCoy printshop (the only non-union shop in town) has moved their entire plant to Wheatland, about six miles from Portland. Wheatland is a tract of land owned by G. W. McCoy, and was laid off in town lots some time ago.

B. P. Watson is the new business manager for the Pacific Printing Company.

The papers here are right in it when it comes to an indictment or being sued. Bruno Sittig, editor of the *Freie Presse*, was sued for libel a short while back. The *Town Talk*, of Astoria, was indicted by the grand jury for publishing lottery news. O. W. Dunbar, of same paper, was sued for libel November 16. The *Sunday Mercury* comes out on top with three charges, one for defamation of character, and two indictments for sending obscene literature through the United States mails.

Mr. Casey, manager of the Pacific Printing Company, died October 2 of cancer of the stomach. W. Nihs.

FROM BUFFALO.

To the Editor: Buffalo, N. Y., December 3, 1891.

The printing business, so far as book and job work is concerned, has not been in such a demoralized condition for years. Nearly all of the larger shops have reduced their forces or are working short time. And all this just before the holidays!

No. 9 is making arrangements for its annual dance. The committee in charge promise to make it *the* social event of the season.

The *News* is putting in a new $40,000 Hoe web press, and will soon be issued as a six-page paper. This change will require several more cases, and the subs. are correspondingly happy. Editor Butler seems to know what the people want when it comes to making a first-class, wide-awake newspaper, and, what is more, he gives it to them.

The *Enquirer*, although but a few months old, is demonstrating the fact that it does not require "age" to make a first-class newspaper.

Rumor has it that at least two machines will shortly put in their appearance in the composing room of one of our afternoon papers. The boys put on a far-away, don't-know-a-thing-about-it look when questioned regarding it.

The *Courier* has good prospects for receiving a contract to print a 10,000-page encyclopedia. Should the *Courier* be awarded the contract, it will give the boys in the bookroom the busiest year they have ever experienced in that establishment. The entire work of twelve volumes is to be delivered in one year from signing of contract. Foreman Bowers says that with thirty additional cases he would experience no difficulty in delivering the work on time. E. C. T.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor: Wellington, N. Z., November 3, 1891.

The tenth annual report of the New Zealand Typographical Association is a very lengthy document. The danger of lack of interest among the members is pointed out, and a hopeful tone is noticeable throughout. Receipts are given as £272 18s. 9d.; expenditures £124 2s. 3d. Balance from last year £148 16s. 6d. The total membership of the association is 271. The government printer has decided to procure a typecasting machine, as he is of the opinion that he can run a foundry economically with his stereo department.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the United Press Association of New Zealand took place at Napier lately. This association is composed of the newspaper proprietors of the colony who have united to secure the news from all parts of the globe, and they also watch over the newspaper interest of this land. If anyone desires to start a newspaper in the chief towns, or desires to receive news from the Press Association agents, a fee of $2,000 has to be paid for permission to receive messages. No business of interest outside the colony was transacted.

Mr. Sandford, a compositor, the favorite candidate for the Christchurch seat, has been successful at the polls by 1,200 majority.

The libel case of the Auckland solicitor, Hugh Shortland, against the *Observer*, which created great interest, as the journal held the lawyer up to condemnation for foully slandering a girl holding cases on the *Star*, was settled the other day in favor of the *Observer*. The girl in question brought a charge of criminal libel against Shortland, who belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, the prisoner being sent to jail for some years. The girl's innocence was proved and drink was Shortland's counselor. Tom L. Mills.

HOME OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

To the Editor: Washington, D. C., December 21, 1891.

We want to present to your many readers' personal consideration the enterprise in which Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, is at present engaged. The union is building for itself a home and business headquarters in this city. It has a frontage of 44 feet and a depth of 110 feet, thus adding to the national capital another proud landmark among its grand military and civic society buildings. The building will possibly be completed about the middle of May, 1892. It will then be appropriately dedicated by a grand reception and fair. The union needs this building for the following good reasons: It is an association of workingmen who find their organization as necessary to them as do merchants their boards of trade. It may doubtless surprise your readers to learn that it has 1,500 members. They are residents of this district and city, and their wages are spent here—a very considerable item in the trade of the city. To them the typographical union is an employment bureau, giving them uniform treatment as a craft. It buries its deceased members, and this item of expense alone amounts to nearly $5,000 a year. It is active and practical in its charitable work, and a conservative estimate places the voluntary individual subscriptions to the relief of the distressed at $10,000 a year. The members of No. 101 expect to be substantially aided by all interested in good, progressive, and benevolent institutions, and the fair committee have already issued a circular urging all interested to give a generous contribution to its success, either in cash or such articles as can be disposed of at the dedication fair. The members are all looking forward to the completion of this temple of the typographic art. Em Dash.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: New York, December 14, 1891.

The usual pre-holiday quiet prevails in business quarters outside of newspaper and magazine work. There are the usual orders for Christmas and New Year festival programmes and social occurrences of other kinds, but the bulk of the work is behind the average at this period of the year. Bookwork is very slack, and compositors who think of venturing to this city at present "on spec" would do well to pause. The *Tribune* of this city, a union outsider, is likely to be, ere long, added to the "No. 6" list of unionists. Negotiations for some time past have been in progress in that direction, and the difficulties encountered in the details of the same seem all but overcome. Increasing attention is being directed in this city to the Pittsburgh struggle with the typothetæ on the nine hours question. There are two sides to the question heard discussed here in private conversations. Nine-tenths or so of the union men favor the continuance of the struggle "to the death," whatever that means, no matter what it costs the funds of the union; and if it should divert the bulk of erstwhile orders from the firms affected, the comparative gravity of the thing may be guessed when already the International Typographical Union has issued a circular suggesting on the one hand the submission to popular vote of a proposal to levy an assessment of 10 cents per capita for the fight. It looks very like as if the employers were going to lose,

whether at the end of twenty or a hundred weeks, since the International Typographical Union is a large body, and can keep up a 10-cent contribution per man for some time. But the employers, if beaten, are not unlikely to feel sore, and if working for employers who so feel is pleasant, I have yet to discover the fact. Why not mutually resort to arbitration in the matter, before the dignity of the position is lost irrecoverably? Not arbitration in which the state has any say, but in which a perfect outsider, with no possible interests to serve, and no influence to distribute in any form, can be selected as sole arbiter by both sides, after hearing evidence pro and con. Surely some clear-headed man, who is not interested in *any* Pittsburgh affairs, could be appealed to.

The *Union Printer*, which is nothing if not outspoken, in its last issue refers to the preceding meeting of No. 6 branch as "unsatisfactory from a business point of view," adding that many members expressed themselves in favor of the old delegate system in the formation of meetings. One would think the last named would be a better arrangement for a big union like No. 6, if delegates were selected on their merits, and *not* their personal drawing powers. There's the rub. The *Union Printer* even hints that men in an "unfit condition" at present attend the meeting and interrupt the proceedings. LEONIDAS.

FROM TENNESSEE.

To the Editor: NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 10, 1891.

Messrs. E. F. Wilson and J. Hufsteller will embark in the job printing business at Tullahoma, early in January. Mr. Wilson is a first-class job printer, and as there is little or no competition, success awaits them.

F. H. Scruggs, of the Sweetwater *Gazette*, has purchased the Monroe *Democrat*, and will consolidate the two papers.

Foster & Albertson have commenced the publication of the *Gazette*, at Allardt. It is a neat seven-column folio.

The Lewisburg *News* has enlarged to a nine-column folio, and has otherwise made great improvements.

The *Southern Standard*, at McMinnville, has entered upon its thirteenth anniversary.

We have it from very reliable authority that the proprietors of the *Appeal-Avalanche*, Memphis, are thoroughly disgusted with their typesetting machines, and will discard them upon expiration of their contract in 1892.

Among recent suspensions may be mentioned the Fayetteville *Sun* and Bellbuckle *Review*—the latter having succumbed to the inevitable after a few issues.

The office of the Morristown *Record* was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday morning, November 29. It is reported the flames were started by the carelessness of a tramp printer who was "carrying the banner" in the office. However that may be, the office is a total loss, with no insurance. Mr. L. M. King, the proprietor, states that he will resume publication in a week or two.

Taken as a whole, the printing business throughout the state is very dull, with no prospect of an immediate improvement. While in Chattanooga we counted three "subs" to every "regular" on the *Times*, and it was pretty much so in other offices.

The Nashville *American* has moved back into the quarters it occupied before the fire, and has donned a new dress. The *American* is one of *the* papers of the state and is issued every day in the year.

While on the train between Nashville and Chattanooga a few evenings ago, we formed the acquaintance of "Nick" Campbell, an old-time printer, who has worked in all the important newspaper offices in the United States. Mr. Campbell is now in the employ of the United States Secret Service, and is doing good work in destroying, or rather locating, illicit stills. The friends of Mr. Campbell will be pleased to hear of his success.

The country publishers of East Tennessee are complaining of their inability to secure first-class compositors. Considering the wages paid to those already in their employ—in many instances not exceeding $8 per week—we do not see but that they, the publishers, are themselves to blame. Think of it, a first-class printer working for such wages. There are more printers in the South this winter than ever known before, and we see no reason of their complaint if better inducements were offered. SQ.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1891.

The work of the government printing office night-bill force promises to be larger than for some time past. Positions on the force are desirable, forty-eight cents per hour being paid. The printers go to work at 6 P. M., and are liable to be detained until 3 or 4 in the morning.

On Monday week a force of about seventy hands were detailed to the *Record* room, many of them new appointments. With the new type, and new cases and stands, the office presents a handsome appearance. The new type is exceedingly "phat," and 60 cents per 1,000 is the price of composition. There are a great many old hands on the *Record* this year, among whom might be mentioned the following, as new appointments on both the "regular" and "sub" lists: George F. Norton, James E. Reese, Charles E. Winter, J. C. Euler, Edwin A. Paul, M. F. Barrett, Edward H. Ryan, H. A. Keefer, Thomas J. Shober, John H. Cook, John F. Moore, A. H. McKnight, E. L. Mainwaring, George L. Sherman, M. K. Huntsberry, L. P. Kenney and W. R. Beisel. Avon Pearson and William H. Hickman retain their former positions as foreman and assistant foreman of the *Record*, and are delighted that the "boys" are making "good money." In the proofroom there are several changes, likewise in the time alley.

With the new appointments on the *Record* and night-bill force, it is said that there are more employés at the government printing office at present than there has been in a great while.

In the first division there were several transfers made recently. C. T. Harding was transferred to the day foremanship of the night-bill force, Harry B. Major was made timekeeper, John J. Higgins was transferred from the case to the position of arranging the pay-roll, David Shaw was sent to the second division as a piecehand, and J. H. W. Thrush, J. T. Harper and Fred F. Fuekerson were transferred to the treasury branch.

Foreman Hinton, of the *Morning Post*, and Foreman R. A. McLean, of the *Evening Star*, notice a reduction in their "sub" lists since the appointments on the *Congressional Record*.

Secretary Frank Padgett, of No. 101, is as busy as a beaver arranging working cards, etc., for new appointments at the government printing office and incoming "tourists." EM DASH.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER, Washington, D. C. Write to the postmaster of Berwick, England.

J. H., Rochester, New York. Please give me the address of a firm who can supply me with a book describing the various methods of zinc etching and half-tone processes. *Answer.*—See reply to "Zinco," below.

ZINCO, Launceston, Tasmania. What is the best practical work on photo-zinc process engraving and its various branches? *Answer.*—The work by Frank J. Cohen, "Full and Complete Instructions on Zinc Etching, Photo-Engraving, Etc.," price, $2, on sale at this office, is as satisfactory as any you can procure.

J. B., Temuka, Canterbury, New Zealand. What is the cost of copyrighting a piece of music per page in the United States? *Answer.*—The legal fee for each copyright is 50 cents, and for a copy of the record an additional fee of 50 cents. Note that citizens or residents of the United States only are entitled to copyright. Write to the librarian of congress at Washington for further information.

F. W., Quincy, Illinois. Is there any process of keeping type from "growing" as the result of stereotyping? *Answer.*—The remedy is in the hands of the typefounder before the type is cast. The fault being in the casting of the type, there is no remedy for the growing complained of except buying type which is warranted in this respect.

Specially communicated to THE INLAND PRINTER.

MICHIGAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

THE Michigan Federation of Labor held its fourth annual convention at Bay City, Michigan, beginning on December 1, being in session four days. Delegates were present from Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Muskegon and Bay City — twenty-six in all. The convention was presided over by William A. Taylor, of Detroit, with George W. Duncan, of Detroit, at his post as secretary, a position he has filled since the birth of the federation. After a brief welcome on the part of organized labor by J. Keys and Mayor Jackson, of Bay City, the convention settled down to business. President Taylor in an elaborate address showed what progress the federation had made during the past year. Secretary Duncan in his report showed that the federation had through its central bodies a membership of one hundred and six locals, representing about sixteen thousand organized workmen.

A large number of resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees. Two new unions joined the federation, the Bay City Typographical and Cigarmakers' Unions.

The afternoon session of the second day proved to be a very interesting one, made so by the reading of many able papers and essays and reporting progress of various unions. Among the best papers read were those of James P. Murtagh, of Detroit, who had for his subject, "The Workingman in State and National Legislation;" "The Duties of a Union Man," by John F. Ferguson, of Muskegon. Another well written paper was that of Joseph Seereiter, of Saginaw, who dwelt on the problems that confront laboring men, more especially the ignorance and indifference of their class. In the course of his remarks he had the following on "The Press," which can be applied not only to the daily press, but equally to trade journals. He said: "Another subject I wish to touch is the press, that we all find so much fault with and which so few of us read. We are entirely to blame if we are not treated fairly by the press, for I can safely say that as a general thing we patronize them very little. It is the duty of every laboring man to have at least one daily paper; also one of his trade journals. If the press discovers that it has a large labor subscription it will treat them with respect, for they, like all human creatures, keep a sharp eye on the side their bread is buttered on. The press is a powerful instrument — for good or evil — and labor can avail itself of its benefits, if it so desires, by simply giving its support, for which we can in return use its columns to give voice and expression to the justice which our cause demands."

The reports from the other delegates from their respective unions all showed a steady and healthy growth, showing that a number of them have not alone succeeded in having shorter hours of labor, with increase of pay, but had overcome many evils threatening organized labor.

Among the different matters of legislation were the following: Discouraging the employment of children as musicians; against the employment of convict labor on the Detroit Postoffice; to secure the election to the legislature of persons favorable to the shortening of hours for women and minors; favoring the taxation of railroad property; to have laws enacted to have mills, factories, etc., shut down on election days to enable employés to vote; favoring an amendment to the constitution to give women the right of suffrage; favoring university extension in the state; asking passenger agents for reduced fares for Labor Day; to petition the World's Fair managers to keep it open on Sunday; favoring the employment of lecturers in the interest of labor; that the Michigan delegates to congress be requested to prepare and present a bill to congress at the earliest opportunity prohibiting military and naval bands of music, paid by the government, from competing with or interfering with the business of civilian bands and musicians; indorsing the boycott of Iron Molders' and Central Labor Unions, of Grand Rapids, against the product of the Grand Rapids School Furniture Company; the boycott on Fleishman's yeast was continued; the Grand Rapids *Workman* was made the official paper of the federation; favoring state organization of printers, and several matters of minor importance.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, William A. Taylor, of Detroit; first vice-president, John Deane, of Muskegon; second vice-president, Joseph Seereiter, of Saginaw; third vice-president, Miss Rose McBrearty, of Detroit; secretary-treasurer, George W. Duncan, of Detroit. The next convention of the federation will be held at Muskegon, Michigan, next December. Out of the twenty-eight delegates, including president and secretary, fourteen were printers, cigarmakers coming next. The cigarmakers present organized a state organization. The convention had among its members a lady delegate from the Detroit Trades Council, Miss Rose McBrearty. With one or two exceptions the delegates were mostly young men, but nevertheless earnest and faithful workers, and harmony prevailed throughout the entire session.

A word or two for both Saginaw and Bay City may not be out of place. Your correspondent visited nearly all the offices in both cities. Saginaw has three dailies — one morning and two evening. The Saginaw *Courier* was well represented by W. E. Gardner, delegate from Saginaw, who also proved himself a most valuable member of the convention, being a practical printer-journalist. Saginaw has one of the neatest and cleanest offices one seldom finds — that of Mr. Cotter, on the west side, where the mottoes "A place for everything and everything in its place" and "Cleanliness is next to godliness" truly prevail. Bay City typos have abolished the truck system, which was the bone of contention for many years, and now receive their pay such as is issued from Uncle Sam's treasury. Two daily papers, one morning and one evening, are supported, together with several job offices. Altogether, one finds a lot of good, wholesouled typos in both cities. M. Willihan, of the Grand Rapids *Workman*, was also present and made a host of friends.

THE SUNSET CLUB AND EIGHT HOURS.

The eight-hour question received extensive discussion by the Sunset Club at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, December 17. Franklin MacVeagh presided, and aroused the applause of those who favored shorter hours by saying between the two addresses of the evening: "For a long time ten hours had been the custom with our firm. We have tried nine hours, and to the best of my knowledge and belief the new system has not cost us one penny. We were led to adopt the system through practical considerations. When we started our men lived near their place of work, but with the growth of the city they have been forced to the suburbs. It occurred to us that with our system of transportation the little children of these men could see their father only Sundays. We have at least allowed them one hour a day." He then introduced Prof. William Salter, who said:

"It is a side issue whether an eight-hour day could or can be got by legislation. An essential point is just how far the workday can be decreased. The real question, I take it, is: Would it be well to have the hours of labor decreased below the present ten-hour system? If we hold that man was made in the image of the divine then we cannot wish that his whole time shall be taken up with manual labor. Men who are compelled to work ten hours a day cannot live the lives of human beings, and I ask that no one shall be debarred from enjoying life. It by no means follows that because the laborer works less that less will be produced. Steam and machinery have benefited workingmen as consumers but very little, if any. As producers, statistics prove that where the hours of labor have been reduced production has been the same as formerly. What the world needs is a grand brotherhood of employer and employé."

Murry Nelson discussed the subject from the standpoint of an employer. He said: "As I understand it, no man sets himself up as unqualifiedly against the eight-hour day. As far as I know we are a unit on not working any more hours than we are obliged to. But reducing the hours is equivalent to increasing pay, and the demand for labor may not warrant the advance in wages or the reduction of hours. Fixing the rate of ten hours' pay for eight hours' work is arbitrary and will fail unless it is a fact that the old

ten hours' rate of pay was too small. The health and good of the laborer demand that he be allowed absolute freedom as to the number of hours he may work. If a man wishes to work overtime he should be allowed to do so. The individual must have the absolute right to do as he pleases with his own."

The principal speakers having concluded, the question was opened for discussion, speeches being limited to eighteen minutes. The debate which followed was spirited, and was participated in by Messrs. Holbrook, Rosenthal, Eastman, Hornstein, C. S. Darrow, George Schilling, E. O. Brown, Professor Orchardson and others, generally favoring the eight-hour plan.

BOOKS, AUTHORS, AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

THE oak chair made from the printing press on which the original Kilmarnock edition of Burns' poems was printed in 1786, has just been added to the Burns Cottage at Ayr.

Messrs. C. Whittingham & Co., the English printers, have embarked in the publishing business. Under the title of the "Chiswick Press Editions," they propose to issue a series of select English classical works, preference being given to such as are not easily obtainable in a separate or satisfactory form. Among other books announced is a reprint from the first edition of Fielding's Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.

Mr. Zaehnsdorf, the London bookbinder, recently bound a large paper copy of "London Lyrics" for the Sette of Odd Volumes, who presented it to Mr. Charles Holme, their ex-president. When the volume was finished it was shown to Mr. Locker-Lampson, the author, who wrote upon one of the fly-leaves :

> "How fair its outside is — each leaf and each letter!
> The less that we say of its *in*side the better."

David Stott, the London publisher, announces "The Customs and Lore of Modern Greece," by Rennell Rodd. It is doubtful if any of our readers will remember Mr. Rodd, yet he cut a very amusing figure in America a few years ago. When Oscar Wilde was delivering his Sun Flower lectures in this country, Mr. Rodd was his protégé ; and the American book-world was gently startled one morning to learn that Messrs. J. M. Stoddart & Co., the Philadelphia publishers, had issued a volume of verses by Rennell Rodd, entitled "Rose Leaf and Apple Leaf," with an introduction by Oscar Wilde. This delicate little venture is printed in sepia on one side only of the rose-leaf paper, and interleaved with apple-green tissue. The binding is of vellum, with title in red and black. One fancies this little book must have been presently withdrawn from circulation, as it never appears on sale at the book stores. Perhaps the quarrel Mr. Rodd afterward had with Mr. Wilde, when the fledgeling left the parent wing, had something to do with its early demise ; at any rate some gentle zephyr seems to have wafted the "leaves" to the leeward.

As to the character of Mr. Rodd's verses, it seems hardly necessary to quote them, since we can give this refreshing bit of Mr. Wilde's introduction : "Amongst the many young men in England who are seeking along with me to continue and to perfect the English Renaissance—*jeunes guerriers du drapeau romantique*, as Gautier would have called us — there is none whose love of art is more flawless and fervent, whose artistic sense of beauty is more subtle and more delicate — none, indeed, who is dearer to myself — than the young poet whose verses I have brought with me to America ; verses full of sweet sadness, and yet full of joy ;" and so on *ad nauseam*.

Mr. Rodd has for several years been an *attaché* of the British Legation at Berlin. Quite recently he prepared, and published through Messrs. Macmillan & Co., a short monograph on the late Emperor Frederick. But his "Rose Leaf and Apple Leaf" is unique, not only as a specimen of American bookmaking, but because of the part Mr. Bunthorne Wilde played in its production.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., the Boston publishers, must have been immensely entertained by the letter received a few weeks ago for Izaak Walton from a clipping bureau, informing that worthy that his book was attracting considerable attention, and requesting to be allowed to send notices from all papers in the United States and Canada.

It is said that the average annual output of the presses in the house of the late M. Calmann-Levy (Paris) for some years was 1,724,000 volumes, and the issue of periodicals 2,500,000 copies. The firm kept going 14 paper mills, 30 printing houses, 3 paper-glossing factories, 13 binderies, and 82 workshops of black and white designs.

Mr. Charles Thomas Jacobi, manager of the famous Chiswick Press, recently issued the second edition of his "Printers' Handbook of Trade Recipes, Hints and Suggestions," very considerably enlarged and classified. This book embraces information useful to letterpress and lithographic printers, stationers, engravers, bookbinders, stereotypers, electrotypers, etc., and contains a copious index.

The Denver Public Library *Bulletin* for June says : "A great stew in New York over the opening for a few hours on Sunday afternoons of the Metropolitan Museum. Things are different here. In the east it's the saloon that never closes ; in the west it's the library."

Thackeray, as a young man, took more pride in his ability to make pictures than he did in his ability to make books. His pencil sketches, however, were far less true to nature than his pen pictures. A copy of C. G. Addison's "Damascus and Palmyra : a Journey to the East" was recently sold at Sotheby's, in London, which is probably unique, since it contains illustrations by W. M. Thackeray, specially designed for the work, and in colors. The book was accompanied by the original receipt for £20 for the illustration thereof.

One of the most valuable of the many technical journals received in our exchanges is the *British Bookmaker*. It is replete with illustrations of specimens of artistic bookbinding reproduced in their natural colors, and with illustrations of color-printing. But of greater value than these illustrations even are the many suggestive notes and comments on all points pertaining to the manufacture of books, for the rather free use of which we acknowledge ourselves greatly beholden.

Sir Edwin Arnold's paper in the December *Forum*, "A Day with Lord Tennyson," is delicious. After a description of Aldworth, the poet's Surrey home, and the approach thereto, Sir Edwin takes us into the presence of the noble singer and gives us a charming sketch of his home life. "Everybody knows by photograph the manner of man he is," says Sir Edwin; "surely a beautiful face, if ever the adjective could be applied to masculine features, and never more beautiful in any stage of life than now, when age has fixed all the finer features, and lent them a new dignity and majesty. Everybody is familiar with the broad forehead, the clear, deep eyes, the strongly cut nose, and finely chiseled lips, the long hair fringing those temples, — shrines of high thought — and the genial, massive, and commanding aspect of the poet. Albeit past his eighty-second birthday, Lord Tennyson's figure is only weakened, not broken, by age. His hair preserves much of its old, dark color, and, excepting in places, is hardly more than 'sable-silvered.' His spirit is as alert, his glance as keen and alight, as ever. Though he does not rise upon our entrance, making no ceremony with friends, he leads at once an animated conversation."

Sir Edwin Arnold tells us that in Lincolnshire, the laureate's native county, the purest English in the world is spoken "with, to my mind, one exception, for I think I have heard the same English as correctly used in Boston, New England."

When the poet of the Orient observed to the poet of the Occident that the English language, by the help of America, was destined to become the common speech of the world, the latter laughingly shook his head, and said, "That is very bad for us." Lord Tennyson then went on to explain this remark by saying that "When a language dies out, like Latin and Greek and black Sanscrit, the literary monuments contained in it are, so to speak, embalmed. They remain standards ; and all ages, in proportion as people master these dead classics, admire them, form their style upon them, and perpetuate the memory and the name of

the bygone writers. But when a language endures, it gradually changes; and the time will come, Arnold, when you and I will be as difficult for Englishmen and Americans to read and understand as Chaucer is today."

As before intimated, curiosity always centers about the name of Thackeray. Recently a letter of his was sold in London which reads: "Well, what can a man more desire than a good wife, a fair living, a pretty country, and health to enjoy all these good things? A parson's life I should take to be the best and happiest in [the] world — lucky they whose vocation it is. I wish mine was as tranquil. You, I know, are such a young fellow; I am grown quite an old one, with a white head and a ——, what do you call that curve which the male figure not unfrequently (about the waistcoat) throws out at forty or so?"

In a quiet, dignified, English kind of way, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, are publishing from year to year some amazingly pretty books. Of course, John Wilson & Son should share this praise. The printer is too often neglected in these matters. But in this case we suspect the largest share of praise is due to Mr. McIntyre, of Little, Brown & Co's publishing department, who seems to enjoy the distinction, rare in these days, of being the sole arbiter in the matter of selection from French fields, and in the matter of form in which his selections shall make their appearance. One of Mr. McIntyre's latest ventures looks as if it might have issued fresh from the house of Conquet, Paris, so dainty and delicate it is in point of typography, embellishment, paper, and binding of vellum and gold. We are speaking now of the large paper edition of the "Princess of Cleves," by Madame de Lafayette, with introduction by Anatole France. As these columns have to do with the insides, as well as exteriors of books, we are tempted to "transfer" (in the language of Bernard Quaritch) one or two passages from Mr. France's introduction to the "Princess," to THE INLAND PRINTER. But first, a word about Madame de Lafayette, the authorship of whose book, the "Princess of Cleves," seems to have been a great secret. This royal dame, while ostensibly engaged in pious pursuits, was all the time intriguing in behalf of France. And when we add that she lived in the time of Madame de Sévigné, who was her most intimate friend, and the Duke de la Rochefoucauld, who was her acknowledged lover, no one will question her ability to write such a book as the "Princess of Cleves." The duke is supposed to have assisted in the preparation of the manuscript, but Anatole France doubts if he ever wrote, inspired, or contributed a line. Madame de Lafayette denied most emphatically having written the "Princess," yet she is far from condemning what she disclaims. Madame de Sévigné, however, says she did write it, and Anatole France concurs in this view. Madame de Lafayette says that if the "Princess" is not by her, she would be glad to have written it, and she is almost tempted to steal it from its true author.

"She praises the book more warmly than we should be able to do," says M. France, and adds, "Save in sincerity, she reminds us of the poor girl who sighed and said, 'children are so lovely! What a pity that they bring disgrace.'"

In the *Bookworm*, a valuable vade-mecum of old-time literature, published in America by A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York, we find this interesting item:

"Dutch hand-made paper is chiefly manufactured at Maestricht, Amsterdam, and at Apeldoorn, a mill which produces the fine 'verge de Hollande' laid paper and paper for bank notes, loan papers, etc. All sizes are made, but chiefly the superior qualities. This factory employs 150 workmen, and produces on an average 2,500 pounds per diem. These papers are well known throughout the world. The Nederlandsche Papier Fabrick, at Maestricht, is the largest in the country. Its production is taken largely by England and her dependencies. About 700 hands are employed, and all kinds of papers made, from the common wrappers to the finest book papers. The output of 'fine writings' is used by the Hollanders themselves. The reputation which the Low Countries have obtained for the best kind of papers extends also to those of a cheaper grade."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

BY J. K. CAMERON.

The Old Year's case is clean.
Nor font of any sort,
Nor lead, nor rule is there.
The form is new lock'd up;
The ink is barely dry
Upon the proof that fell,
On the last stroke of twelve,
From Time's swift rolling press.

The Old Year's hook is bare.
The stick he held has fall'n
From out his nerveless grasp.
The ghosts of other years
Have beckon'd him away,
Leaving the alley clear
For his strong son and heir.

What wond'rous takes he had!
The record of events
For thrice a hundred days
And more! And for a world!
Oh, think of this, my friend!
And think that you and I,
For that past page of time,
Sent in our copy prompt;
And that the chronicle
Is stereotyp'd in lead,
In silver, or in gold,
As thought or deed deserv'd!

The New Year's case is brimming full
Of freshly molded, sharp-edg'd types.
He of the witching, midnight hour,
Who came a moment since so blithe,
Is standing gravely at the frame,
His nimble fingers weaving fast
The thread that his dead sire had dropt.
The quickly changing rule denotes
How fast another moving tale
Unfolds its wisely hidden plot.

And so the galley starts once more
To lengthen out thro' winter's snows,
The springtime's smiles, and summer suns;
Thro' autumn's winds and rustling leaves;
Thro' dawn and day, twilight and dark,
To end forever — when? Ah! when?

SAN FRANCISCO UNION'S AMENDMENTS.

At the November, 1891, meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union two important amendments were carried. The first one does away with the existing executive committee representing the union as a whole, and provides that hereafter two executive committees shall be elected, to be called respectively the newspaper executive committee and the book and job office executive committee. Each committee is to consist of five members who are actively employed in the different branches of the trade. The second amendment gives the executive committees powers not possessed by former like bodies, stating that during the recess of the union they shall have the power to decide upon all questions in dispute between employers and employés and take such steps as they may deem necessary (except ordering a general strike) in all matters involving the interests of the union. The committees will also decide all questions referred to them, and their decision will be binding in all cases, unless set aside by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE "Holiday Special" of the *Journalist*, New York, is attractive in appearance. The cover, printed in blue and red, is simple yet effective, representing an antique office interior with a printer in the garb of our grandsires, working a press like a window-frame. Fine wood cut pictures of Charles Scribner and J. Blair Scribner are shown, accompanied by a half-tone portrait of E. L. Burlingame, editor of *Scribner's Magazine*. Allan Forman gives the history of the Scribners in his usual interesting style. The articles contributed are accompanied by half-tone portraits of the writers, with fac similes of their signatures, and are very interesting, even though their merits are far from uniform.

THE *Commonwealth*, an exponent of western thought and whose chief contributors are western writers, has issued its first number in Chicago, having been moved from Denver. It contains, among other articles of strong national interest, "The World's Columbian Exposition," by Thomas B. Bryan; "Free Silver," by ex-Mayor Carter Harrison, and a brilliant paper on "The Modern Jew," from the pen of Hon. William Littleford. Some excellent illustrations are contained in this December number, which is the twenty-first of the total issue, and the first of the new Chicago series. The home of the *Commonwealth* is in the new Pontiac building, on Dearborn street, Chicago, where the *Graphic* and *Figaro* already have their headquarters. It is edited by A. Kaufman, a well-known Denver journalist, and a man of good literary discernment.

THE December number of *Westward Ho!* the new illustrated monthly, appears with a cover printed in lake red, an improvement over the previous issue. A peculiarity of this magazine is that in conjunction with its high literary excellence no more desirable publication could be placed in the hands of the prospective traveler, settler, manufacturer or inventor whose attention is toward the great West. The table of contents is a large and varied one, as follows: Lake Beauties of Minnesota, John Tolman; The Judgment on Mrs. Swift, Octave Thanet; Farmers and Farming in Russia, Nicolay Grevstad; In Memoriam: O. H. Tiffany, D.D., LL.D. (with portrait), H. C. Chapin; The Conversion of James Stillwater, John Surrey; Rise of Superior City (with map), W. F. Street; The Race Question, John Gordon; A Curious Handbook, J. Murray; Pessimism, K. J.; An Awkward Scrape, Cyrus St. John; Verbal Oddities, James Graham; Sonnet: To the Dying Year, A. K. Westward Ho! Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PHIDIAS AND OTHER POEMS. By the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D. 16mo., gilt top, silk slip cover, in a box, $1.25. A. C. McClurg & Co., publishers, Chicago.

The imprisonment of Phidias during his declining years, after the fall of his friend and patron Pericles, and the development of the idea of one God within the Greek sculptor's mind, furnish a noble theme to the learned muse of this new Chicago poet. The time is about 430 B. C. Phidias is receiving a visit from Aspasia, whom he gladly welcomes within his prison walls. Turning to his son, who accompanies her, he says:

> "Oft hath she welcomed Phidias' steps, my son,
> Where silver-streaming fountains blessed her flowers,
> And Pericles looked out on purpled isles."

The poem shows Doctor Gunsaulus' sympathy with nature, and he sees through the old Greek artist's eyes

> " * the full West, incarnadined and calm,
> Blent with the sea; and every white-wreathed crest
> Caught fire, and gleamed with ruby down to deeps
> Unfathomed as sweet dreams * * * * "

And yet another picture:

> "The morning broke from streaming headland cliffs
> Oft chafed by storm and brine, let slip the net
> Of sunbeams spread along the whelméd coast,
> And roused the sea neath filament of fire
> Till, east and west, there foamed the troubled gold."

We shall not attempt to follow the poet as he recounts the trials and misfortunes of the sculptor, and completes the development of his theme. The poem shows the many-sidedness of the eminent divine—his command of Greek history—and that he has not "touched the beautiful mythology of Greece and dulled its brightness." The minor poems treat on a variety of subjects, from the "Statue of Gordon in Trafalgar Square" to the "Flowers at Hougoumont," on the historic field of Waterloo. By the dates to several pieces one may follow in the footsteps of Dr. Gunsaulus during his recent tour in Europe. The sonnet entitled "The Invention of Printing and the Reformation," we must find room for here:

> "The storied Rhine, with castle-guarded shore,
> Grows yet more silvern farther from the sea,
> As toward its sources, urging rapidly,
> We read in paler light its deathless lore.
> The moon shone bright in Mentz, and more and more
> Fell on Thorwaldsen's sculpture silently,
> As 'twere the rare light of eternity.
> A message glad with hope the night winds bore,
> Speech of that figure echoed in our thought.
> 'Twas Gutenberg, the printer, deathless dead,
> Who, feeling high demands his dream had wrought
> Within the texture of man's hope, forth led
> Beyond the one advantage he had sought,
> Saw more and spake it, 'On to Worms!' he said."

A word remains to be said about the make-up of the book, concerning which the author has been well advised. It was Longfellow, if one's memory is not at fault, who said that poets would do well to publish their verses in small volumes—advice which he always followed himself. That a large volume of poems from a young author is ill-advised must be obvious. Poetry is not popular, and an old-school dose is likely to surfeit the reader. "Phidias" is a very creditable specimen of bookmaking. As a home production we have every reason to feel proud of it. A good quality of laid paper with ample margins, careful presswork—a trifle "gray," perhaps, a fault of most Chicago printing—the binding of vellum, cloth and gold, and a dainty *cartonnage* of terra cotta silk. Publisher, printer and binder have united to give the poems a harmonious and tasteful setting, and are to be congratulated on the result.

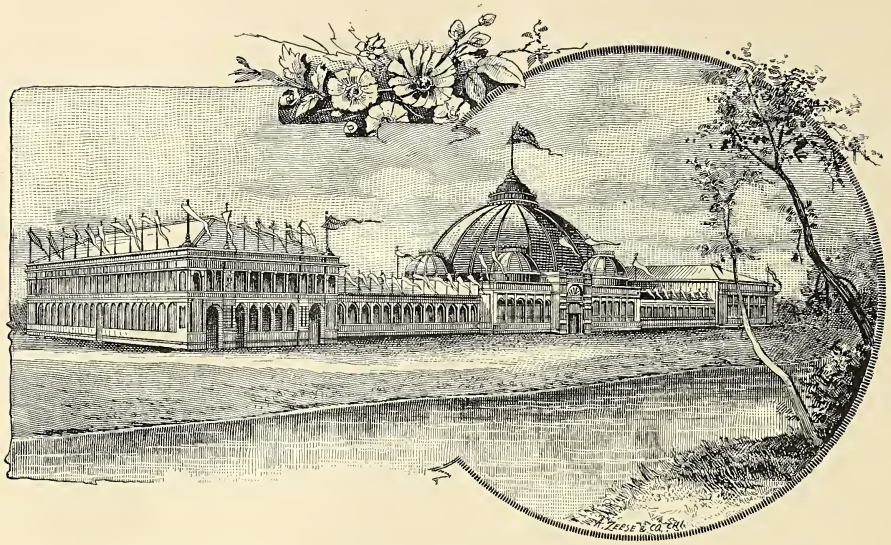
PORTFOLIO EDITION OF THE MONETARY TIMES. Monetary Times Printing Company, Toronto, Ontario.

The Portfolio Edition of the *Monetary Times* is a specimen of business enterprise and artistic taste which has earned the commendation most deservedly of the press both in the Dominion and in the United States. It is the product of the jobrooms of the business review *par excellence* of Canada. The *Monetary Times* is now in its twenty-fifth year and is the most widely read business journal in Canada. On international affairs, as in other matters, its utterances, as befits a journal of its caliber, are marked by a thorough knowledge of the situation, are non-partisan and of sound value. As a specimen of typographic skill, the "portfolio" is meritorious. Printed on fine paper with numerous illustrations and tastefully and substantially bound, it has an appearance of thoroughness that must commend the establishment producing it to the patrons of the printing trade.

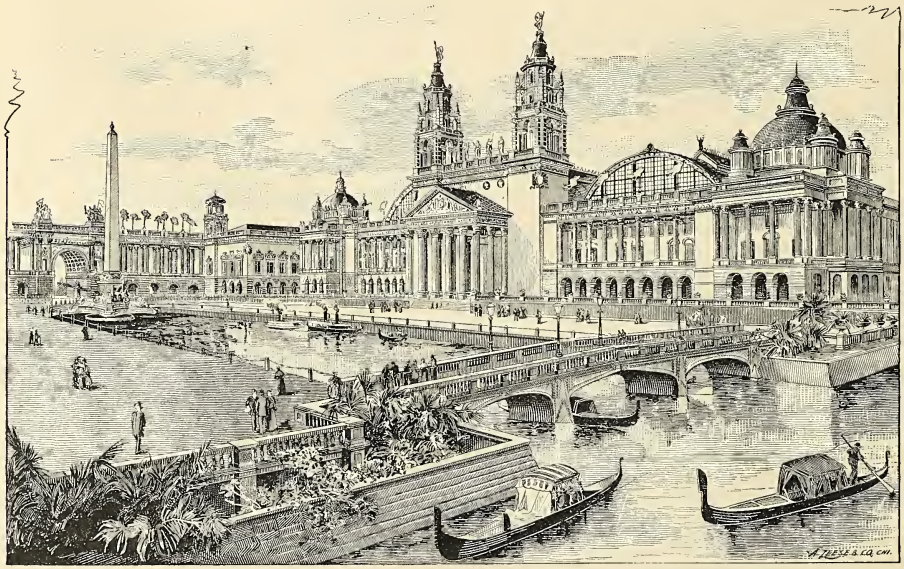
THE COLUMBIA DAILY CALENDAR.

An old friend in a new dress, and an article that has come to be one of the indispensables of an editor's desk, comes to hand in the Columbia Daily Calendar for 1892. The calendar is in the form of a pad containing 367 leaves, each 5½ by 2⅝ inches; and each slip bears a short paragraph pertaining to cycling or some kindred subject, and at the bottom of each leaf is a blank for memoranda. The stand is an entirely new departure, being made of sheet metal finished in ivory black, and is very compact. This is the seventh issue of this now well-known calendar, yet all the matter is fresh and new.

MUCH interesting and valuable matter has unavoidably been held over until next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. The work of removal, necessitating getting the forms to press at an earlier time than usual, has been the cause of this.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



MACHINERY HALL.

From electrotypes by A. ZEESE & Co., 341–351 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

FOLLOWING the plan adopted in the last issue of showing each month two illustrations of the world's fair buildings, with descriptive matter relating to each, and other items of interest, we present upon the opposite page excellent views of the Horticultural building and Machinery hall, and append a short sketch of each. Work upon all the buildings is well under way, and the weather has not as yet very seriously interfered with the construction, which is being pushed with all possible speed.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

The accompanying cut presents the front elevation of the Horticultural hall, designed by W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago. The building is situated immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and faces east on the lagoon. In front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for nympheas and the victoria-regia. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its center forms a boat landing. The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 286 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected to the center pavilion by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which will be exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured. There is a gallery in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafés, the situation and surroundings being particularly well adapted to recreation and refreshment. These cafés are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the ground can be obtained. In this building will be exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light will be shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and under the galleries are designed for exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it. The exterior of the building is in staff or stucco, tinted a soft warm buff, color being reserved for the interior and the courts. The appropriation for this building is $400,000. It will probably be built for something less than this sum.

MACHINERY HALL.

The main Machinery building measures 850 by 500 feet. It is spanned by three arched trusses, and in the interior will present the appearance of three railroad train houses, side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a 50-foot gallery. The trusses are to be built separately, and so that they can be taken down and sold for use as railroad train houses, and it is hoped to have iron trusses instead of cheaper ones, which may, however, be necessary. In each of these three long naves there is to be an elevated traveling crane, running from end to end of the building. These will be useful in moving machinery, and when the Exposition opens platforms will be placed on them, and visitors will view from these the entire exhibition, at a great saving of tramping. Shafting for power will be carried on the same posts which support these traveling bridges. Steam power will be used throughout this main building, and this steam will be supplied from a main power house adjoining the south side of the building. The exterior toward the stock exhibit and the railroad is to be of the plainest description. On the two sides adjoining the grand court, the exterior will, however, be rich and palatial. All the buildings on this grand plaza are designed with a view to making an effective background for displays of every kind, and in order to conform to the general richness of the court, are enriched with colonnades and other architectural features. The design follows classical models throughout, the detail being borrowed from the renaissance of Seville and other Spanish towns as being appropriate to a Columbian celebration. As in all the other buildings on the court, an arcade on the first story permits passage around the building under cover; and as in all the other buildings, the fronts will be formed of "staff," colored to an ivory tone. The ceilings of the porticoes will be emphasized with strong color. A colonnade with a café at either end forms the connecting link between Machinery and Agricultural halls, and in the center of this colonnade is an archway leading to the exhibits. From this portico there will be a view nearly a mile in length down the lagoon, and an obelisk and fountain placed in the lagoon between the two buildings, Agriculture and Machinery, will form a fitting southern point to this vista. The machinery annex will be placed in the rear of the Administration building and in the loop formed by the railroad tracks. It will be entered by tunnels or subways, as well as by bridges, from Machinery hall and the buildings for Administration, Mines and Transportation. It is to be a very large but very simple building. While in the main Machinery building a railroad train house is the type, in the annex a mill or foundry will be considered the model for construction. It is all to be built of wood in the most simple and economical manner. Its shape, however, is peculiar. It is to be annular in form, the outer diameter being 800 feet and the inner diameter 400 feet. The building will have a nave 100 feet wide, with a 50-foot-wide lean-to in one story on the inside, and a 50-foot-wide lean-to on the outside. Within the inner circle will be a park in which visitors fatigued by the hum of machinery may rest. The annular form chiefly commends itself because a circuit electrical railway can run continuously around the entire main nave, and passengers in it can thus see the entire exhibit without leaving the cars; and machinery can be easily moved by this means. The power will be transmitted by shafting crossing the building at each bay, with a motor at each shaft. The electrical power will be used in the annex, and the steam power in the main Machinery building. Attached to this great annex will be the power house, convenient to the tracks for coal supply, etc., containing an immense display of boilers, while in the adjoining portion of the annex building will be established the enormous plant of engines and dynamos. This will probably be the largest and most interesting display of electrical power ever made. It is possible that gas will be used instead of coal for fuel beneath the boilers, and in that case a building will be prepared for making this gas.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

As a Christmas souvenir, Chief Fearn has sent to all the United States consuls and consuls-general copies of the water-color portfolio of views of the Exposition grounds and buildings.

The emperor of China has declined to send an exhibit to the World's Fair in response to an invitation from the President, but accepts instead an invitation issued by the Exposition committee. This is on account of the feeling of national hostility. Reports have been received at different times indicating that the emperor will eclipse any exhibit sent by Asiatic countries.

The Chicago subordinate association of the National Association of Lithographic Artists and Engravers has indorsed Theo. Koerner, of Buffalo, to take charge of the lithographic bureau of the Fair.

President Baker on December 16 signed a beautifully engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted by the directory on the occasion of the retirement of James W. Scott from the board. The resolutions were inscribed in old English text upon heavy parchment, bound with white silk.

Major Handy has received information that the merchants of Buda-Pesth will send an elaborate Hungarian exhibit. The chamber of commerce of that city has issued a circular to all other chambers of commerce in Hungary asking for a list of the merchants who will send exhibits to the Fair.

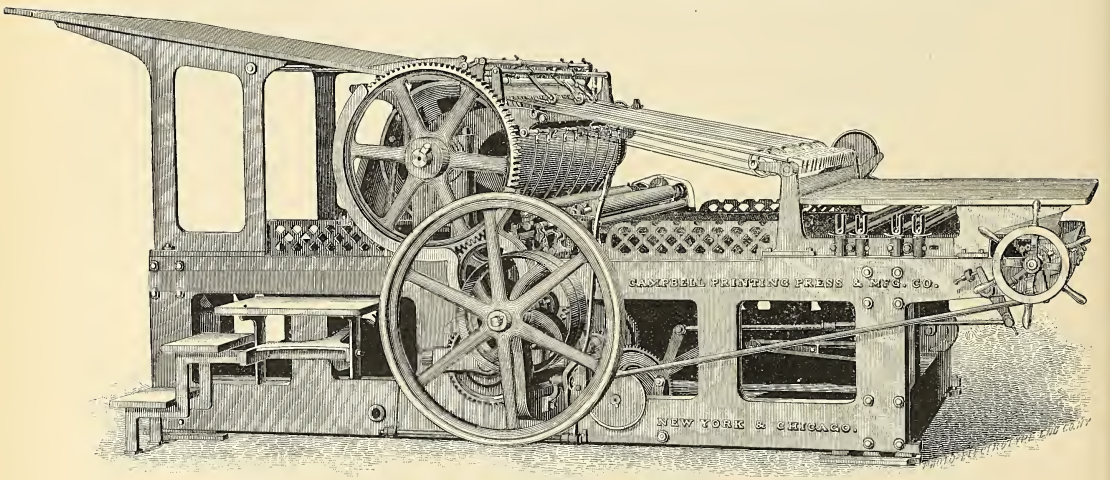
A "fine art" contribution sent from Montana to Mr. Hutchinson, president of the Art Institute, Chicago, is a *chef d'œuvre* for the World's Fair—a photograph representing a sheepskin containing the Lord's Prayer done in potato bugs!

The publishers of the London *Illustrated News* desire to reproduce on the exposition grounds a fac-simile of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon. It is proposed that the building shall be used as headquarters for the newspaper indicated, and it is desired that the structure be situated near the British headquarters. The British commission has approved of the plan.

THE NEW "ECONOMIC" TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

The Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company have for some years been laboring to perfect a novelty in two-revolution printing machines and have at last succeeded, and now present the latest product of their skill for the investigation of printers. The new machine, which has been named by the company "the Economic, the giant of cylinders," is shown in the accompanying illustration.

It is a well-known fact that to this concern belongs the honor of having introduced the two-revolution printing press, and the success which attended this effort is attested by some three thousand Campbell presses of this type in daily use. In further evidence of the popularity of the two-revolution it is only necessary to say that today in the catalogue of every builder of note this press may be found in a more or less perfect form. In each there are good qualities, and in each features less desirable. While one builder will endeavor to give excessive speed, neglecting the conveniences, another will aim at a high finish and taking appearance, forgetting the quality of durability. The first overlooks the fact that the easiest road to the result aimed at — strength; second, the ability of the machine to do its work accurately and with dispatch; third, the convenience with which it may be made ready and adjusted for operation. To one examining this latest production of this firm, it will be plain that in point of strength and weight they have perhaps gone beyond the ordinary limit of modern press proportioning, and have built this press on such a generous plan as will place the question of its rigidity and durability entirely out of question. It need only be added in this connection that all wearing surfaces are larger than usual, and that all parts are made of material which has been determined by long experience to be best suited to the particular function required. Upon observing this machine in operation it will be seen that something has been accomplished that has long been sought for — a perfect impression and one that is absolutely harmless to the most sensitive form. It has always been recognized that the two-revolution as a type, with all its good qualities, lacks that of firm evenness of impression, and of ease upon the type. In the "Economic" the makers claim that it is impossible for the cylinder to drop in the margins; the edges of the pages are therefore preserved from being battered. The heaviest and most solid form will not spring either the cylinder or the bed in the slightest



NEW "ECONOMIC" TWO-REVOLUTION MACHINE.

production — lies rather in the quickness of making ready, and the ability of the press to maintain its make-ready, than in the number of strokes the bed may make in a minute of running time. The second believes that to most people *polish* means *good material*, on the principle of "judge a man by his coat"; but as in human nature a shabby coat often covers a worthy heart, so a coat of paint may hide a piece of the nicest metal work. Regarding the former, it must be admitted that the question of speed has long since passed from the unsolved problems of the press-builder to the ability of the feeder, who is seldom able to cope with the higher speeds of any of the first-class presses of today. Each of the several builders has impressed certain characteristics upon his machine, and has made much of them, while remaining blind to the good and characteristic features of the competing machines. Recognizing the fact that the experience of others might be as valuable to them as their own, the Campbell Company have gathered from many sources nuggets of experience which, without regard to their birth, have been applied in the present case toward the construction of a mechanism that will combine in a single press features of high quality that never before have met.

In constructing this machine three cardinal points of the science of press building have been constantly kept in view: First, degree, and the most delicate hair-line copybook form will be treated as delicately as upon a platen press. Neither does it matter where the form is placed upon the bed, it will be treated firmly yet kindly.

Beneath the bed, and directly under the line of impression are six wide-faced supports, each of which is independently adjustable. These are wheels of great diameter, and are capable of withstanding any possible pressure. The cylinder and bed are both heavier than ever heretofore employed by this firm; the latter is reciprocated by a large driving pinion which meshes with a rack built of separately inserted steel teeth and hung directly beneath the bed, thereby dispensing with any multiplying movement. The driving shaft is of very large diameter, and of hammered steel; being a single piece having no knuckle or universal joint, the press will maintain its accurate register. The bed is reversed by an air spring peculiarly arranged and of great strength and delicacy of adjustment, and so placed that no portion of it is carried by the bed, thereby relieving the latter member of much unnecessary strain. The whole driving and spring mechanism is so perfect that even at the highest speeds the bed reverses without perceptible jar.

In point of distribution the "Economic" is also of superior excellence, its double inking arrangement enabling it to surpass

the work of an ordinary four-roller press. This device supplies a finishing touch of ink to the form from the head to the tail just before the cylinder is reached. The adjustment of the form rollers is novel, and the little device which trips each form and angle roller while the press is waiting is of great convenience and an economy in roller composition. The fountain is large and exceedingly convenient of access; the ink plate never passes over it and yet it is covered by the fly table and clear of dust. The ductor roller arrangement also deserves special mention for its quiet operation and convenience. The gripper mechanism as here applied is another novelty. However a pressman in making ready may leave the grippers, no harm can be done by starting the press with them in a wrong position.

From the point of view of convenience, this machine stands unrivaled. It is so open and accessible beneath, that the most remote part can be instantly got at, and the rear is so arranged that the entire impression surface can be manipulated from the floor without raising the feedboard. This feature is of inestimable value to a quick make-ready. The bed is also convenient, and when at the rear its entire surface may be got at. The shoo-fly fingers are so arranged that when the tympan clamps are loosened they raise automatically, and upon closing the clamps the shoo-flies reset themselves. It is never necessary to remove them.

The many novel and valuable points of this new machine are certainly worthy the attention of printers and pressmen. The "Economic" has made its appearance; it now lies with the craft to pass upon its merits.

COMPETITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

The secretary of the Wellington, New Zealand, Master Printers' Association has been in communication with all country offices within a reasonable distance from Wellington, and has ascertained that as soon as they can be supplied with tariff, etc., they will join the association. The value of the association in protecting trade in that district has been very great, and it has become apparent to each employer that loyalty to each other and strict adherence to tariff rates have been to the advantage of all since starting in March last year. It is now no longer possible for a person requiring jobs printed to go from office to office in that city, and get prices from each that do not agree with any. There are associations in Christchurch and Dunedin, all working on the same terms; but unfortunately there are some offices, especially in the latter city, which have not joined the association. Here is an instance of the mischief they are doing: A gentleman who is agent for the Buckeye Reaper and Binder called for tenders for printing a 40-page quarto pamphlet, one thousand copies, enameled paper cover, and the price quoted in Wellington was about £56. The agent was astonished, and said he could get the job turned out decently for £30 less in Dunedin. That would be in an office where twelve boys are employed with a man to boss the lot. The Typographical Association has interviewed the rapacious employers time after time, but no good results have been arrived at. How to cope with these irregularities is a hard nut for the association to crack.

One of the most accomplished printers in Boston is Mr. James Cooper, at the present time employed as superintendent by Mr. Carl Heintzman. He served his time with his father, a master printer, and came to Boston when a young man. Naturally of a studious disposition, he early became interested in the languages, and acquired one after another by dint of severe application and the burning of much midnight oil. He is now proficient in Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, French, Swedish, Norwegian, and is somewhat familiar with Bohemian. For a year he was employed as translator in the Interior Department at Washington, having passed the trying civil service examination with a high percentage. He is said to have never wasted a moment in his life, which nobody will question when it is known that his linguistic knowledge has all been learned while working at his trade ten hours each day.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Victor Straus, recently of Chicago, is editor of the new German daily, at Quincy, Illinois, the *Post*.

Four Dexter folding machines have recently been set up in this city, three for Chicago Newspaper Union and one for the Blakely Printing Company.

W. A. Hutchinson, in 1874 and 1875 secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, and for many years connected with the Chicago *Evening Journal*, has accepted the position of business management of that journal.

George W. Martin, on Monday, December 14, 1891, assumed the duties of managing editor of the *Evening Journal*, the position lately vacated by W. K. Sullivan. Mr. Martin is an old newspaper man, having filled responsible positions on the *Times* and other city papers.

An incorporation license was issued by the secretary of state December 17 to the Chicago World Publishing Company, at Chicago, to publish the Chicago *World*, daily and weekly; capital stock, $400,000; incorporators, William H. Meyers, George S. Webber and Richard G. Inwood.

Clinton Collier has resigned his position as business manager of the *Evening Post*, to take a similar position on the *Times*. August F. Portman, assistant business manager of the Chicago *Herald*, has assumed the position left vacant by Mr. Collier, and Robert Amley succeeds Mr. Portman as the assistant business manager of the *Herald*.

John Buchin, an old German employed as a watchman by Messrs. Shniedewend & Lee at No. 2529 Leo street, was murdered on the night of December 16, in the machine-shop. Who the assailant was is not known. The murderer entered the shop through a window which had been left unfastened. Robbery was the object — the pockets of the dead man being rifled.

The compositors and stereotypers employed on the Chicago *Herald*, who are greatly pleased with their respective quarters in the new building, have shown their appreciation by presenting Publisher James W. Scott with a beautiful solid silver water service. The presentation speech was made by Maurice A. Bond, of the *Herald* chapel, and was fittingly responded to by Mr. Scott. The service consists of a tray, pitcher and two cups. On the tray is an appropriate inscription.

Twenty-eight members of Typographical Union No. 16 entered the contest for the prize of $50 offered by the *Herald* for the best article descriptive of the composing room of its new building. Choice as to the most meritorious of the articles submitted was difficult to make, but narrowed down to two, those of L. A. Pearre, of the *Inter Ocean* and Daniel F. Angel, of the *Times*. To say that one of these was entitled to the prize as against the other was impossible, and it was decided to divide it equally between them. Thus apportioned it was awarded the winners at the *Herald* office.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the German Typographical Union, No. 9, was held November 29, to discuss the conspiracy law, trades unions and the press. G. A. Hoehn presided and in a brief speech announced the object of the meeting. Thomas J. Morgan, who was the first speaker, commenced by reading the conspiracy laws, and then pointed out the bad features of them. M. H. Madden, of Typographical Union No. 16, said that lack of education caused the workingmen to be carried along like driftwood, and that education, agitation and organization were necessary. Otto Leser and others addressed the meeting in German.

Frank P. Beslin, celebrated as "the blind editor of Colorado," is lecturing in Chicago. Mr. Beslin lost his sight by an explosion in a mine some years ago and since that time he has edited successfully the Cherokee (Iowa) *Enterprise*, the Carbondale (Colo.) *Advance*, and the *Great Salt Laker*, of Salt Lake City. A specimen of Mr. Beslin's work as a printer appeared in The Inland Printer, in May, 1887, and was a truly wonderful piece of work for a blind man to accomplish. Encouragement has been given Mr. Beslin

that his sight may be restored by grafting from the eyes of rabbits, and he is lecturing in the various towns on his way to consult specialists in Boston and New York.

THE center of attraction for newspaper men and printers visiting Chicago at present is the *Herald* building. Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of the New York *Mail and Express*, was a visitor at the *Herald's* new building December 15 and fell deeply in love with the composing room, and, after he had registered in the visitor's book, made a speech to the printers. He said he was putting up a new building for his paper down East and, although he could not hope to make a rival to the home of the printers on the *Herald*, he would have a composing room worth seeing. He invited all the compositors to the opening of the building, and he told them he would pay the transportation of the entire *Herald* chapel and the board and lodging of the printers while they were in New York. Whereat the disciples of stick and rule, being greatly pleased, pounded the cases with their sticks and cheered the colonel mightily.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD visited the Chicago *Herald* December 14, and enjoyed the hospitality of its managers. To the request of the compositors that he address them, he gracefully acquiesced, Mr. J. W. Scott introducing him in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to present to you the most distinguished visitor who has yet been in the new building and the one perhaps whose presence here will be recalled in years to come with the pleasantest memories. I have the honor to introduce to you the distinguished editor of the London *Daily Telegraph* and famous poet, Sir Edwin Arnold.

Sir Edwin was greeted with applause, and when it had subsided spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THIS GREAT AND FLOURISHING OFFICE: I think it a great privilege to address a few words to you. I feel as if I knew you all. I have been so long in this profession that I do not look upon you as strangers. The press is greater than people know or will acknowledge, and those who belong to it are serving their age better than those engaged in any of the other professions. I see many things here which I wish I could transplant to London — but we are not badly housed there. I wish I could take you over there upon a magic carpet and give you a glimpse of our surroundings. I have been through this splendid building, and have learned a "wrinkle" or two of which I may avail myself by and by. I have been more than thirty years in this same business with you, and can therefore greet you as comrades. [Applause.] Nobody has yet done journalism justice, but here I find it housed as a muse should be housed — in a palace. The chief of this great newspaper had, evidently, when he built this great office, a full appreciation of the requirements of the home of a great journal. When I go back to London I shall tell your comrades about this great office, and they will not rest until they are as well cared for as you are today. [Applause.]

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

OLIVER A. GOUDY sends a business card in colors, printed at Plymouth, Indiana. It has considerable merit despite a certain crudity, the interest being focused on a meaningless ornament instead of on the type lines.

W. W. SHINN, Portland, Oregon. Business card in colors. The design is of considerable merit, the execution, however, not as perfect as it might be. In the colors a lack of solidity is noticeable, in the blue particularly. Taken as a whole the card is attractive.

THE Sparrell Print, of Boston, Massachusetts, have issued an attractive pamphlet for the E. P. Donnell Wire-Stitching Machine Company. The cover is marbled paper of a light hue, and each page of the pamphlet is worked over a tint block. The specialties of the Donnell Company are attractively set forth.

C. G. BURGOYNE, book and job printer, corner Walker and Centre streets, New York City, has published a most useful desk memorandum and diary. It is in book form, bound in cloth, 9¼ by 5⅞ in size, and is a valuable accessory to the desk of the business man. It is placed at the moderate price of 25 cents.

WE have received a copy of the *New Zealand Mail and Town and County Advertiser*, published in Wellington, New Zealand, as a weekly. It contains forty pages of matter, not including the cover, purposes to be a household companion, epitome of science, art, literature and all the news of the week, and while containing a vast number of selections and a jumble of ill-assorted information, makes no attempt at anything approaching taste in display of type or make-up. Mr. T. L. Mills edits the literary notes and queries column, and a very entertaining column he makes of it.

MESSRS. WILLIAM C. HOLLISTER & BRO., 148 and 150 Monroe street, Chicago, show a specimen of the accurate register and fine adjustment of the 39 by 53 Miehle press which they recently put in. The specimen is a letterhead, in colors, tint, and bronzes, and is tasteful in design and the presswork is first-class. It was designed and worked by Mr. John R. Priebe.

AN engraved and printed business card in blue and gold, from the P. C. Darrow Printing Company, Chicago, is unique and attractive. A dainty leaflet entitled "Ye Winter Tyme," advertising the same firm, is printed in old style italic, with antique initial letters in red and black. The antique effect sought for is marred by the use of modern italic for the superior letters.

FROM Mr. John Taylor Clark of 40 Market street, Stalybridge, England, we have received a neat booklet on "Price Lists of Letterpress Job Printing for Case and Press." Its usefulness and popularity may be guessed from the fact that it is now in its sixth edition. It purports to be a "happy medium between the highest and the lowest prices in Great Britain and Ireland," and is sold for one shilling,

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

E. D. FULLER, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has started a temperance paper, the *Saturday Night*.

A. N. BROWN, of Chattanooga, has taken charge of the Dayton *Leader*, and made many improvements typographically.

FRED DRISCOLL, JR., recently of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, has assumed the business management of the New York *World*.

THE neatly printed little *Prison Mirror*, of Stillwater, Minnesota, is one of the brightest weeklies of its class published in America.

ONE of the latest acquisitions to Tennessee journalism is the *Times*, at Harriman, under the editorial management of Edward Forrister.

THE New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* has just put on a new dress of copper alloy from the Boston Typefoundry. Their last dress from the same house was used nine years and ten months.

WILL A. VICK, of the Liberty (Tenn.) *Herald*, is making preparations toward a big anniversary edition next April. He is progressive, and publishes one of the neatest and best papers in the state.

THE *Morning Monitor*, Springfield, Illinois, is soon to change from a folio to a quarto, thereby enlarging its advertising space. A folding machine has been put in to expedite getting out the paper.

E. M. HARDY and E. O. Kimberley are the proprietors of the Janesville (Wis.) *Republican*, a weekly which made its first appearance December 5 last. The paper is well and tastefully composed and certainly deserves success.

THE *Telegram-Herald*, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has discarded the typesetting machines, and begins the new year with a new dress, a new name — the Grand Rapids *Herald* — and additional cases, discards plates and takes full telegraphic reports.

THE supreme court of Missouri has decided that the "code of ethics" adopted by Missouri doctors sixty years ago is too old, and that a doctor has the same right to advertise as any other man who works for money. Thus the newspaper man sees ample vindication in these late days of the truth of Galileo's theory.

REPRESENTATIVE OWEN SCOTT, of Illinois, whose newspaper experience has given him some views on the postal business, proposes to lay before Mr. Wanamaker the incongruity of the postal laws, which allow a monthly magazine to be mailed by the pound at Chicago and delivered to subscribers in other cities, and yet the same magazine must pay 2 cents postage if sent across the street

from the home office in Chicago. Mr. Scott thinks the pound rate should be applied to local deliveries, and he will endeavor to get a measure to this effect through congress.

THE Springfield Printing Company, Springfield, Illinois, began the publication, November 29, of the *Sunday Argus*. It is a six-column quarto, and is essentially a family paper; bright, pure and sparkling. The *Argus* owes allegiance to no political party or creed, but strives to uphold Springfield and advance the interests of her people.

THE *Journalist* says it is rumored that a 5-cent morning paper is to be started in New York City. It is said to be intended as a sort of blue-blooded organ for Fifth avenue, to have a *retroussé* kind of a "nose for news"; that it is not to be actually perfumed in its aroma, but in other respects is to be rather a lap-dog production liable at any day to turn against the *canaille* and rend them.

MARTIN KNAPP, who died November 30, in the almshouse at Viola, New York, aged seventy-two years, was a shoemaker, but he possessed remarkable literary and poetic ability, writing in his time thousands of columns over the name of "Samson Broadaxe" for Winchester and Rockland county journals. Some of his poems were gems and he made many valuable collections to the historic records of the county. He was a Sing Sing prison official under Governor Seymour. He founded the Nyack *Advertiser and Chronicle*.

TRADE NOTES.

DER NORDWESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Winnipeg, have put in a Babcock Country Press and doubled the size of their weekly.

THE Stovel Company, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, have just added to their plant an 8 by 12 Challenge and a No. 6 four-roller Babcock Optimus.

THE National Perifoyd Company is a new concern at Galesburg, Illinois. They claim to reproduce etchings, photogravures, lithographs, etc., perfectly.

THE Electro-Tint Engraving Company, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have issued a very neat eight-page sample sheet, showing specimens of their excellent half-tone work.

WE acknowledge receipt of complete catalogue of type, presses, printers' material, etc., from the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, New York. It is a work all printers should have.

A HANDSOME souvenir for the Detroit Montgomery Rifles has just been issued from the office of Raynor & Taylor, Detroit, Michigan. It not only reflects credit on the art of printing but also on this well-known firm.

THE Brandon (Man.) Sun Company are placing some new machinery and type in their office. This with the Brandon *Times*' elegant new building has the appearance of prosperity among the printers of that Western Wheat City.

LONGWELL & CUMMINGS, printers and publishers, Logansport, Indiana, have purchased the bookbindery of C. W. Burgman & Co., and now occupy much more commodious quarters than formerly, corner Market and Fifth streets.

THE Stuart Brothers Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000, to manufacture blank books. The directors are, Joseph E. Stuart, Richard H. Stuart, Frederick A. Stuart, William and Daniel McLeod.

THE sale of the Bristol Press and job printing business of Haviland & Duncan, Bristol, Connecticut, to the Bristol Press Publishing Company is announced. The firm of Haviland & Duncan is dissolved; all claims on the firm should be forwarded, when they will be settled.

F. W. BALTES & COMPANY, printers, 28 Oak street, Portland, Oregon, send to this office samples of job tags and time tags showing their system of office bookkeeping. They will be pleased to exchange with any progressive printer in this way, and doubtless much good will result by this interchange. By their method all items of time and cost are charged against the job and the job number appears on every item of expense.

BEN R. COGSWELL'S job printing establishment, Beatrice, Nebraska, has been incorporated with the Beatrice Blank Book Company, under the firm name of Cogswell & Springer, to do printing, binding and blank book manufacturing. The office will be in the Club House Block, Ella street.

CHARLES H. POSSONS, expert printer, publisher and designer, of Glens Falls, New York, has moved from 12 Exchange street to more commodious quarters at 114 and 116 Glen street, gaining about four times the space formerly at his command. He has added a Scott press to his plant and put in steam in place of water power.

WE acknowledge receipt of the December number of the *Typographic Messenger*, published by James Conner's Sons, typefounders, New York. The issue is neatly printed in colors, and shows some of the handsomest type faces and borders made by the house, their "Harlem," "Bodwell," "Mayflower" and "Pilgrim" being prominent. Every printer should have a copy of this number.

THE Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, are now making all the wood type and borders formerly manufactured by the W. H. Page Company. Copies of "Page's Wood Type Album," published some years ago, have been sent out by the Hamilton Company, and show the many beautiful styles of type and borders they can furnish. Printers receiving them may be considered fortunate.

AN English newspaper reports that the Linotype Company's works, at Manchester, England, has been so successful that at the last meeting of the company certificates for an interim dividend of 6 per cent were issued, and that one daily paper, which had forty-two of their machines at work, claimed to have saved in wages £16,000 per year; that the machines were rented out at £80 per annum; that orders for over two hundred machines were at the time in hand, and that the preference shares offered to the public were 6 per cent, £5 each.

F. S. BLANCHARD & CO., Worcester, Massachusetts, send us samples from a firm in their neighborhood, who are busily engaged in ruining the printing business. "Cheap" is the catchword, and it is run through the whole gamut of importunity. "If you want anything [in the printing line] send to us for estimate *and we will name the lowest price in the United States* and the work will be *first-class*," is the italicised offer on one of the circulars. "Receipt blanks printed with name and city on finest paper; *in blocks of 100* — 1,000 (10 blocks), $1.25; 5,000 (50 blocks), $4.00 — *8 cents each*." We are prompted to ask, "Is competition the life of trade?"

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

GRAND RAPIDS UNION, No. 39, has sent $100 to aid the Pittsburgh strikers, with a pledge of additional help.

THE Kansas Historical Society has received a daguerreotype of Horace Greeley. As Mr. Greeley hated above everything else in the world to have his picture taken, Judge Adams, the secretary, has secured a rare prize.

AT its December meeting Baltimore (Md.) Pressmen's Union No. 38 rejected, by a vote of three to one, the proposition to unite with the International Printing Pressmen's Union. A rival union will be formed.

A CONVENTION of delegates from all the typographical unions in California will meet in San Francisco January 11, 1892, the meeting having been called by the district organizer for the purpose of securing better organization throughout the state.

THE Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry was dedicated at Philadelphia, December 17, in the presence of several hundred people, among whom were nearly all the prominent educators of the East. The institute is the gift of Anthony J. Drexel, the famous banker, and in addition to providing means to construct and equip it he made public through Wayne MacVeagh the fact

that he had endowed it with $1,000,000 in cash. Mr. Drexel's liberality has been supplemented by gifts from George Washington Childs, the family of the late Lieutenant Allen G. Paul, U. S. N., and Dr. Edward H. Williams.

Bay City Typographical Union, No. 81, of Michigan, held its election of officers recently, resulting as follows: President A. Beaudin; vice-president, W. F. O'Brien; recording secretary, T. Humphrey; financial secretary, W. Munley; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. F. Shannon.

The San Francisco Typographical Union is considering the matter of the levy of a per capita assessment of ten cents a week on the members, to commence January 1, 1892, and to continue until the settlement of the nine-hour strike in Pittsburgh. The matter will be voted upon, and is expected to be carried unanimously.

The proposition of levying an assessment on the members of the International Typographical Union for the support of the Pittsburgh strike, which was suggested to the International Typographical Union officers by Detroit Union, has been voted on by the members of No. 18. There were 306 votes cast in favor and 30 against it.

It has been decided by the typographical union of San Francisco to take a room in the Childs-Drexel Home for Old Printers at Colorado Springs. A novelty, which will be quite an attraction to the institution, will be the furnishing of this room, it being the intention that the furniture shall be manufactured by local dealers entirely from California woods.

The French Copyright Society has followed the example of some of the English authors and publishers in sending a representative to this country to arrange for a simultaneous publication here and in Europe of new books and music. This agent is said to be armed with contracts, covering periods of twenty years, for the signatures of American publishers.

The Old Time Printers' Association held a meeting at the Sherman House, Chicago, December 20 to hear final reports of the committee on arrangements for a banquet to be given at the Sherman January 18 in commemoration of the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday. Among the speakers will be Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Mayor Washburne, A. H. Brown, John McGovern, J. S. Thompson, Opie P. Read and William Penn Nixon.

The compositors on the Philadelphia *Times*, *Record*, *Inquirer* and *North American* presented demands to their employers December 15 for an increase in their wages from 40 to 45 cents per 1,000 ems. The *Times* and *North American* granted the demand, and an agreement was reached with the *Inquirer* office by which the men will continue work pending a settlement, but the *Record* declines to deal with the men and is working with a new force.

Columbia (S. C.) Typographical Union, No. 34, elected the following officers for the ensuing term at its December meeting: President, H. A. Deal; vice-president, D. F. Schorb; secretary, B. C. Dupre; treasurer, R. Stuart Marks; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Moore. The union intends to add a sick benefit clause to the new constitution. The meetings are well attended. Mr. E. H. DeCamp, the retiring secretary, made a first-class officer, and was the father of the labor day started by No. 34. He is succeeded by a gentlemen high in union work. President H. A. Deal is now serving his third term.

The London *Daily News*, whose owners are John Morley and Henry Labouchere, recently decided to use typesetting machines but has been compelled by the typographical union to abandon its scheme of employing women at low wages on selected or "fat" copy. A strike has been averted for the present, but the owners are chafing under their defeat and will in all probability revive the original scheme when better prepared for a struggle. The incident is not creditable to the *Daily News* people, seeing that Labouchere in his paper, *Truth*, Morley on public platform and the *Daily News* in editorials are wont to denounce close-fisted capitalists and to bewail the evils resulting from underpaid labor.

OBITUARIES.

Levi Sherar, for twenty-five years pressman of the *Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, after a long illness, died early in December. The funeral was held December 13.

David Lawstry, the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* and Chicago *Globe*, and a well-known newspaper man, having been on the staff of the Washington *Post* seven years, died at Los Angeles, California, December 16.

At Princeton, Indiana, on Tuesday, December 8, 1891, at 4:46 A. M., Donald McDowell Keys, city editor of the Princeton *Clarion*, and a contributor to this magazine, breathed his last, aged thirty-six years. The body was interred in Warnock cemetery, December 10.

Senator Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, died at Washington, D. C., December 21, from an attack of apoplexy, caused by overwork. Senator Plumb was born in Delaware county, Ohio, October 12, 1837. He had but a common-school education, and early in life learned the printer's trade.

Col. William W. Clapp, for more than twenty-five years editor of the Boston *Journal*, died suddenly of apoplexy at the Hotel Vendome, that city, on Tuesday night, December 8. He was seventy-five years old. He served as an alderman in Boston, was elected senator, and served on the personal staff of Governor Andrew. He was prominently identified with public affairs, and was an active newspaper man until a short time ago.

Joseph Hoke, of the Hoke Engraving Plate Company, St. Louis, Missouri, died December 15, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a native of McConnelsburg, Pennsylvania, and came to Missouri first in 1837, locating at Canton, Lewis County. In the engraving work he invented the chalk process of making plates for illustrations, and soon after established the Hoke Engraving Plate Company. The first chalk plate ever used was a cut in a local paper on the occasion of the Preller murder several years ago. It was a picture of Preller's trunk as it stood open on the day of the discovery. Before that time an illustration was seldom seen in a daily paper.

Wolcott Balestier, who died in Dresden, Germany, on Sunday, December 6, was at one time the editor of *Tid Bits*, published in New York City. He afterward went to London as the agent of a publisher. There he met Rudyard Kipling, and became author, with Mr. Kipling, of "The Naulahka." Mr. Balestier also wrote "A Victorious Defeat," and many short stories, besides a campaign life of Blaine. His first literary venture was a novel dealing with the Moravian Community at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Mr. Balestier engaged in publishing a library of fiction in London. He was a partner in the firm of Heinemann & Balestier, of which he was the literary manager.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

The Adams paper mill, located between Chatham and Chatham Center, New York, has been purchased by Edward Hughes, who will manufacture manila paper.

The Paper Work Decoration Company, capital $1,000,000, has been organized at Portland, Maine. The officers are: President, Joseph Clive, of Boston, Massachusetts; treasurer, Edwin Frothingham, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Darmstadt & Scott, one of the oldest and best known firms of importers and paper-stock dealers in New York, are now established in their new quarters at 257 Front street. Their office was formerly at the corner of Reade and Centre streets.

Among the articles of incorporation filed in the Illinois Secretary of State's office early last month was that of the Black Print Paper Company at Chicago, with a capital of $100,000. The object is to manufacture paper, and the incorporators are Frank H. Ray, C. R. McBlair and M. W. Offut.

The members of the Boston Paper Trade Association do not propose to be very far behind their brethren in the West in the matter

of a suitable exhibit at the World's Fair. While acknowledging with admiration the energy and push of the Chicago men, they smile to themselves with a truly Bostonese satisfied air as though to say: "We may be a little slow, but we'll get there just the same." The implied confession of being a trifle slow does not in the least apply to Col. E. H. Haskell, the president of the association, who is the embodiment of nervous energy judiciously concealed by a polished and suave manner. He has taken the question of a proper representation of New England's paper trade and paper-making industries very much to heart and is pushing the matter with a great deal of vim and determination. At the banquet of the association he was empowered to appoint a committee to take the matter in charge. This he has done and the committee as announced is as follows: Charles D. Brown, of the Rice-Kendall Company; J. H. Carter, of the Carter Rice Corporation; A. H. Hollingsworth, of Tileston & Hollingsworth; Hon. William Whiting, of the Whiting Paper Company, Holyoke; Samuel P. Train, of Train, Smith & Co.; Charles B. Milliken, of the Poland Paper Company, Portland, Maine, and Zenas Crane, of Z. & W. M. Crane, Dalton, Massachusetts. By the vote it was understood that James B. Forsyth, secretary of the association, should be a member and secretary of the committee and that President Haskell should be chairman of the committee. This committee has already held two meetings at which the whole matter of the paper exhibit was discussed at great length. At the second meeting it was decided to draw up an address to cover the question in extenso. This address, which is to be sent to every paper manufacturer and dealer in New England, will urge the necessity of taking part in the exhibit by making a full and complete showing of all parts of the business. The advisability of taking stock in the paper exhibit corporation will also be dwelt upon. President Haskell avers that quite a large amount of stock will be taken in New England.

THE December dinner of the Chicago Paper Trade Club was held December 17, at the Wellington Hotel, Chicago. The subjects of discussion were "The American Paper Manufacturers' Association" and "The Exhibit of Practical Papermaking at the Columbian Exposition." In regard to the display at the World's Fair, Mr. Tramsack, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, said it was the desire of many paper manufacturers to have a practical display. The idea is to place within the exposition machinery that will illustrate the paper industry from the grinding of the wood pulp to the completion of the paper in sheet form. All of the manufacturers throughout the country have expressed themselves as being willing to subscribe to the necessary fund to make the desired exhibit. Secretary William T. Barker, of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association, addressed the gathering on the subject of a national organization of the paper manufacturers. His ideas were met with favor, and from his urgent remarks an organization, including manufacturers from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, will probably be consummated in the near future. A. F. Seeberger, treasurer of the world's fair, in regard to the payment of the subscription to the fund, said that 83 per cent of the first installment has been paid, of the second installment 88 per cent, and of the third installment about 80 per cent. Among those present were; F. O. Butler, C. F. Mauchart, S. H. Bingham, J. G. Smith, A. T. Hodge, W. C. Gillette, H. H. Dwight, J. W. Butler, M. J. Fitch, G. H. Taylor, J. F. Waggoner, T. F. Rice, James White, J. E. Wright, J. W. Kruger, W. J. Ustick, George Forrest, A. J. Hodge, H. J. Boswell, of this city; F. E. Lyster, of Riverside, Illinois; J. C. Brown, Franklin, Ohio; C. A. Babcock, Neenah, Wisconsin; H. B. Brooks, Boston, Massachusetts; H. F. Smith, Elkhart, Indiana; G. E. Bardeen, Kalamazoo, Michigan; J. A. Kimberley, Neenah, Wisconsin; W. T. Baker, Boston, Massachusetts; Robert McAlpine, Marinette, Wisconsin; J. E. Botsford, Kalamazoo, Michigan; G. M. Smalley, Jackson, Michigan; C. B. Brodick, Elkhart, Indiana; James Conley, Appleton, Wisconsin; J. R. Troendle, Batavia, Illinois; G. W. Wheelwright, Boston, Massachusetts; L. C. Marshall, East Walpole, Massachusetts; G. W. Griffin, Jr., Batavia, Illinois; J. C. Lamst, Elkhart, Indiana.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A TRUNK or chest which Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain used when they visited the summer resorts is on its way to Chicago, consigned to S. E. Barrett, a wealthy Chicagoan, who purchased the antiquity on a recent trip abroad. He paid $100 for his treasure, and has ample proof of its genuineness. The custom-house officers refused to pass it free of duty, inasmuch as a single article, as construed by the McKinley law, is not an antiquity, and is therefore subject to duty. The chest is said to be over 425 years old, and was for several hundred years among the royal treasures of Spain.

THE announcement on December 18, at Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, that Secretary Noble had awarded 140 acres more to the town site, sent everybody in that city wild. When the dispatch was received at the office of the *State Capitol* the entire force, including the printer's devil and bindery girls, rushed from the office in a wild race for city lots. They were the first on the ground and secured $5,000 worth of lots. The news spread rapidly and soon hundreds were flocking to the scene. Many waded the river of icy water and during the night thousands were gathered about camp fires sitting on the cold ground, but feeling happy in the possession of homes. Women and girls are there by the score, some bareheaded and without wraps, and many were hard at work making improvements. Shouts, songs and the firing of pistols were heard on every side. The city council met in special session and appropriated a large part of the land for city parks and manufacturing sites.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, by females, 16 cents; bookwork, 16 to 20 cents; job hands, per week, $8 to $12.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, still worse; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $20; job printers, per week (nine hours), $20.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Butte City, Mont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than for some time past; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $24.

Columbia, S. C.— State of trade, good for a time; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, fifty-four hours, $15; job printers, per week, $15 and $20.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Fort Smith, Ark.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12 and $15.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $14. The *Telegram-Herald* has thrown out the typesetting machines.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; composition on evening paper, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, very fair at present; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, fifty-five hours, $10.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $13.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $10.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; book and job printers per week, $12.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and $18.

New Orleans, La.—State of trade, improving; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18; machine hands, per day $4.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $21.

Shreveport, La.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair until after the holidays; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16 and $18.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents, and $10 per week; job printers, per week, $10.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15.

Utica, N. Y.— State of trade, very dull; prospects, exceedingly dull; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50.

Vancouver, B. C.—State of trade, fair in news, dull in jobrooms; prospects, not very bright for winter; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, good; prospects, about same; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Tudor Black series is now made in all sizes from 6-point to 72-point. Send to the Boston Typefoundry for a specimen of this beautiful text-letter series.

BOOKBINDERS in New England appreciate the fact that the next best thing to brass type is the copper alloy type, made by the Boston Typefoundry, as it requires a very much higher temperature to melt it than the common metal, and is, on that account, most useful for embossing purposes.

WORLD'S FAIR CUTS.—A. Zeese & Co., engravers and electrotypers, of 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago, have issued specimen sheets showing cuts of all the buildings now being erected on the World's Fair grounds. These illustrations are made from drawings taken directly from the architect's plans, and can be depended on as faithful likenesses of the completed structures. They are made in all sizes, from single column to four column, and will print well in any publication. Two of these are shown on another page of this issue. Sample sheets of these will be sent to any address on request. Write for them.

THE Facade Condensed series, one of the late faces produced by the Boston Typefoundry, has proved so popular for advertisements that a lower-case has been cut, and will shortly be ready in all sizes from 72-point to 10-point. Lower-case fonts may be purchased without caps if desired.

SMYTH BOOK-SEWING MACHINE.

One of the latest inventions which interest bookbinders is the new No. 4 Smyth book-sewing machine recently put upon the market by the Smyth Manufacturing Company's sole agents, Messrs. Montague & Fuller, New York and Chicago. It has been pronounced by mechanics to be one of the finest made machines, irrespective of its class, ever built in this country. It runs almost noiselessly, without jar of any kind; does the work expeditiously and sews all kinds of books, blank books and large edition books, such as bibles and dictionaries and work of that kind. A feature of the machine is the raised band work which this machine does. It is in every way similar to the raised band work as done by hand work which is generally done in levant bibles. The machine is capable of doing the work of about ten girls, and it will, no doubt, take the place of the hand sewer in blank-book factories, the same as the other styles of Smyth sewing machines have done in edition binderies throughout the world. We understand that a large number of orders have already been received, and its success is thus assured.

FOR a handsome specimen of embossed printing send to the Boston Typefoundry for their copper alloy circular in Tudor Black.

THE M. GALLY UNIVERSAL PRESS.

The facilities of the M. Gally Universal Press Company proving too limited to meet its large and constantly increasing trade, an arrangement has been effected with the National Machine Company, at Hartford, Connecticut, who have special facilities for doing high-grade work on a large scale, whereby they will make a specialty of the presses manufactured by the Gally company, furnishing them promptly and in unlimited quantities, and better made than ever before. In addition to this arrangement, the Liberty Machine Works and Manhattan Typefoundry, of New York, have secured the sole agency for the Universal presses of all kinds. To this new combination Mr. M. Gally lends his personal assistance and supervision, and Mr. D. B. Gally, well known to the trade as secretary of the Universal Press Company, will go with the press to its new commercial headquarters. The National Machine Works, of Hartford, have a national reputation as manufacturers of the Hotchkiss guns and torpedoes. The parties to the combination are to be congratulated on the elements composing it, and success in a marked degree no doubt awaits them.

To meet the popular demand, a 12-point size of the Samoa series has been recently cut by the Boston Typefoundry. Specimen sheet of the series will be sent on application.

CORRESPONDENCE and inspection invited by the Boughton Spring Company, Mansfield, Ohio, of a 7-horsepower Otto Gas Engine. Used only two or three months, and only drawn on for half power; is practically new. Intermittent power otherwise arranged for; it will be sold at fair rate. Address BOUGHTON SPRING COMPANY, Mansfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Copyright and electrotypes (never published): "Manual on Imposition and Ready-Reckoner," 32 pages; and "Pressman's Manual," explaining presswork, mixing inks, casting rollers, binding and padding, stereotyping, 36 pages. Table of Contents mailed. F. RICKIE, 206 Howard avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HALF-TONE and zinc-etching operator wanted. First-class man who understands his business can secure permanent situation. None but the experienced need apply. State salary and firm formerly employed by. Address "ZINC," care INLAND PRINTER.

"ONLY PERFECT" GALLEY LOCK. Adjusted by one movement of a finger; simple, accurate, durable; brass; has no rival. CARSON, FENESY & CO., 11 Ninth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRACTICAL SPECIMENS of everyday job printing is what you want. Send 25 cents, stamps if preferred, to McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minn., for book of practical specimens. Mention this ad.

SPECIMENS—American Exchange unbound sheets, hereafter, Vol. IV, 86 cents; III, $1.40 postpaid. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A few copies of No. 1, of Vol. VI (October, 1888) THE INLAND PRINTER, if in good condition. Will pay 25 cents apiece. Send to INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

WANTED—A first-class printer to take charge of a country paper. Must be steady and reliable. Address, with references, H. M. FLETCHER & CO., Downs, Kansas.

WANTED—Practical printer to take full charge and moneyed interest in a large job office and bindery. The office is well-established, doing good business in a live city—fine opportunity—investigate. Address, "O. K.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Situation by first-class job compositor, to work Sundays instead of Saturdays. Capable of taking charge. T. J. OLIVER, Oakland, California.

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THE GLEANERS.

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Lack of Steam Communication.
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The Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Education.
Bank Report. Dividend, $2,500.

$9.85. DOUBLE GREAT-PRIMER BLACK ORNAMENTED, NO. 544. 15 a and 6 A

My son, Emulate the Mule: it is backward
in Deeds of Violence.
A Pickle for the Knowing Ones. 1892.

$9.70. CANON BLACK ORNAMENTED, NO. 544. 5 a and 5 A

Lives of Eminent Americans.
Weeping Water. 1891.

GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., TYPE-FOUNDERS, NO. 13 CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK.

$2.90. TWO-LINE NONPAREIL ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,090. 15 A

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POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. 1891.

$3.50. TWO-LINE BOURGEOIS ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,090. 12 A

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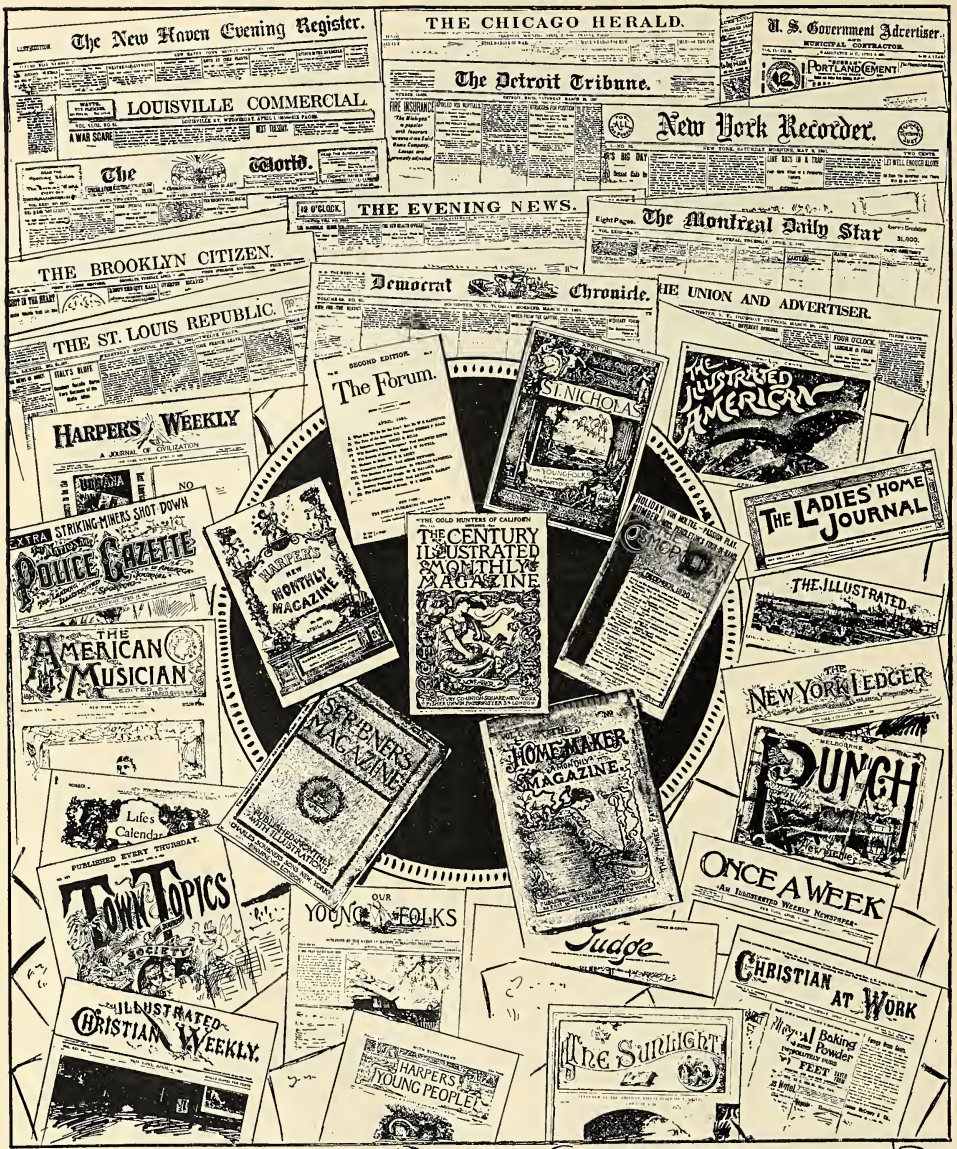

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I received the map all right, and I and my friends who have examined it say it is the best they have ever seen. There is more information to be gained from it than I thought could be put in a map.—*Geo. D. Morris, Jersey City, N. J.*

I was very much pleased with the elegant map. Everyone who has seen it speaks in the highest terms of its worth as a work of reference, and the masterwork of the compiler, the engravers and the printers. It is a big offer for a premium, and shows the rapid strides THE INLAND PRINTER is making as the leading trade journal of the "art preservative."—*Charles F. Graesser, Buffalo, N. Y.*

I am very much pleased with the map, and consider myself amply repaid for trouble in getting up club for your valuable trade journal. The map is very complete, and to those who need one in their business it is well worth the price—$5.00—and to all others its possession will be a source of pleasure and profit, not only to those who travel, but to searchers in political matters.—*Geo. P. Penfold, Lockport, N. Y.*

I received the map you sent, and am much pleased with it.—*J. W. Swinburne, Minneapolis, Minn.*

The United States and Political Double Map is received. It is the most complete map that I ever saw, and it should demand a wide circulation.—*Geo. M. Applegate, Trenton, N. J.*

I received the map safely, and will say that it is the best and most complete map I have ever seen. It is an undoubted bargain.—*W. A. Ratcliffe, Chicago.*

I am greatly pleased with the map. It contains a whole fund of information—geographical and political. One can study history and geography at the same time. Please accept my thanks.—*Henry W. Paine, Indianapolis, Ind.*

The map is at hand, and was received in good condition. I am very much pleased with it. I think it is a volume of valuable information for reference and study. I am surprised at the large number of items it contains, and think it well worth the getting up of a club for it.—*J. Mountain, Worcester, Mass.*

The map was duly received. Have not had time to examine it critically, but I should think it would be of great value to anyone who was not fortunate enough to have an encyclopedia.—*A. E. Atwood, Brattleboro, Vt.*

Your map has been received. It fills all expectations.—*Thos. Y. Sydnor, Petersburg, Va.*

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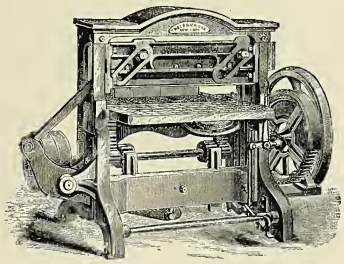

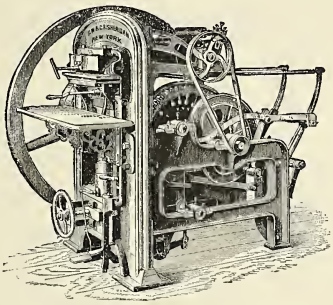

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SCOTCH COLLIE, "MACGREGOR."

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(See the other side of this sheet.)

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A CANADIAN PROTEST AND OTHER MATTERS.

BY JAMES HEDLEY.

"CHARLES," said Coleridge to Lamb, "did you ever hear me preach?"

"N— never heard you do anything else," was Elia's reply to the Old Man Eloquent. So, if THE INLAND PRINTER would have me spread myself in its pages it must take the risk of the result. It should be remembered in my favor that I am sometimes regarded as much the sort of person Mark Twain described himself to be when answering letters from correspondents: "Information stews out of me like otto of roses out of the otter." Therefore, if I am expected to be impersonal, unhortatory, non-didactic, someone runs a fair chance of being disappointed. However, let it be understood that by a great effort all wisdom and good advice is, for this once, to be withheld, all faultfinding avoided, all satire eschewed, and so to play in this pleasantly restricted field, from which editorial "shop" is warned away.

In casting about for a subject I try to recollect that you date from Chicago, the second city of the continent, and, about the time of the republican conventions, the first; the home of Eugene Field, and the former headquarters of "Old Hutch"; the locus of a Canadian club, and some 30,000 to 50,000 (or is it more?) of a Canadian population; the possessor of the most admirable bronze likeness extant of the great Lincoln, and the prospective scene of the World's Fair of 1893; the emporium of trade — but here I bring up, "all standing" as the sailors say, for I must not drop into statistics. My first personal experience of Chicago was a peculiar one. Having gone thither, with some hundreds of other Canucks, on a Grand Trunk railway excursion, we were marched or driven round town in a most delightsome semi-processional way. The sights were shown us from the tops of elevators and from other standpoints, through various media — vitreous, atmospheric, liquid; and it seemed that we had, in good truth, the freedom of the city, for we were not permitted to spend any money, save for our hotel bills. We were taken, figuratively, 'round the neck; literally, by the hand, and kept in a state of hilarious exhaustion by those demonish good fellows, the Board of Trade committee. While we were not, I gratefully remember, dined and wined to death, as we would have been in an English town, we were mentally stimulated by the public eloquence poured upon us, and excited to wonderment by the warmth of private welcome shown. And I wonder still, every time I visit Detroit or Buffalo, any lake city or border-town, in fact, how it is, when the people of these northern and western states who trade with us, visit with us, see us as we are and understand us best, give so friendly a sound about our international relations, that the United States, as a whole, treat Canadians as no-account foreigners. I did not intend, when beginning this paragraph, to refer to the eloquent certificate of character given to us by Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, at the banquet to Mr. Laurier, in Boston, lately. But, apart from post-prandial compliments, take Canadians at the sober valuation of business men in the United States who have employed them. The common experience is that they are industrious, capable, thrifty and trustworthy. This being so, does it never occur to Uncle Sam that if a few hundred thousand are all this abroad, a few millions of them are the same at home; and that a people who have these qualities, and vast material advantages to boot, are worth being friends with — do not deserve to be misunderstood and kept at arm's length? I think, upon the whole, that a democratic administration —

"Belay, there!" I hear you say, and I belay accordin', acknowledging that I came pretty near dropping into preaching that time. Perhaps some of your readers do not know, however, that there are good democrats in Canada, called by another name.

But can it be, Mr. Editor, that you are become "a lettered magnate, lording o'er an ever-widening realm of books?" Is it true that

> "Old, dead authors throng you round about,
> And Elzevir's gray ghosts from leathern graves look out."

Nay, verily, I can much better imagine you surrounded by living authors, keen for display heads and

illustrations — self-estimably solicitous upon matters of precedence — anxious to know whether prestige is to be given to their contributions in THE INLAND PRINTER or *kudos* for them. I would not affect ignorance of the literary advance Chicago has made since James Parton classed her with Cincinnati and St. Louis as a trinity of dollar-seeking communities. A. C. McClurg has long since shown the world "who reads a Chicago book." But sure I am that your latter-day Athenians are forever looking for some new thing. Is it not of a Chicago book store that the story is told: Enter customer, dressed for a journey, and looks about him curiously. Jaunty clerk comes forward and asks: "Anything we can do for you today?" "Well, I want something to read; can you show me anything new?" The clerk after a moment's reflection goes to an upper shelf, brings down a dusty book, and replies: "Here's the New Testament, how would that suit?"

There is, I must say, an apocryphal Matthew Arnold-in-America sort of flavor about this yarn that compels one to doubt its truth.

Coming back to something personal, Mr. Editor, how does that western hurly burly affect a "silent, shy, peace-loving man" like you? As that great translacustrine world of Chicago goes spinning down the ringing grooves of change, do you never weary for a rest? May be, blessed relief, you can say, as Whittier does of himself and his newspaper work:

> "For while he wrought with strenuous will
> The work his hands had found to do,
> He heard the fitful music still
> Of winds that out of dreamland blew,
> The din about him could not drown
> What the strange voices whispered down;
> Along his task-field weird processions swept,
> The visionary pomp of stately phantoms stepped."

To have such feelings, and time to indulge them, is as good as a pipe of Pace's twist any day. At any rate, you and I may well beware the time when our juvenile remembrances are boiled down to space or deleted, when, as Tom Hood phrased it,

> "My head, alas! is all my top,
> And careful thoughts the string."

Ten to one you will be deleting me, and using language too, if I don't stop these quotations. Well, I will, presently, honor bright. But I would like to ask a professional question: Whether it has ever occurred to you that the literary activity of the present day, seen from the point of view of the editorial room, affords a notable parallel to that of some three hundred years ago, when "with innumerable sortes of English bokes and infinite fardels of printed pamphlets all shoppes were stuffed." Infinite fardels is good, and doubtless as applicable today to the aggregate of nothings, airy and otherwise, that clamor for admission to the bookseller's shelves, as then. Still there is a difference worth noting between the attitude of writers toward the press then and now. Isaac Disraeli tells us in the *Amenities of Literature* that coyness of publication was prevalent among writers late in the sixteenth century, that they absolutely dreaded the press and seemed to avoid publicity. Those were the days "when 'Iquoto,' or 'Immerito' or bare initials were the concealing signatures of Rawleigh, of Spenser and of Sidney," for he suggests that even the Arcadia of the last named writer was never intended for the press. An instance is given of the feeling on the part of blunt Queen Elizabeth, even, in respect of a sonnet she wrote upon the conspiracies then hatching by the party of Queen Mary. One of Queen Bess' bedchamber ladies had privately transcribed the poem from her Majesty's tablet, a bit of feminine theft that threw the Maiden Queen into a rage, real or pretended. In the irreverent English of "The Prince and the Pauper," she let on she was mad, anyway, that "the people should be led to think she was busied in such toys," nay, she "feared to be held too lightly for so doing."

It was alleged of the United States by one of her best nineteenth century men — it was not Lowell, either, though it might well have been — that "this country is not priest-ridden, but press-ridden." But I guess he meant the political press, with which neither you nor I have much to do.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKMAKING.

NO. II.—BY W. I. WAY.

IT is a question if modern typefounders and designers have made much advance in the forms used by the early founders. It is not our purpose to praise the old and decry the new; yet, if the old have not certain sterling qualities which recommend them, why do so many printers and publishers continually bring into service in the manufacture of their best books the types of Jenson, Froben, Elzevir, Baskerville and others?

Here is Mr. DeVinne, in many of the books printed by him for the Grolier Club of New York, returning to the old forms; and just recently we have had two most beautiful books from Mr. William Morris' private "Kelmscott Press," printed from type designed by Mr. Morris himself from the forms of Nicholas Jenson, the famous Venetian printer, who, about 1470, produced what is by some considered the finest "Roman" type of the world, the basis of all Roman type and its many variations now in use.

Mr. C. T. Jacobi, the manager of the famous Chiswick Press (C. Whittingham & Co.), only a few months ago published a most quaintly captivating little volume, "On the Making and Issuing of Books," the bulk of which "is printed in an old-faced type, but without the long 's' for the sake of greater clearness. It is a special font of type cut after the manner of that used by Froben, an early printer of Basle, and is unique in the peculiar formation of each distinct letter."

In themselves the characters in the Gutenberg Bible possessed little beauty, but the pointed Black Letter had a certain appropriateness in books of devotion when embellished with ornamental initials or marginal and textual illuminations. The Round Gothic, as

Mr. DeVinne calls it, or, as English bibliographers call it, the Semi-Gothic, was a simpler form of Black Letter and preferred by the laity as more easily read, and the use of this form of letter by the Germans does not seem to have been disturbed by the introduction elsewhere of the Roman characters. The German people have remained true to their first principles, and not many years ago Prince Bismarck put himself on record as opposed to the use of Roman types in German books.

From the Flemish form of type was evolved that used by Caxton, whose successors in their turn evolved the beautiful Black Letter which reached its highest state of perfection in the middle of the sixteenth century. This type went out of fashion at the close of the sixteenth century, but even to the present day the Black Letter form is used, we are told, in printing the laws of Great Britain. While this condition of affairs was prevailing in England, a revolution was going on on the continent, and shortly following the Roman character of Jenson, the Italic form of Aldus came into use. As Mr. DeVinne tells the story, Aldus "selected a fashion of writing, then known as Cursivetos or Cancellarius, and in high favor with copyists. The body marks were thin and the letters condensed; in every feature more simple than the Gothic. It was very compact, warranting the belief that, with this letter, he could print a text in Octavo which had before been done in Quarto. Possibly emulation was another motive. Jenson had earned great honor by his cut of Roman types; why should not Aldus be as fortunate? Selecting as his model a very neat manuscript of Petrarch, he had punches cut for it by a distinguished goldsmith, Francesco Raibolini." This learned printer (Aldus) was much sought after by scholars and others, and the visits of the curious became so troublesome, Mr. Blades tells us in his "Pentateuch of Printing," that he placed the following notice over the principal entrance to his printing office: "Whoever you are that wish to see Aldus, be brief; and when business is finished go away; unless indeed you are able and willing to assist him as Hercules did Atlas in his need, and even then remember that whoever gains here a footing must work hard and with perseverance."

Now we are obliged to turn back to the Dutch again for the next great stride forward in the development of typemaking; and to the Elzevir family, and the typefounder, Christopher VanDijck, are due the honor of having produced a type of great legibility which was made "to read easily and to wear well." This font reached its highest state of perfection about the middle of the seventeenth century. Froben, Plantin, Elzevir, Caslon, Baskerville, Bodoni and Didot all introduced certain modifications of the Roman characters of Jenson, modifications which in some cases may not have been improvements, but each of more or less individuality, and each with its admirers and particular advocates. It is not possible, within the narrow limits at our command, to give very definite or precise information concerning the printers and typefounders named, and the part each one took in the advancement of the art, but in a general way it is proposed to enumerate a few of the elements entering into the development of bookmaking.

In the chapter of Mr. Blades' "Pentateuch of Printing" entitled Leviticus, we find much useful information about typefounding. As has been already noted in the preceding article (January number), the Mazarin Bible was the first book printed from movable type, 1450–1455. "Concerning the Mayence Psalter of 1454, the first printed book with a plain date, we find opinions, even of experts, very various and contradictory," says Mr. Blades. "Some writers, devoid of practical knowledge, declare all the letters to be separately cut in wood; others, whose opinions deserve respect, imagine the types to have been (as already suggested) cut separately, each on a cube of metal. Others again, while admitting that these early types were cast in metal, consider that the original punches, or models, may have been cut in wood, and that matrices were produced by dabbing these into metal while in a semi-congealed state." Mr. Blades acknowledges that we really know very little about the methods of the first typefounders.

A careful examination of the types themselves was not without significance to a mind so alert as that of Mr. Blades, and a careful study of the question convinced him that the early printers had some method of casting types from a mold which was adjustable as to width, so that while the same mold would cast a letter as thick as an "M" or as thin as an "I," it would make the body of each letter identical. This is the whole secret of typefounding; but how it was obtained is not known.

Mr. Blades gives some further interesting data as to the processes which may have been used to produce the earliest types. He tells us that "Mr. Madden in 1875 gave a fac simile of a curious accident which he had noticed in a book printed by Conrad Hamborch, at Cologne, in 1476. A single letter had by some means been left lying sideways on the face of a page of type, and when the sheet of paper was pulled, an extensive batter took place owing to the truant letter being squeezed into the face of the type, the whole shape of the shank showing very accurately in the impression. Curiously enough, an identical occurence was noticed about the same time by Mr. Bradshaw, in another early printed German book of about the same date. Again, Mr. Claudin of Paris, possesses a number of actual fifteenth century types, which were found during a very dry summer in the bed of the Saône, opposite to where an old printing office is known to have existed." There does not seem to be so much doubt concerning the manner of taking impressions from type. Many cuts of old hand presses, if not the actual hand presses themselves, have been handed down from generation to generation, and there is preserved in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington the identical hand press at which Benjamin Franklin worked in London in 1725.

It is hard to realize that the steam press has been in use only seventy-seven years. A sheet in the April (1811) number of the "Annual Register" was the first work printed by a machine; and the London *Times* of November 28, 1814, was first printed by steam power. The next fifty years will hardly show such a marked advance in the development of power printing as the past fifty years have shown.

Whatever may be said for or against the various early forms of type, one thing is certain, many of the specimens of bookmaking that have come down to us from the early publishers show much crudity in their make-up, without title, pagination, signatures, or catch words as many of them are. The symmetry of a page of an Aldine classic is marred by the use of upright Roman capitals spaced off and beginning the lines in the manner of the Italian copyists.

There is great dignity in some of these old types, however; each letter possesses an individuality all its own. Who that has ever read the Lord's Prayer in the impressive types of Baskerville has not been the more quickly moved to a feeling of reverence by the greater dignity and solemnity given to the Inspired Word. One is inclined to wish that this favorite old font might be restored to use in books of devotion as a check to the rapid tendencies of youthful worshipers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.

BY S. K. PARKER.

THE educational power and influence of proper books and magazines is undisputed. Especially does this hold true in relation to trade literature. The workman who keeps abreast of the times is he who neglects not to inform himself of what his fellow craftsmen are doing, and of their best thought. The writer once asked a fellow workman why he did not take THE INLAND PRINTER. The reply was, in effect, that he knew his trade, and needed no further information. The last heard of this well-informed individual he was captain of a street car.

The number of trade publications is great and constantly increasing, particularly in the case of the printing interest, and trades connected therewith. A comparatively small percentage of workmen, however, subscribe for or have an opportunity to peruse even one of the papers or magazines devoted to their craft. The reason for this may be found, perhaps, in the case of some, to be apathy or indifference to the progress their craft is making; in the case of others, they do not think they can afford it—a mistaken idea, to be sure, but it is the reason, nevertheless; while it may be that a large number do not have any portion of the trade literature brought to their notice, and so induce them to subscribe.

In the case of those who take one or more of this class of publications, a desire to see and read still more is created and stimulated, and grows in proportion as it is fed. But to gratify this desire costs money, oftentimes more than the workman can really afford.

There seems to be a way out of this difficulty, however, and that is in the application of the coöperative principle — the club plan, and by this means the number of those who read their trade papers could be largely increased. The need of a place where free access could be had to books technical and the current literature relating to printing and its cognate arts, etc., has more than once been recognized in the correspondence columns of this journal. In the direction of meeting this need the following suggestions are offered, which, with suitable modifications, could be adopted in even the smaller towns and cities in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union:

A club could be formed with the view of establishing a reading room and library, either with or without aid from unions, according to circumstances, and afterward maintained on an independent financial basis, and be self-sustaining and self-enlarging.

Let membership in the club be open to all members in good standing and accredited apprentices of the typographical and allied trade unions. (By accredited apprentices is meant those employed in union establishments and vouched for by the men with whom they work.) The amount of the initiation and monthly fees would, of course, depend upon the varying circumstances of different localities, and, also, upon the membership secured. The sum levied should be sufficient to provide a fair-sized room, or rooms, in a respectable situation, and leave a surplus over current expenses for additions to the library.

The administration of the club's affairs could be conducted upon either one of the following plans: First, by a standing library committee, composed of representatives elected or appointed by the unions interested; or, second, by officers elected by the club itself. A simple code of rules would be necessary, open to such amendments as experience would show to be advisable.

The chief elements of success in this scheme would be prompt payment of the monthly fee, and the maintenance of the strictest order and decorum. For the latter purpose some one should have charge, vested with absolute authority to exclude all violators of this rule.

It seems entirely feasible to carry out some such plan as above outlined, the benefits of which are too obvious to require enumeration. The meeting of members of the several branches of the allied trades, whereby acquaintance and fraternal feeling would be promoted, would of itself be a valuable feature, particularly if an anteroom were provided where conversation could be carried on without disturbing the readers. An honest, earnest effort of this kind would, in all probability, receive substantial encouragement from those in a position to do so, in the way of donations, etc.

In the constitution of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, provision is made for a reading room and library, and a standing committee is appointed year by

year to have charge of same, but whose duties are *nil*, because there is no reading room, and no library, save a small case of books placed in a back room. No doubt the framers of this clause of the constitution had in mind the future development of a library that should be worthy the name.

In this connection it may not be out of place to refer to the fact that the election of officers of the Chicago union is near at hand, and to suggest to the incoming executive board that here is an opportunity to do itself honor by making its new library committee a committee of action, and secure rooms for a library and for headquarters that will not discredit No. 16, as the rooms they now occupy most certainly do. The library room should be entirely distinct and separate from any place that may be used in waiting for employment.

The opening ceremonies of the World's Fair, to be held in October of the present year, and the Fair itself, in the year following, will draw to this city printers from all sections of the country, and, doubtless, many from abroad. It is not at all improbable that the International Typographical Union will hold its convention in Chicago in 1893. It behooves Chicago Union, therefore, to put forward its best efforts and show to the world that it stands in the lead in every respect that it is desirable for others to follow. Rooms can be secured this year much more readily than a year hence.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. III.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

PREVENTION OF SLURRING.

SUPPORTS, used as a preventive of slurring, are only employed on the hand press and are of two kinds:

1. Cork; generally common corks cut type-high and placed in the furniture to support the roller and the frisket. They are the most rational and the most efficacious, and should always be employed in connection with open metal furniture. They are preferable to all others for the reason that they perfectly sustain the roller during the inking.

2. Small rolls of paper pasted on the frisket in such manner that the sheet, in falling upon the form, cannot touch it until the moment of the pressure. This effect cannot be obtained unless the thickness of the small rolls is proportionate to the height of the furniture upon which they are to rest. The placing of them is usually mere guesswork; if too small they are naturally useless, and if too large they are ruined by the pressure. For the same reason it is indispensable that they should have a little elasticity, without being too spongy. Their fixing is generally done after the make-ready.

SUPPORTS BELOW AGAINST SLURRING.

Tradition demands that the supports be fixed on the frisket between it and the tympan, that is to say, underneath. This appears to me as another proof of the little method used in the make-ready. From the first support the frisket can no longer touch the tympan, and the sheet floats instead of being maintained on all its surface. The slurring, which ensues all over, necessitates the inclosing with supports of all the openings of the frisket. From this fact it is not rare to see on a run of a 32-page form nine large supports on the side and sixty-four small ones at the head and foot. Their thickness is never calculated, and nearly always too thick and too hard, and causes a large excess of pressure in order to have the proper impression. When we add to this useless expense of physical force that exacted by the frisket with its quantity of strips of paper, we find that in pasting them underneath, the pressman has lost much time to multiply his fatigue, and to diminish both the quantity and quality of his production.

SUPPORTS ABOVE AGAINST SLURRING.

The irrational placing of the supports underneath by my fellow workmen surprised me. They continued the routine of the old tradition even after they saw how easily and rapidly was the working of an entirely different method. I always put the supports on top in such a manner that a single one, if necessary, by resting on the form, could force back the entire frisket against the tympan. The best results obtained in this respect is by the use of two very small supports placed on those parts of the frisket corresponding with the points. By resting on the bar of the chase, these supports cause the piercing of the points with precision, at the same time holding the frisket at a distance from the surface of the form until the descent of the platen. The sheet, being pressed against the tympan, can hardly become slurred the moment it descends on the form. In case any slurring should occur, notwithstanding, the slightest support added to the part of the frisket that is not sustained, if put above, will remedy the evil.

No matter how effective the supports from above are, my pressmen will only use them when peremptorily ordered to do so, and during the run they never fail to add below the numerous little rolls of paper to which they have become addicted by habit. To the pressman a light frisket does not appear to usefully fill its office.

Those who wish to desert old traditions and adopt improved methods should use gum in fastening the supports. Ordinary paste dries too slowly.

SUPPORTS OF PRESSURE.

The cylinder of a press, perfectly adjusted, sustained at its extremities, will give an equality of pressure upon any form properly planed and placed on the bed of the press. Even if the springs were not used, supports would not be necessary on cylindrical machines. With the platen it is different. The pressure coming from the center, and the four sides not being otherwise sustained, the impression is only equal upon the whole surface if the resistance is the same upon

every point of the form. The central pressure is immediately attracted to a blank page, one partly blank, or even to one leaded or slugged more than the others, and these weaker parts are crushed, while the stronger ones will scarcely get any impression at all. The same effect is produced in the contrary direction when a page has a title, more compact characters, one or more cuts necessitating an increase of pressure. The platen see-saws in both cases, whether cutting is resorted to or overlaying of the parts needing more pressure. To obtain an equal impression under these circumstances, it is necessary to support the platen on the side or the side which receives an excess of pressure.

THEORETICAL BEARERS.

The platen would be naturally supported if an iron bearer, type-high, could be attached to the bed of the press; in this way, there would always be a complete parallelism between the two surfaces. But these fixed supports cannot be employed, as they would have to be outside the chase, which would not be possible, except with platen and beds much larger than the size of the form. The presses, already too heavy, would, with longer movements, require an expense of force superior to that which an ordinary man possesses.

ORDINARY BEARERS.

The equilibrium of the platen is obtained in a practical, if not theoretical, way, by movable supports of wood or metal, usually about four inches long and from one-fourth to one-half an inch thick. These bearers are placed according to necessity, and always in regard to the disposition of the chase, the furniture, and the frisket. They are placed between the chase and the corner-iron, or inside the chase in place of a piece of furniture, or at the side of the sidestick. In placing them, care should be taken not only to poise the platen perfectly, but, also to suppress, or at least diminish, the following serious difficulties resulting from the use of bearers, which are not easily overcome, from the fact that one creates the other. Bearers should be as far away from the edge of the platen as possible, and should not bear on the sheet or be touched by the roller.

The bed and platen, which engineers believe to be so resisting, give in a surprising manner, notwithstanding their thickness. When the form needs a slightly stronger pressure, a series of inconveniences will arise simultaneously; the bearer bends the edge of the platen instead of returning the pressure to the opposite side, which necessitates the raising of the bearer, and this elevating, always insufficient, may be pushed to such an extent that the pull of the lever becomes impossible.

These excesses of pressure on the extremities warp, in a definite manner, both the platen and the bed, and prepare for any future make-ready an increase of work as detrimental to the interests of the pieceworker as to the quality of his work. It is, therefore, very important never to attempt to place bearers at the extremities of the platen. The bearers should not touch the sheet. The small surface of the bearers has to bear as much pressure as the entire opposite part of the platen, and, consequently, crushes the frisket, the packing and everything between them and the platen. They should be put out of reach of the sheet to be printed, in order to save it from being marked by the excess of pressure. This evil, which has to be submitted to when the sheet and the platen are of equal dimensions, is easily avoided when the press is larger than the sheet to be printed.

The bearers should not be touched by the roller. If the bearer receives ink with each sheet, it soils the part of the tympan or frisket which it touches; the softening which results produces a fuzz that soils the roller, and, necessarily, fills the face of the letter. This trouble should be most carefully avoided. It is done, in the case of small forms, by placing two strips of wood or metal, forming bearers, one parallel with the tympan and near it, the other at the opposite extremity of the bed. The platen being in this way put in equilibrium, the rolling can be done rapidly and easily with a roller of convenient size without soiling the bearers. The contrary is the case where the text advances too close to the edge of the platen. Too close an approach necessitates the inking of the form and the bearers, when it will become necessary to paste a piece of cloth or parchment on the part of the tympan or frisket which receives the ink and pressure of the bearers.

BEARERS PASTED TO THE FRISKET.

I often avoided the difficulties caused by the preceding styles of placing the bearers by pasting them on the frisket instead of placing them on the bed of the press. For this purpose I employed small reglets of light wood, which I placed so as to bear upon the chase, if possible; if not, on the sidestick or furniture. In this way I had bearers for the platen which the roller did not soil, and the further advantage of being able to place them on the chase, which is nearly always the most suitable position, as there they will not touch the paper and are still somewhat removed from the edge of the platen. These bearers are pasted with gum, and if they are to bear on any part of the chase or upon furniture exposed to the roller, it is well to cover them with strips of cloth projecting sufficiently to form a large surface well adhering to the frisket. The pressman who understands the importance of the lightness of the frisket in the rapidity of swinging might, to great advantage, use celluloid for this sort of bearer; but is there one who would give this article a trial, which did not exist at the time I worked on the hand press? It was never possible for me to obtain from my workmen a perfect compliance with my instructions and strict practice of my methods, and the method of pasting the bearers on the frisket was less observed than any other. This is equally true of the many apprentices whom I attempted to make veritable workmen, but failed.

The height of bearers should be established with the greatest care. If made of thin paper they produce no

effect. If too strong, they require more exertion on the part of the workman than is necessary. This waste of force becomes exaggerated with the slightest excess in height of bearers and injures the platen. If they are outside the frisket, they should be the exact height of the letter, plus the make-ready sheet if the latter does not bear on them. Account must also be taken of the blanket, if there is one in the tympan; the support must be higher than all the packing if the latter does not bear upon it, which is preferable. No amount of washing can restore the original thickness of that part of a blanket which has been crushed by a bearer. In case the support bears on the frisket, its height should be diminished to the full thickness of the paper. This mode of procedure, which requires bearers of different heights, is practiced but very little; most pressmen do not want to cut the frisket at the point where it is touched by a bearer.

After all the heights have been proportioned, the form is verified by taking one or more proofs. The impression on the back of the proof shows what has to be added to or taken from the bearers in order to make the pressure the same at all the extremities. This regulation should be pushed as far as possible, so that no changes need be made after the make-ready is finished.

In using a hand press for proof-taking two long bearers, exactly type high, should be used in order to protect the face of the text.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CREDIT AS APPLIED TO THE CUSTOMER.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE running of many presses and many men for customers who do not pay is empty glory, and empty glory never paid a printer's bills or made him a bank account.

Young men, keep this idea ever before you. There are enough old men in the business today, the profits of whose years of labor are locked up in poor book accounts and in presses and types for use in making more of such accounts. You do not want to be like them. Think of three men, middle-aged, two of them, and a third past sixty, joint owners of a plant worth $15,000, long established in a good location, all of them practical men, working hard, who could draw from their business but $1,000 each in a whole year. Are you sweating by day and working and worrying by night and saving all the time for such a feathery income in your old age? Bright men in other lines of business do not do it, why should you? You need not.

Study this subject of credit and you will realize before you are too old to profit by it the value of cash in hand — the ghostlike, unreal, visionary value of book accounts.

In no other line of business, it seems to me, are men so afflicted with the evils of credit and so slightly favored with the nerve and backbone to withstand them. The advantages of a closely collected cash business are admitted by all on general principles. Printers are all of good general principles, but they fail so utterly in the detail carrying out of these principles that the general result is sorrowful. What you need to cultivate is nerve, colossal nerve, such as is possessed by the man who has not a dollar and yet wants you to trust him for a hundred dollars' worth of printing with which to foist some visionary scheme on the public, when you know it cannot result in profit enough to pay your bill. What you need is gall, unadulterated gall, the kind possessed by the fake advertising agent, who "dropped onto the town" last night, and, desirous of leaving, wishes you to print some time-tables covered with your home merchants' advertisements, secured at prices they would never have given you, and then leaves you without your pay. Cultivate the gall to tell him that Jones does better printing than you do at lower prices. You might eventually get rid of him in this way.

What you need is a little unassuming procurativeness, such as is possessed by the kid-gloved patent-leathered gentlemen who just as you think he has come in to pay a bill, gives you another order (i.e., loss) and says he will "pay for both jobs at once."

There are enough good-pay people in the United States to deal with, that you can afford to cast aside the poor pay, in fact you cannot afford to do otherwise.

Always bear in mind that in trusting a man you are doing him a favor, and at the time a bill is due, you have just as good a right to request him to settle as he has to request you to get the job done on time in the first place. Always set a time when a bill shall be paid. Indefinite credit is the worst of evils. The more prompt a man can be made to pay, the better customer he becomes. If a man proves to be poor pay, unreliable, etc., do not continue to accept his orders thinking otherwise to offend him, but make some polite excuse that you are unable to do the work.

When about to accept a large order for the initial supplies of a new corporation or company, do not imagine that because the copy for stock certificates bears the legend, "capital stock $25,000," the concern will be able to draw a check on the presenting of your bill. It came very near costing me $104.25 to learn this, and if you can profit by my experience you may save the worry which I assure you filled my mind at that time. It happened in this way. At the hotel where I board, the seat next to me was for several weeks occupied by a very pleasant, straight-forward appearing, well educated gentleman, and in the course of time we became well acquainted. Stories of his large lumber interests in Muskegon were readily believed, for what object could such a gentleman have in lying, and then his surroundings, dress, manners, etc., all betokened him to be just what he claimed. In short, I had the utmost confidence in him. He one day mentioned the fact that some others and himself were going to organize a company for the manufacture of a special line of goods, and said

they would need considerable printing and probably I could secure it. The stock certificates were the first thing printed; $25,000 was the capital stock. Inquiring from the members of the new company I was informed that $10,000 of this stock was paid up, and the gentleman of the hotel acquaintanceship before mentioned assured me that all bills would be settled monthly. Here was my first great mistake. I asked the wrong men. Always ask the other fellow. A man's own opinion of himself is very elastic.

It finally turned up that the $10,000 paid-up stock was given by the company as a whole to two members of the company as individuals for their patents, etc. The company had not a dollar on hand. My friend of the hotel left suddenly for Chicago, leaving a board bill of over $125 unpaid, and my own bill was collected only after as hard a bit of bluffing as ever a printer did.

The moral is plain. Never credit on the strength of personal acquaintance alone. A man may have the hearty grip, winning smile and tender conscience of a Young Men's Christian Association secretary, and yet never dream that your pay-roll comes around regularly on Saturday. He may have an eye of tender blue and wear the finest clothes, you may see the corner of a half used check book sticking out of his inside pocket and yet — never pay his bills. To summarize: When asked for credit, always investigate the man's previous standing, and get your information from the people who trusted him before. Always bear in mind,

"*The best criterion as to how a man* WILL *pay his bills is the way he* HAS *paid them.*"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE COUNTRY PAPER AND ITS SUBSCRIBERS.

BY ENO.

"A PROPHET is not without honor save in his own country," and a local newspaper is sometimes ridiculed by its patrons. The contempt bred from familiarity, and a prejudice against prophets and papers about which we know too much, gives color to the adage; but an incorrect lifting of the veil and a positive knowledge of his inability to do otherwise in the first case; the editor's dogged persistence in sticking to ruts, and indifference to appearances, in the second case, must bear the burden of the blame.

In running a country paper, a printer is a pleasant and convenient person to have around. A butcher or blacksmith will never successfully take his place, not at least and continue to be a shining light as a dispenser of meat or wielder of iron and steel.

A good printer will make a neat paper, and a great deal depends on appearance. A handsome sign in the Sherman House, Chicago, which reads, "Mens Wash Room's," leads one to think that punctuation is even secondary to appearance.

Anything that increases the number of persons directly interested in the welfare of the paper and retains the proprietor's pockets as the single repository for the profits, of course, is to be encouraged. In other words, it will pay to get people to thinking the paper's success is, in some degree, dependent upon them. The more of that mind the better the editor's circulation, physically and literally. There is not a high-class family paper published now without a column or two devoted to encouraging amateur authors, and many gratuitous short articles are accepted, reconstructed and published to encourage persons who think they have literary talent.

Perhaps, but principally because it pays, vanity is as universal as sunlight. Few people dislike to see their names in print under favorable circumstances.

John Smith writes an article on the "Requisites of a Bubble," and the *Modern Idea* makes a readable article of it and prints it. If John possesses the ability to ask for things, as every scribbler should, he gets a few copies of the paper free. Otherwise, he buys them to send to his friends. In either case he has put the paper in new hands, and possibly helped to increase its circulation.

Country papers could work along the same line. Of course local news should always come first, and while it would be impossible to treat on general subjects as in the cited case of the *Modern Idea*, many things could be profitably printed in place of "Doctor Hobbs' Lightning Liver Regulator," or "Professor Brass' Anticorrosive Electric Belt."

A prize of five dollars for the best written poem by a subscriber of the local paper in question would discover many poets in blue jeans and overalls, and would have the desired effect of increasing the interest in the paper. Of course it would require explaining to some, that "the flowers that *blume* in the springtime have nothing to do with the case," but one can afford explanations when the circulation is on the increase.

The world of brimstone is not nearly as hot as it used to be, and a short article from a popular minister written by request would be a diversion. For instance, announce one week that, "Should our daughters marry young?" will be answered next week by Rev. B. Placid.

Nothing elicits the interest of a community, for the time, more than a literary entertainment of local talent. It is right in line with the work of the local editor, why not hitch with it and drive double?

Put a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment on the boards annually, the giving of a pleasing play, perhaps; hire some talent from abroad, if need be, and admit subscribers of the paper free, "all others cash." The prizes for articles or poems previously announced might be awarded at the entertainment with good effect.

Not much depends on the name of a paper. Such bizarre headings as the "Thomas County Cat," and the "Goosetown Astonisher," indicate a grasping after the unique not so apparent at first in the "Cheyenne County Herald of Independence," or the "Advocate-Tribune." But whatever the name, a neat appearance and a persistent, consistent catering to originality, will lift a country paper from a rut.

MAUD MIDGLEY.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROS. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.
ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.
O. N. BLOMGREN, PRES.
C. G. BLOMGREN, V. PRES.
JOHN SODERBERG, TREAS.
JOS. H. BARNETT, SECY.
BLOMGREN BRO'S & CO.
Electrotypers. Stereotypers.
175 MONROE ST. CHICAGO.
PHOTO ZINC WOOD ENGRAVERS.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

CLUB RATES.—Six or more subscriptions, sent at one time, one dollar and fifty cents per year each. Cash to accompany order.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

NUMEROUS complaints have been received from subscribers in regard to the delay in issuing the January number of THE INLAND PRINTER. While we regret exceedingly the inconvenience to which our patrons have been subjected, we ask their consideration. It has been a work of no small magnitude to move the establishment of so large a concern as THE INLAND PRINTER in a few weeks and also publish a journal such as it has grown to be in a manner satisfactory to its critical readers. Plans had been made to have the journal issued on time, but all plans are mutable, and these were found to be no exception, hence the delay.

We offer an apology to our readers for the inconvenience to which they have been put, and trust it will be accepted, inasmuch as we purpose that the January issue shall be the solitary exception to the prompt issuance of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORT-HOUR DAY AND RECENT STRIKES.

IT is admitted by nearly all employers of labor who have studied the short-hour question that eight hours will be a day's work in the not distant future. At present, a bitter war is being waged in the printing trade, both in Germany and America, between employers and employés, and the contention is for the same object in both cases — a shorter workday. The German printers have been preparing for four years for the general strike throughout the empire, which began November 5 last, and which they aver was only entered into after all conciliatory overtures to the employers for a peaceful settlement of the matter had been found of no avail. As a result, 16,000 workmen have been out of employment; their base of supplies, £30,000, at their bankers. Recent advices state that over one-half of the German printers have secured the nine-hour day which was contended for, but the funds have become exhausted and subscriptions are being raised in various countries to replenish the treasury. The German printers, it is said, have full confidence that they will finally be successful, despite the intervention of their government, which has infused into the rancor of the contest additional venom by the requirements of military discipline: The German printer in the army must set type, to defeat his civilian brother who is out on strike. It is a question if the German unionists calculated on this element.

Apparently, the Pittsburgh strike may be ranked as almost of equal importance and as far-reaching in its results as that in the German empire. The confidence of the union in ultimate success has been strengthened by good generalship, although the conspiracy law has been invoked against them by the employers. The contest is now between the National Typothetæ and the International Union, and should the latter be successful the nine-hour day at least will be an assured fact in a comparatively brief time; for it will be remembered that the vote on the nine-hour day would have passed and brought in its train a strike of a magnitude completely dwarfing that in Germany, but for the circumstance that the phrasing of the terms of the vote was misconstrued by Typographical Union No. 91, of Toronto, Canada, which voted solidly against the resolution, though fifty-four hours per week is the rule in that city, arranged for a Saturday half-holiday in the greater number of offices. A presumed interference with this arrangement caused the adverse vote, and consequent postponement of a general struggle for shorter hours until, possibly, next autumn, for it is not to be supposed that the next International convention will not submit the proposition once more to subordinate unions, and certainly in a form which will need no interpretation.

How is it to be supposed that the printers will be content when so many of the trades work but eight hours per day, and those, too, requiring less of intelligence and skill than of physical force? — though for this latter reason the workers have been often successful

in gaining their demands, inasmuch as boys and women cannot substitute them, as in some departments of the printing business, and, retroactively, this peculiarity of the trade renders the employing printer, under certain circumstances, unable to grant many of the claims from typographical unions, in consequence of the competition from non-union and what is termed "cock-robin" shops, otherwise, "open" offices.

Shorter hours are coming for the printer, and that soon! The progress of the age demands it. The only question is how the change shall be brought about with the least friction. It behooves the union to be active and thorough in organization, for in that organization lies justice to the employer of union labor. Competition is keen, and the outlying towns around the large centers of trade, for the most part unorganized, are quite ready to absorb the work thrown in their direction in the event of a difficulty in the employers securing labor.

We would earnestly urge workingmen to be business-like in their methods and utterances. Why should they feel or act like slaves in revolt? They are, in accepting pay for their labor and skill, a party to a contract, which should be arranged as any other contract, without threats or intimidation.

The history of all strikes is essentially the same. The union makes "demands," which are contemptuously refused. The autocratic employer refuses to receive a deputation. Impetuous oratory produces a stampede and a strike is voted, to the detriment of all concerned. To urge arbitration, on the side which has the most advantage, is to meet with contempt, for it is deemed a "weakening of the moral effect" to be other than peremptory and importunate.

The union knows the elements it has to contend with; and the employing printers of the country, the majority of whom are ex-union men, know the fidelity and determination of their sometime fellows. When two such forces are on the eve of a struggle likely to be disastrous to each, arbitration is not a weakening of moral effect, but an absolute necessity.

COMPOSITORS AND TYPESETTING MACHINES.

DESPITE the admission of the belief by the typographical union collectively that the typesetting machines will eventually supersede hand composition, much individual doubt is expressed. The report of the committee appointed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to investigate the practicability of the typesetting machines which contested in Chicago last November, will do much to shake this incredulity in the future of the typesetting machines. The result of the introduction of machinery upon the compositor's occupation, when carefully considered, may be taken to be on the whole beneficial, as before pointed out in these pages. For instance: ready-prints, or patent insides, have been frequently condemned as prejudicial to the interests of the compositor, forgetful of the fact that were it not for the means offered by the ready-print, with its greater cheapness and facility, the greater number of the country papers would not exist. So with the typesetting machines, their introduction will cheapen work to a degree that will largely increase the amount of composition to be done. There will be more paper needed, more presswork, more engraving, and the increased activity thus produced in the printing trade cannot but favorably affect the printer who devotes himself to learning the mechanism of the typesetting machines.

A DEPARTMENT FOR APPRENTICES.

SOME suggestions have been made to this journal on the benefits likely to accrue to apprentices from a department in its columns devoted to their interests. From those who have been kind enough to offer these suggestions we would be glad of a little more information, and invite all who are interested in the education of apprentices to coöperate with this journal by giving their experience as to what the progressive apprentice finds particularly lacking in his education that the trade journal can supply. It is desirable to our patrons and ourselves that the usefulness of this journal should be as extended as possible within its scope, and we would urge that no one who has *ideas* should be deterred from expressing them merely because he has doubts of their utility to the craft at large.

THE TYPEFOUNDERS' TRUST.

THE consummation of the typefounders' syndicate is yet a thing of the future. On the possibilities or impossibilities of formulating this trust we will not treat at the present time, but merely point to the consequences which would result to the employing printers of the country should the trust eventually be formed.

It is claimed that the printing trade is being ruined by the influx of "mushroom" offices, encouraged by the low rates for type, printing machinery and supplies, long credit and easy terms, naturally giving them an advantage over established offices which, owing to this unfair competition, are forced to cut prices below living profit, demoralizing trade in all directions. The cry against a trust has been a grievous one; the term itself being sufficient to prejudice tradesmen whose discrimination is ordinarily correct.

While there may be ultimate evils lurking in the birth of a monopoly, it is a question if the advantage to the printing trade which a monopoly in the form of a typefounder's syndicate would present would not more than balance any evils which might be likely to result from the increase of prices. Should the price of type be increased, every office owning its own plant would proportionally increase in value, and a greater difficulty in getting credit would be encountered by the too enterprising workman who rushes into business before there is a field for his efforts, and who cuts prices indiscriminately in order to gain sufficient trade to carry him past his first payment, but who frequently comes to grief ere the second is due.

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ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND HERALDRY.

NO. II.—BY CONRAD LUTZ.

DINNER INVITATION.

INVITATIONS issued for a dinner should partake of severe simplicity, the extravagances being reserved for the *cuisine* and accessories. Names of guests are always designated except where a distinguished personage is to be honored. This applies in all cases, and the names of both hostess and host appear on the cards, now preferably used instead of note-sheets.

A late form appears:

Mr. and Mrs. John O. James
request the pleasure of

Mr. .....

company at Dinner,
Friday evening, February twenty-first,
at seven o'clock.

13 Park Place.

AN EARLY ANSWER IS REQUESTED.

No abbreviations should ever occur in an invitation, except in the middle christian name; all dates but the year should be spelled in full. The script should be neat and well cut, without ornament; two envelopes should be used and displayed crests, monograms or initials preferably omitted.

Dinner invitations designating an honored guest thus specially favored, read:

Mr. and Mrs. John O. James
request the pleasure of your company
at Dinner,
Friday, February third, at seven o'clock,
to meet
Sir Henry Greville.

13 Park Place.

AN EARLY REPLY REQUESTED.

Menu cards are now essential to the fashionable dinner. Here the expression of taste covers a wide territory of design and expenditure. Etched cards of French production and minute water-color sketches are most used; the menu often takes the form of a souvenir in gold, silver or similar costly material.

Guest cards containing the name of each guest should be placed at each plate together with the menu card. For this purpose a plain card may be used, having a fine gilt edge and with monogram or arms in subdued effect in upper corner.

RECEPTION AND BALL INVITATIONS.

The forms of invitation to a reception differ in some degree according to the formality of the occasion. A correct form for an afternoon tea, now in vogue, is:

Mrs. William Delaware.

13 Park Place.
Thursday, March third.
Tea at four o'clock.

When a series of receptions are announced, the date line reads accordingly: "Thursdays in March," or other specified days.

Such invitations as the above, when applied to the afternoon, are usually engraved on the visiting card of the hostess in the lower left corner, the name of a lady assisting appearing below.

An invitation elegant in its simplicity, but used for more elaborate receptions, reads:

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Delaware
At Home
Thursday, January eighteenth,
from four until six o'clock.

THE FAVOR OF AN EARLY REPLY IS REQUESTED.

414 Fifth Avenue.

This should be engraved on a moderately large, almost square card, and, when mailed, sent in two envelopes; one will suffice where messenger is used.

When the reception is for the evening, the formal invitation is proper, a favorite style being:

Mr. and Mrs. John Jaineson
request the pleasure of

Mr. .....

company on
Wednesday evening, January tenth,
from nine until twelve o'clock.

1013 Third Avenue.

DANCING TO BEGIN AT TEN.

For "Dancing" the word "Music" may be substituted, or the form of At Home invitation adopted.

For very handsome receptions, the rooms are usually lighted by artificial light, all shutters or blinds being closed and curtains drawn, and a band of musicians is placed in an adjoining room or behind a leafy screen, where they can render sweet music without being seen.

The ball invitation is generally impersonal and reads, if a "german":

Mrs. Arthur A. Woodson
requests the pleasure of your company
Thursday evening, November tenth,
at ten o'clock.

13 North Avenue.

GERMAN AT ELEVEN.

*Adapted to The Inland Printer by special permission of the author. All rights reserved.

Only the name of the hostess appears, dinners, weddings, wedding and evening receptions alone demanding that of the host as well.

INFORMAL INVITATIONS.

Perhaps the most delightful of entertainments are the informal afternoon "tea," or evening "progressive" card or symphony party. The charming "pink" and "blue" teas so much in vogue will, doubtless, find many adherents during the coming season, ingenuity being taxed to present novel and bewildering effects in color. For such afternoon affairs any happy idea is *à propos*. The visiting card, with date and hour engraved upon lower left corner, is a sufficient invitation.

Cards and such games as may be played progressively for prizes have almost monopolized the season past. The literary and musical parties, so popular a few years ago, have been almost entirely superseded. Progressive whist or euchre parties are special favorites and may be made as elaborate as desired. The character of an informal entertainment is entirely a matter of taste, a correct form of invitation being:

Mr. and Mrs. William Sims,
request the pleasure of
Mr. ..... *company*
Thursday evening, January first,
from eight until eleven o'clock.
507 Euclide Place.

PROGRESSIVE WHIST.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING HALF-TONE PLATES.

NO. II.—BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

SUCH are the methods of illustration which are available whenever it is possible and advisable to print the typographical matter separately.

But were there no other methods, the wood engravers would still be in a state of independent indifference, for there would be nothing to compete with their terms and their times.

"Process" is a very sore word with the average wood engraver, and "Has it come to stay?" is a serious and oft-repeated question with him.

To the writer's mind, it has come not only to stay but to improve.

The etching of line work has long been in vogue, and is used altogether in the newspapers of today. Its rapidity and cheapness combine to make it a popular method of illustration.

We will take a look at the routine of a newspaper photographic department, supposing the death of some important personage has occurred, late in the afternoon. A photograph of the deceased is sure to be on hand. This is sent to the photographic department, where a negative is made; from this negative a print is made on paper made sensitive to light, by coating with a solution of ammonia nitrate of silver. This in turn is sent to the artist, who goes over the outline with pen and ink, and who again returns it to the photographic department, when it is placed in a solution of mercuric-chloride, which bleaches the whole print, leaving only the pen and ink outline visible. This is placed in front of a camera and a negative taken. A plate of zinc, coated with a solution of bichromatized albumen, is got ready, and as soon as the negative is dry it is placed in absolute contact with the now sensitive zinc plate and placed where the sun shines directly on it for the space of a minute or so, or if at night an electric arc light takes the place of the sun.

The zinc plate is now placed upon a slab, and an ink roller is passed over it a number of times to give a thin film of ink. It is now placed in a tray filled with cold water, and with the aid of a tuft of cotton the ink and albumen is rubbed off where the light has not acted, leaving only the lines of the picture. After full development the plate is dried and powdered with dragons' blood; then etched till a sufficient depth is obtained, when it is taken to a routing machine and still further deepened. After this treatment it is ready for stereotyping and for the morning paper.

It may seem a long operation, but it is quite possible to have a cut in the stereotyper's hands in one hour and a half from the time the photographic department receives the print from the artist.

The price is from five to twenty cents per square inch, but this depends very much upon the amount of competition. However great an advance over former methods so far as cheapness is concerned, and what is of equal consequence, the possibility of printing along with ordinary letterpress, line engraving has a comparatively limited field of usefulness. It is bounded by the fact that nothing but pure black and white can be reproduced by it. A tint cannot be reproduced any more than it can by a wood block; hence the production of printing blocks which would give not merely the blacks and whites but the intermediate shades also, was the aim of those who devoted themselves to the subject, and with what success can be judged from the results of today.

The first patent, dated 1852, bears the honored name of Fox Talbot, and, although it is for intaglio printing and therefore a little out of place in an article on modern methods, still it claims our attention, as giving a means for breaking up the half-tones of the photograph, by placing muslin, crape, etc., between the photographic negative and the sensitive surface; or a plate glass may be covered with fine lines, or glass may be coated with powder, which is caused to adhere.

In 1854 Paul Pretsch broke up the half-tone by the reticulation of gelatine, caused by the admixture with iodide of silver and bichromate of potash; this was spread upon a silvered copper plate, dried, and exposed to light under the half-tone negative, then washed in cold water and borax or carbonate of soda, then in alcohol, coated with copal varnish, and immersed in a

weak solution of tannin, after which an electrotype could be made or a transfer made to zinc or stone.

In 1855 A. J. Berchtold produced a grain by printing upon a photograph in black, or in any color, from a plate or block or other surface, or by perforating or making strokes, lines or dots upon it, by roller or other instrument. This was repatented in 1883 by Brown, Barnes & Bell.

In 1860 E. J. Asser used starch, and in 1865 J. W. Swan used a tissue of gelatine mixed with charcoal or other chemically inert grit. In the same year Messrs. E. & J. Bullock published perhaps the most important specifications, describing all, or nearly all, practical methods of obtaining grain, the most important of which are the placing of any fine fabric between the lens and the sensitive surface, or between the camera and the object, or copies of granulated or reticulated structures or fabrics could be used, or such copy could be placed in contact with negatives, or both copied together. In 1879 J. W. Swan made negatives by moving, during exposure, the Bullock's screen, placed in front of a sensitive plate. Meisenbach's method, patented a little later, is somewhat similar. Ives in this country has done much toward the perfecting of half-tone printing blocks, and cuts produced by his methods are among the highest in excellence of any produced throughout the world.

As noted above, there have been many ways proposed to break up the tones of photographs, or rather to secure a grain which would print without destroying the details of the picture. Of all methods, that of Meisenbach has survived and been improved, and the manner of making half-tone printing blocks in this year of 1891 is practically a modification of his methods, although different firms may carry them out under slightly altered conditions.

The *modus operandi* is as follows: An ordinary photograph is placed on an easel in front of the camera and photographed through a cross-line screen, having from 120 to 150 lines to the inch, on a wet collodion plate, the old photographic collodion process giving the most satisfactory results, which seems strange at a time when there have been such improvements in the photographic dry plates known to all the amateurs in the country. But such is the case; the greater clearness of the negatives, their amenity after manipulation — not possible with a dry plate — renders it the most suitable and adaptable of processes.

The exposure is made in such a way as to get all the detail there is in the picture, and at the same time to have all the stipple in the right place and of the right size. There ought to be no stipple at all in the deep shadows — simply clear glass — and the high lights should be represented by a small point of clear glass (this is, of course, in the negative). Between the high lights and the shadows there should be an ever-varying stipple, its size and closeness depending upon the shades in the photograph. Supposing a satisfactory negative to have been made, it has to be reversed, unless a prism has been used in the taking, and for this purpose it is coated with a solution of pure rubber in benzole, and then allowed to dry, and, afterward, again coated with a plain collodion, which has had a little castor oil added to toughen it.

After the whole is dry a cut through the film is made and the plate put into water containing a small quantity of acetic acid, which has the effect of loosening the film. Whenever it is loose it is taken by the corners, lifted up and turned over, rather a delicate operation, but easy after experience.

It is now dried and is ready for the printing on zinc. A well-polished plate of zinc or copper is flowed over with a bichromated solution of albumen or a solution of bitumen in benzole; the former has to be dried over a lamp, and the latter dries quickly by the evaporation of the benzole.

The negative and the sensitive plate are placed in a printing frame, in absolute contact — the least want of contact destroying the effect — and exposed to the light for a short time, just sufficient to render the albumen or bitumen insoluble wherever the light can reach it.

(*To be continued*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REPORTERS AND THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.

BY "LA MORT."

"AS execrable as the English in the daily newspapers!" "Why can't we have news items written in fluent style, with rounded periods?" "I should think such and such a paper would look out for disjointed sentences and slips in grammar." "Reporters are as slipshod in their composition as they are inaccurate in their investigation."

Such expressions are so often heard as to have become commonplace. It seems to be taken for granted by the public that a penny or twopenny sheet, that is gotten out under pressure in a few hours, the material for which must be gathered from all parts of the globe, should be as perfect in point of literary composition and typographical excellence as a book written with slow, painstaking care and set up under circumstances that give the amplest opportunity for the detection of slips and blunders. Criticisms of this sort, however, are the mere cavil of people ignorant of the hardships of a reporter's work and the difficulties incident upon setting up his "stuff" for the press. As a matter of fact the average daily newspaper is a marvel of perfection, considering the way it has to be made, and a broader knowledge and a heartier sympathy would induce readers to be more charitable in their judgment.

For most people a peep into the sanctum would be a revelation. An ordinary twelve-page morning paper contains on the average from sixty-five to seventy-five columns of reading matter. That matter — "stuff," newspaper men call it — is usually gathered and written between 1 o'clock in the afternoon and midnight, by as few men as it is possible for the newspaper to get along with. How is it done? The reporters work under

the instructions of the city editor, and he in some way or other must "cover" or provide for the report of all that is going on. There are so many meetings to be reported or occurrences to be investigated. The city editor has just so many men at his disposal, and he must parcel out his work to the best of his ability. The reporter comes to the office at 1 o'clock. He may get one assignment or half a dozen, but be it few or many he is pretty sure to get the injunction to turn his stuff in as soon as possible, for early copy *must* be had.

At 5 or 6 o'clock, after several hours' investigation or note taking, he is back at the office. Then begins the familiar cry, "Hurry up that copy. You've such and such matters to look after tonight." The reporter perhaps has to be on the new field of action at 8 o'clock, and in the meantime he probably has a column and a half or two columns to write, besides getting supper. Time for studying roundness of periods or effectiveness of style? Not much.

Once in awhile the reporter has a story worth at least two columns, and he begins it accordingly. But space, owing to some unforeseen circumstance, is short. The word is circulated throughout the office to cut all matter short, and the article that was meant to be two columns long is bobbed off so as not to make more than three-fourths of a column. Again, facts are difficult to get, but the subject is important and the paper wishes to make a special feature of it. Then the reporter is instructed to make the most of his material. He writes up and down, crosswise, then diagonally, then he falls to stating the same thing over again in a different way. In such cases, though, the stuff is padded so as to resemble a wind bag. "It goes." And style — well style does not count. I have known an item of news, that intrinsically was not worth more than a stickful, padded, owing to the policy of the paper, so as to make columns; and I have known a great story worth columns cut down through the exigencies of space to a mere short paragraph.

It is to be doubted if the ingenuity of any class of writers is taxed to such an extent as that of reporters. Certainly no body of writers have to put up with an equal number of annoyances. All the reporter's copy has to go through the hands of a copy reader, who may — and this is more likely than not to be the case — not know the first thing about the subject treated of. The copy is butchered or changed to suit the notions of the readers, sometimes materially improved and as often injured. It is no infrequent thing for a reporter to find when the paper comes out that the portions of his stuff that he spent most time on and on the diction of which he most prided himself, have been wholly cut out. Sentences and phrases that from the standpoint of good English are essential, but are not wholly necessary for understanding the sense of the article are often remorselessly eliminated. Yards of blue pencil are annually worn away in the newspaper offices at the desks of the copy readers — and that too for good and sufficient reasons of one sort or another — that is simply so much material scrubbed away to the detriment of the Queen's English. This is not to be taken as a criticism of the work of copy readers or editors. The people want all the news for one or two cents, as the case may be. The paper that "gets left" on or slights an item is censured. Today there is such a paucity of news that recourse has to be had to special articles or clippings to fill up the columns. Tomorrow there may be such a redundancy of items that whole galleys of matter, set up and ready for the forms, have to be held out. At the last moment, perhaps, a big fire breaks out or an accident occurs or some prominent individual dies. Such items have to be treated in detail, no matter what becomes of the minor news. I have often known the forms of a newspaper to be unlocked in the wee hours of the morning to accommodate something of this sort. Then column articles are whittled down in the proof to half or quarter column articles. Paragraphs become mere lines. Some items are thrown out entirely. The whole has to be done with the greatest dispatch in order that the new forms may be ready for the press at the necessary time. There is no time to waste in cutting the stuff carefully. It is butchered, copy readers, editors, everybody admits it. But it is a necessity; and a well-written article appears next morning disjointed, fragmentary, incomplete. And then the public says: "What English!"

Sometimes a reporter has to "cover" a secret meeting or something that lasts almost till the time of going to press. The paper must have an account of it, perhaps an extended one. If writing is put off till the meeting breaks up there will not be sufficient time for putting the matter in proper shape. Hence the reporter is told to "anticipate." He perhaps has some idea of how the meeting will turn out. He begins to write on his knee, in an anteroom, in a store or a hotel, keeping as closely as possible to the line of probability. He may hit it just right. He may be right in part or have his work wholly for his pains. If he has conjectured aright all he has to do is to put a collar and a pair of cuffs on his stuff, or in other words, prefix or add a few sentences, and hustle it off to the office. If he has anticipated in part correctly he cuts out here and inserts there — anything to express the facts correctly.

Those who criticise newspaper style or newspaper English should drop into an office sometime about or after midnight, or, if it be an evening paper, a few minutes before going to press. The editor wishes to "get a start" on a reporter's work. Almost before he has a page written it is taken from him, read and sent to the compositors. Many a time have I had the editor, or a boy for him, wait at my elbow in the most tantalizing and annoying way till the page was finished, snatch it and hurry away, leaving nothing as a guide for the composition of the rest of the article but the number at the top of the new page. There is no opportunity to correct little slips, no chance to improve on grammatical construction, no guard save memory against reduplication. By the time the last page is written the first of

the article is in type and the foreman of the pressroom is impatiently waiting for the last lines in order to lock up the forms. The reporter cannot emulate Milton's example and write six lines a day. He cannot rewrite or interline his copy. He has to scribble under pressure. The first dash has to go. And it is a wonder that there are so few mistakes in the daily press and that the literary style is as good as it is. The modern newspaper is in every way one of the marvels of the age.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING OFFICE BOOKKEEPING.

BY T. B. BROWN.

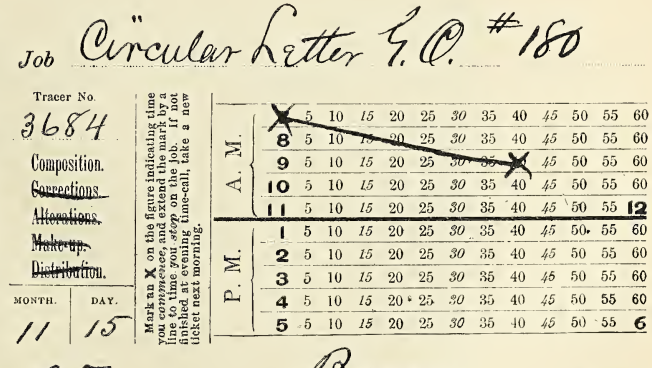
WHILE the art of typography has been advancing at a rapid pace the past decade, the science of printing office bookkeeping has also advanced, and the actual cost of printing is not quite the unknown quantity it was ten years ago. For this advancement in both departments much is due craft journals, because their columns have been graciously opened as a medium for exchange of ideas on the subject, and printers —masters and journeymen alike—have not been slow to take advantage of such opportunity to publish personal experiences, with a hope that they might receive in return some new information through the same channels.

The publication of Mr. Byington's recent article and "exhibits" has revived the subject, and the spirit moves the writer to say a few words about the use of "tickets" or "tracers" for ascertaining the cost of printing.

Two objects are sought for by their use. Some employers use them apparently for the sole purpose of "keeping tab" on the workmen; others to ascertain the actual cost of production, and still others for both purposes. To ascertain the actual cost of production is the only legitimate end of a time ticket, and to that end it is an absolute necessity. Every master printer knows that no two orders, no matter how similar in character they may be—even to exact duplication—seldom, if ever, yield the same profits; and, further, that while one order may give a profit, the second may be a losing contract, even to the extent of absorbing most or all the profit realized on the first one. What is needed is a ticket that will show just as near as possible, in a complete, simple and condensed manner, the actual time consumed on a job by the workman, and the confidence of the workman should be cultivated to that point where he will take as much pride in rendering a true statement of time as in producing a nice piece of composition. They should distinctly understand that competition in trade renders necessary the time ticket, to the end that future estimates may be correctly made in the counting room, and that upon the correctness of estimates depends very largely the success or failure of the shop, which success or failure, in turn, is bound to reflect on the workman in the important matter of wages and time employed.

The practice of using the time ticket to keep tab on the individual workman is objectionable for several reasons, principal among which is that the record obtained under that rule is exceedingly unreliable. Referring to the ticket illustrated on page 198 of the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, it will be observed that it is probably used to make up the pay roll of the establishment, and every workman there must show a "record" of ten hours' service each day or receive a short check pay day. I have observed the use of that kind of a ticket in several shops, and in every case it was remarkable how each workman developed into an expert timekeeper—for himself. Every ticket of that kind will bear upon its face a record of ten hours' labor each day, or the workman is very dull. It inclines him to consider his own protection against a short check paramount to the protection of the shop against loss of profit, and without serious intent to be dishonest the time is so distributed over the ticket that it comes out just right—for the workman. If the shop has the right kind of a foreman he is all the guardian it needs to protect its interests against waste of time, or "soldiering," among the workmen. But of this we will speak again.

Herewith I submit copy of an auxiliary time ticket used in the Kansas state printing house, which for completeness and simplicity I think equals any yet seen. So far as I know it is original with that office, though during the past four or five years it has been more or less modified to perfect it to the requirements of their own class of work. It is used as an individual ticket in connection with a general job ticket (which may be described at some future time), and can be made applicable to all



departments. On small jobs the workman does not need to use the auxiliary, but marks his time in the proper blank on the general ticket. Blocks of these auxiliary tickets are distributed throughout the shop for convenience, and as a general thing the men are their own timekeepers, but when a large job is given out, requiring the services of several men for an indefinite length of time, the foreman issues to each, along with the first take of copy, an auxiliary ticket, which, when the day's work is done, is deposited in a "ticket box," and the foreman checks them up and enters the total time on the general ticket when the job is completed and ready to leave his department. The general ticket is arranged to show overtime and Sunday work. Of course the latter is seldom indulged in, but nightwork is often necessary, and being extra expensive to the shop ought to be accounted for separately in order to make plain why a job apparently cost more than it ought. On this auxiliary ticket you will notice the nature of the work is indicated by erasing certain words at the left, and if the labor has been overtime, it may be marked on the "A. M." side and indicated by a notation "O. T.," or "Sun.," as the case may be. It is so divided that the actual time can be recorded to within 2½ minutes, and a workman can change from one job to another a half-dozen times a day with a maximum loss of a half-dozen minutes, so far as keeping his time is concerned.

The object sought for by the use of this ticket is to secure, as near as possible, the *exact* time consumed on each job in every department, with the least possible loss of time to the workman for "bookkeeping," and experience has demonstrated that by this system we get very near the desired result.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"A GRADUATED SCALE."

BY GEORGE DUNLOP.

THE article in the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER concerning "A Graduated Scale," by "Union Printer," has opened up a field for discussion that might prove interminable, but I doubt if profitable. The fact that employers are constantly harping upon the theme is indisputable. That any arrangement capable of being conceived by the brain of man would prove universally satisfactory to both employer and employé is extremely improbable, although I consider the idea of "Union Printer" the most practical one yet advanced.

There can be no denial of the fact that there have been thousands of good hod-carriers, teamsters and lawyers spoiled by drafts made upon the raw material by our craft.

But whose fault is it? Is it the union's? Or is it the fault of foremen and proprietors who accept for employment any ignorant, ill-bred street arab who presents himself at the needed time, regardless of his intelligence, morality or habits?

If the latter (as my experience has taught me is the fact in about ninety-five per cent of the cases) then the employer is simply reaping what he has sown, and he should be philosophical enough to accept the result as a natural one.

The idea frequently suggested of rejecting those applicants failing to pass an examination as to thoroughness is not worthy of discussion, as any union man will readily understand. As for the sliding scale, we already have one!

Ours is a sliding scale, but it rarely slides.

Unions stipulate the minimum and not the maximum rate. If a union whose scale is $18 should, by what employers term a sliding scale, allow inferior workmen to work for $15, would not $18 men be forced in self-defense to work for $15? Some may say: "No, good workmen will command their price." So will oats when there is not enough to go around. But as it unfortunately happens, there are more printers than there are situations; and while in some places this axiom might prove true, in a majority of places it would result in cheaper printing, and the experiment would soon develop into a theory and not a condition, or vice versa, as you like to look at it.

Employers do not have to employ inferior workmen. The union does not compel it or ask it.

If a man cannot hold a situation at the scale it is pretty good evidence that he has got into the wrong business, and employers should not employ him.

If he can print good enough to hold a position then he is plenty good enough for the class of work the employer considers good.

How many employers do we all know who would find that $15 men "did well enough"? And how long do you think after this came to pass would it be until there would not be a "competent" man in the city outside of a few indispensables who could afford to refuse to be classed with the cheap men? And then, how long would it be before another howl went up for a "sliding scale," so as to enable "inferior workmen to work for less than first-class men?"

The idea is as impracticable and unjust as the proposition of the Chicago Typothetæ.

Employers should have everything due them, and I would be as liberal in the distribution of benefits to them as anyone, as my record for conservatism will show, but I dispute the right of employers to foist upon the union the blame for its incompetent members. Let employing proprietors and foremen do their duty in the matter of selecting apprentices. Let them look into the mental and moral qualifications of applicants ambitious to become printers. Insist upon their possession of a fair education and good habits; and then if, after a three or six months' trial, they prove to be better qualified for loafers or agriculturists, dismiss them. If all foremen and proprietors were endowed with this sense of honor and imbued with a proper pride in their business, it is safe to assert that ten or twelve years hence incompetency will be forced into its proper sphere, and the followers of the trade will again occupy that exalted position among men that is rightfully the result of skill, intelligence and honor.

The above is an exact reproduction of the painting accepted by the Spanish Government as an authentic likeness of Christopher Columbus. Electrotypes for sale.

Engravings of all kinds made to order.

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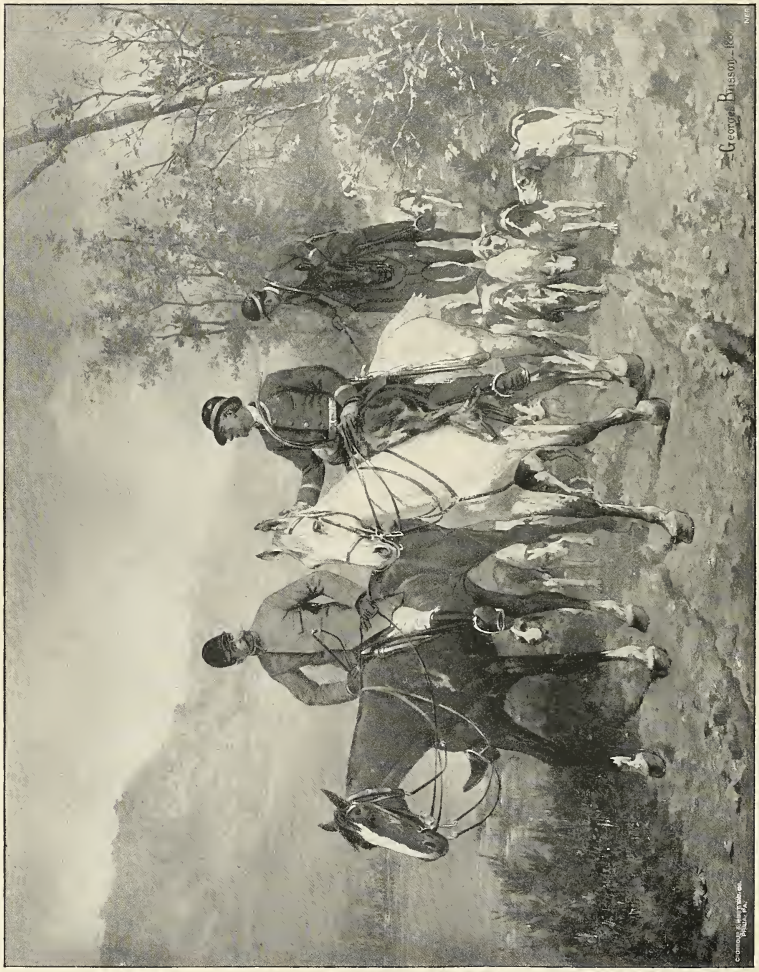


RETURN FROM THE HUNT.

Specimen of Ives (half-tone) Process Engraving, from the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED, A PRINTER.

BY PROC.

LAST October the following advertisement appeared in the Chicago Sunday *Tribune*:

WANTED—A temperate man to take charge of a small printing office. V 96, *Tribune*.

There are those who pretend to think printers as a class are not very temperate, yet the advertiser stated that this small advertisement called forth about seventy-five applications. The unfortunate printer who secured the position answered the advertisement as follows:

V 96, Tribune, City: CHICAGO, October 4, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—*I am a total abstainer.* Have had the necessary experience to give satisfaction. Have done everything in a printing office, from writing the "ads" for a paper to setting them up, making up the forms and working them off on a cylinder press; have set up jobs, made ready and worked them off on the job press; have read proof, edited telegraph, acted as reporter and as editor. Am too old to be a "smart Alec" and not old enough to be a fossil. As before stated, I am a total abstainer. I desire the job—or at least an interview. Respectfully, — — ——

He was requested to call at the office, and on doing so was asked by the lady manager if he were a union printer, and before being given an opportunity to reply was met with the statement that "that is *one* mistake I have made in all my answers to applicants today; I forgot to state that I didn't feel able to pay union wages"; upon hearing which he stated that he was a union printer, and if that were her ultimatum he presumed he was barred out. She stated that her printing office had always been a source of worry to her. She had considerable writing to do on her magazine and sometimes was out a good deal, though at other times not so much, and would like to get a man in whom she would have the confidence that in her absence everything was being attended to as well as if she were at the office. She formerly did considerable jobwork, which she had lost because it was not gotten out on time and in good condition. She presumed she could get this patronage again if she had the right kind of a man in the office.

Being affable persons, these two were soon engaged in an animated discussion of the printing business in general. In her peculiar, graceful, half-apologetic way, she catechised him from A to Z, not forgetting his religion. She asked him if he could make up forms, stating that so many printers professed to be able to do so, but made so many mistakes—and, in fact, learned how at her expense; and she really couldn't afford to pay them wages while they were learning their business.

She finally informed him that she was very favorably impressed with his manners and thought she would give him a trial. He could go to work the following morning.

"By-the-way, wouldn't he please to just take a look at the job on the press? The boy was working it; did he (the printer) think it was all right, and that the boy could feed it well enough?"

The printer was then introduced to a small office and to a job press of a make which he had never before seen. Naturally, he was for a moment slightly perturbed at being required to give an expert opinion as to the make-ready on a press unlike any he had ever operated. However, thinking that the make-ready should be about the same as would be required for the same form and stock on any other jobber, the verdict was quickly rendered.

On entering upon his duties the following morning the printer at once discovered that he had happened upon a large and well-developed case of incompetency. Of the display type, hardly a case contained a line, and some of the cases actually contained so few letters that one could hardly determine the style of the font. The labor-saving rule had been cut and chewed promiscuously—some of it literally chewed, as it had passed through the lead cutter, there being no rule cutter in the office. The lead and slug cases were as poverty-stricken as the type cases. Who was responsible for all this disorder? He at first thought the "blacksmiths." Later he was not so sure. Still later he wondered if the lady foreman was not to blame.

Laboriously the printer began to "straighten out" the office. And with everything on a par with the examples cited, it can be readily believed the task was a laborious one.

Soon the "foreman" came in. She kept cool for at least an hour or two. Then patrons began to call for work long delayed, through lack of help in the office. When the first one grumbled, everything was laid aside and work begun on his job. When No. 2 did likewise No. 1's job was laid aside for that, only to be in turn laid aside when No. 3 registered a more vigorous protest.

The printer is positive he made four, and he believes he made six, make-readies on a single job of 5,000 circulars, because of being ordered to "get out such a job or jobs and then finish those circulars," which he did "ad repeatum."

By bending every energy to the task, cutting first the twigs which scratched hardest, under the assurance that "things would not be this way after we caught up with the work," he gradually succeeded during the first week in bringing a little order out of chaos. Then he struck several jobs in succession that were peculiarly harassing, from the fact that the material necessary for them was almost entirely in dust-covered standing jobs, which might or might not be dead. However, he had sometime since ceased to be influenced by the latter consideration, and took material wherever found.

In her every move the boss showed that she expected the work to be turned out; and that quickly. He couldn't do too much to suit her. She frequently gave the printer a job and returned to inquire if it were finished before it could possibly have been set even under the most favorable circumstances.

There was a constant effort on the part of the printer to "keep his head" and not become as "rattled" as she appeared to be. However, he struggled bravely on, hoping against hope that he would finally catch up with the work sufficiently to enable him to devote a few hours to distribution without feeling he had stolen the time to do so.

Dissatisfaction was plainly visible on the "foreman's" face before the printer had finished the several jobs specified as peculiarly harassing. One of these was a script receipt with border and stub, which had to be set like sample. He picked letter to eke out, but discovered after a long search that spaces suitable for script were not to be found, and later he decided there never had been any in the office. Spaces were cut from leads, their tops beveled, and these were used where necessary to make ordinary spaces available. The stub was to be set in pica law italic and dotted rule. There was not enough proper material in the lead or slug case with which to fat out the stub. Quads for the purpose were out of the question, as they were standing with the letter. Several pieces of dotted rule were picked. A few leads of the right length were picked and placed next the type, and material a pica short was then used for stuffing. Now for the border. In the sample it was eight or twelve-to-pica rule. A thorough search about the office revealed insufficient eight-to-pica, but enough twelve-to-pica if it were in available lengths. No rule cutter. He tried the six-to-pica. Mitered corners in bad condition. No help for it. Had to use it. Picked a few pieces of it to secure the right lengths. Finally the job was up. He doubted if it would rise after locking up, but it did.

This was pay-day (Monday of second week) and the printer was called into the business office and informed that "he could finish the week, but she really didn't believe she could afford to pay union wages." (She had evidently been helped to this conclusion by the time consumed on the last-mentioned jobs.) "Was sorry he belonged to the union; as she thought she could afford to pay about $15 per week." He informed her that he would not work for that amount anyway; he had received $21 for too many weeks to feel satisfied with $15; and he then retired, but awaited his opportunity. It came. She came into the mechanical department and stood beside the stone. He reached for the before-mentioned receipt and said: "Miss Blank, I am offering no apologies, either for the quality or quantity of my work, but I

have heretofore seldom failed to give an employer satisfaction, and if I do not give you satisfaction I wish you to know the reason why. I don't think you will find that the next printer you get will turn out much more work than I have."

"Oh, I have no fault to find. On the contrary, am greatly pleased and would be very glad to keep you if I could afford it," etc., etc.

"Now," he continued, "take this job, for instance. If you had first-class facilities the dotted rule in this stub would be labor-saving brass leaders. However, for ordinary purposes, dotted rule does well enough if not chopped into all lengths but pica. But in this case it required time to justify it so it would line with the face of the type. Most of the stuffing used in this stub is too short, and even that had to be picked. The sample given was set in this office and the border used was eight or twelve-to-pica rule. After gathering up about all of either kind in the office, I could get a border from neither. Since the sample was set someone has cut the greater part of those rules into ornaments. The man who would cut the labor-saving rule until one cannot be confident that any piece is of a regular size would take all of some letter from a font of type and throw them into the street. If he had the best interest of the office at heart he would insist on the purchase of a small quantity of rule for especial use when cutting is necessary, for there are times when a man has to cut rule in jobwork. And another thing; do you see these thin spaces between the words in the script lines? I cut those from leads and beveled their tops to allow them to go under the projections on certain letters. That was necessary because there were no bevel-topped spaces in the case."

"Well, where are they?"

"I don't know. I could find none. I presume there has at some time been spaces with the font; but if so, I could not find them."

She expressed surprise that everything was in the condition the printer described.

"Of course, I do not understand these things," she said. "But I hired a man to buy my office for me who professed to have had great experience. He said he had bought and laid type for four hundred different offices."

"Well, when a man tells you he has bought and laid type for four hundred different offices, he just simply lies."

"I know that. I found that out afterward. They tell me I have a great deal of very small type here."

"Well, perhaps so; but one thing is certain — it is very poor policy to have all this stuff standing."

"Why, is that so? Why, they have all told me to let everything stand; then when I wanted to use it again it would be all ready."

"If I were running the office, I would not let a line of display type stand that was not used as often as once a week. That does well enough if you have an abundance of material and a place for standing jobs where nothing can fall or be thrown onto them, and positively won't have to pick letter from them. If one runs short of a letter and has to hunt all over the office for a job to pick it from, it will take more time to find and pick that letter than to set the entire line if the type were in the case where it ought to be. Then, too, if a letter is picked, it is very liable to receive a scratch on its face; for, no matter how careful a man is, he cannot help occasionally spoiling a letter in picking. With your limited facilities you cannot afford to let jobs stand. If an ordinary job is used often enough to make it good policy to let it stand, then it is used often enough to make it policy to have it electrotyped. With about $50 spent in the purchase of additional facilities here your work could be gotten out at a reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent in cost.

"Your work is promised too soon. You make another mistake in changing a man from one job to another too frequently. Give a man a job and don't bother him till he finishes it."

The lady decided to give the printer a month's further trial. He endured the disorder as long as he could, and until he had acquired the ability to work on a half dozen different jobs inside of an hour without accomplishing anything, and then resigned, having held the position nearly three weeks.

He has since put in about the same quantity of time in trying to collect the price of his labor, as must ever be the case where the reptile, incompetency, has left its slimy trail of failure.

Should these lines come under the notice of the other seventy-four temperate applicants, for this position self-congratulations will be in order.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE OLD-TIME PRINTERS' BANQUET.

BY F. W. MORTON.

SAGE Ben Franklin's heart would have thumped against its case — alas, how often did it thump against a different sort of a case in the old-fashioned, one-horse printing office in Philadelphia! — could he have looked in at the Sherman house, Monday evening, January 18. It was the sixth annual banquet and ball of the Old-Time Printers' Association, of Chicago, and a glad time the veteran typos had. The author of "Poor Richard's Almanac" *did* look on, but it was from the title page of the programme, and that, too, in shadowy, lilac tints, as though the old man had the blues because he could not be there in person, or at least send his ghost to represent him. It was his birthday, and generous it was of the old-time printers to remember it. And if, as Hamlet soliloquizes, we "sleep, perchance to dream," when the last form is locked up, old Ben's dreams were pleasurably disturbed.

Long before the hour set for the banquet the veterans assembled with their wives and daughters — or somebody else's daughters, who were young enough and pretty enough to be sweethearts. They lounged in the parlors of the hotel, talked of old times, when Chicago was a mud-hole and the "comps" set type to the music of the frogs in the marshes, and complimented one another on the fact that despite the wear and tear of years their faces were yet capable of making a fair impression. Reminiscences ran riot for an hour or two — for banquets are proverbially late — and then, a corps two hundred strong, they marched to the prettily decorated dining hall, keeping step with the music of an orchestra from the Second Regiment band.

There they sat down at the tables and took takes quite to their liking — large takes and fat ones, too, for mine host Pearce knew that there was plenty of time for presswork to come in play, and he accordingly distributed his stuff slowly but copiously. It is safe enough to say that presswork was in active operation before the last take was given out.

The old printers handled blue points, cream of tomato and celery as skillfully as they ever did slugs and column rules. Baked flounder — financiere sauce, Parisienne potatoes, fillet of beef with mushrooms, mashed potatoes and green peas were as easily disposed of as so much minion or long primer. Roman punch and oyster patties were a little bit of fancy composition, but caused no trouble. The guests were even equal to opossum baked with swee potatoes, and shrimp salad. Fruit, Roquefort cheese and crackers were matters of course.

There was about the banquet just the slightest suggestion of good spirits. There were two wine glasses at each plate, but — alas, vain regrets! — they were never filled. Many of the old printers looked longingly at the glasses and expectantly at the waiters as they came in with their trays. Some of them even put turned rules at the end of the feast, hoping that something else was coming. But they hoped and looked in vain. The first article on the menu was grace by the Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D.D., and the last was coffee. The wine glasses remained only a suggestion.

At length the board was cleared and President A. H. Brown endeavored to head off Mr. Weldon's musicians by rapping with the gavel. But they were in the midst of "There's a Land That is Fairer, etc.," and kept right on till they got there. Then Mr. Brown, like a gray-bearded patriarch to his children, uttered a few hearty words of welcome. It was a pleasure to him to invite the old-time printers to celebrate the 186th anniversary of Franklin's birth, and the old man evidently thought that his comrades of the case felt it, and that a wordy speech was needless. Letters of

regret were then read from George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Senator Gallinger, E. M. Halford, J. R. Walsh, James W. Scott, John F. Finerty, Judson Graves, Abner Taylor and Thomas Sewell. One and all were in hearty sympathy with the old-time printers, and one felt instinctively that their regrets were genuine.

"Appear, Love, at Thy Window," was sung by Charles M. Moore; then A. C. Cameron was called upon to respond to the toast, "Benjamin Franklin." Mr. Cameron took some hold-over copy from the hooks of former years and read excerpts from an address delivered thirty-one years ago on a similar occasion. The salient points of Franklin's life, as printer, sage, patriot, statesman, were recounted, and "poor Richard," that strange combination of wit and wisdom, philosophy and policy never found a more ardent eulogist. He was a representative man. He had won for himself a crown of glory and left a name to be honored by all. He was worthy to be the patron saint of the printers, for his fame cast luster on the craft. Franklin's simplicity, integrity of character, devotion to right, hatred of cant, frugality, were all extolled. He was an illustration that true greatness and modesty go hand in hand. He aimed for the highest and the best, and his example was sufficient incentive for the printers to adopt "Excelsior" as their motto.

Then "Come Into the Garden, Maude," was admirably sung by Will E. Dennis, and William Penn Nixon quickly came with a response to the toast, "The Press." He had it in the form of a type-written folio, the preface of which was that the custom of toasting the press was so common that it was more honored in the breach than in the observance. Still, the newspaper ate breakfast and took a parting nightcap with us, and if it was to be toasted at all it certainly should be at an old-time printers' banquet.

To the public at large the compositors' work was a marvel, the editor's work something that almost anyone could improve upon. Running a paper was something that many people thought they could do successfully without any experience or training. [Here Carter H. Harrison, who sat at the speaker's elbow, looked up with serio-comic surprise, and the room resounded with applause.] It was a business, further, in which it was easier to lose $100,000 than it was to make $1,000. [Carter now put a quarter in his hip pocket to make sure of having car fare when the *Times* had "broke" him.] The newspaper was not merely a purveyor of news. It was an educator, a friend, a monitor. It was it that had nerved Washington and Lincoln, had brought freedom from British tyranny and broken the fetters of the slave. And it was it that people were to look to for all reform and progress. Said the speaker in conclusion:

"It is a matter of pride to editors and publishers alike that in all great contentions for human rights, the newspaper has led the van. The natural tendency of newspaper work is to broaden a man. He cannot be successful and wrap himself up in his own self-confidence. Circumstances compel him to look at things from all sides and cultivate a judicial temper. That does not mean, however, that he must denounce in strong terms things which he strongly condemns, for the strongest denunciation of wrong in the English language has come from the bench."

"In all this work," said Mr. Nixon, "the intelligent printer is coadjutor. On the compositor and pressman must the editor depend to have his creations presented in an attractive manner before the readers he is trying to please. These faithful assistants do not, perhaps, take as much financial responsibility for the great dailies of the day as they did for the publication of the eighteenth century, but they are just as necessary to success now as then. In the beginning printer and editor were yoked together, and thus it seems likely that they will go down through time."

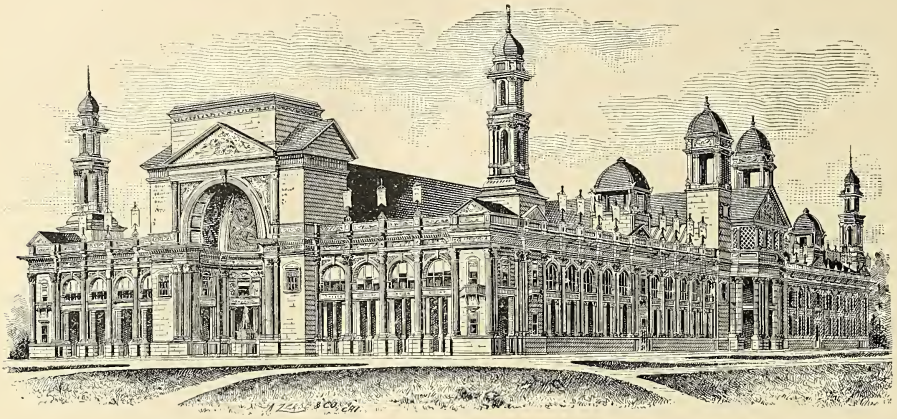
It was well on toward 12 o'clock when Carter H. Harrison was called upon to respond to the toast, "The City of Chicago." It was a subject the ex-Mayor of four terms knew all about and loved to eulogize. His speech from first to last was set up in italics and small caps, and was punctuated with applause. The speaker lost no time in getting back at Penn Nixon. Then Carter blew the horn for Chicago. It was a city of palaces — a marvel in point of growth and beauty. The world never saw its equal, and probably never will. Forty-six years ago he, the speaker, was Carter H. Harrison, a college student. But then Chicago was not Chicago, but only a mud hole, and the college student, though well up in geography, did not know where this interesting hole was. He thought Chicago was a new way of pronouncing Fort Dearborn. He spent a day or two hunting for the place on the map — this is not exactly a verbatim report — and finally decided to come out west and look for it. He did, and found it. Under his eye it had grown to be the second city in point of population in the United States, and the sixth in the world. Further, under his eye he expected the city would grow to have a population of 2,500,000, with New York as an eastern suburb or trading post. Chicago had sprung up as in a night, but it was not a mushroom growth. Its foundations rested on hardpan, and its sky-scrapers bolstered up the lower strata of the clouds, and kept Lon'un-like fog from settling into the streets. Chicago was a wonder, beautiful even in its sable smoke-mantle, and bound to be greater and more beautiful, and every printers' devil in the city should be proud of it.

Then Carter looked at his watch, and remembered that as the ex-Mayor of the city he was under obligation "to help Hemp. keep the municipal ordinances," and John McGovern, editor of the *Illustrated World's Fair*, and an old-time reporter, was called upon to relate a few reminiscences. He patted Mr. Harrison on the back with a compliment that would have crushed a man not used to such things; told how he came to Chicago twenty-four years ago and carried the *Times* on a red-hot poker; spoke of C. B. Langley as the giant typo of the day, and I. D. George as the man with the italic heel, and related how Joe Peacock put up $5 for a reserved chair at a ball game, was fired out of it by Little Walker, of the *Inter Ocean*, and had to wait till the game was over in order to get back his money.

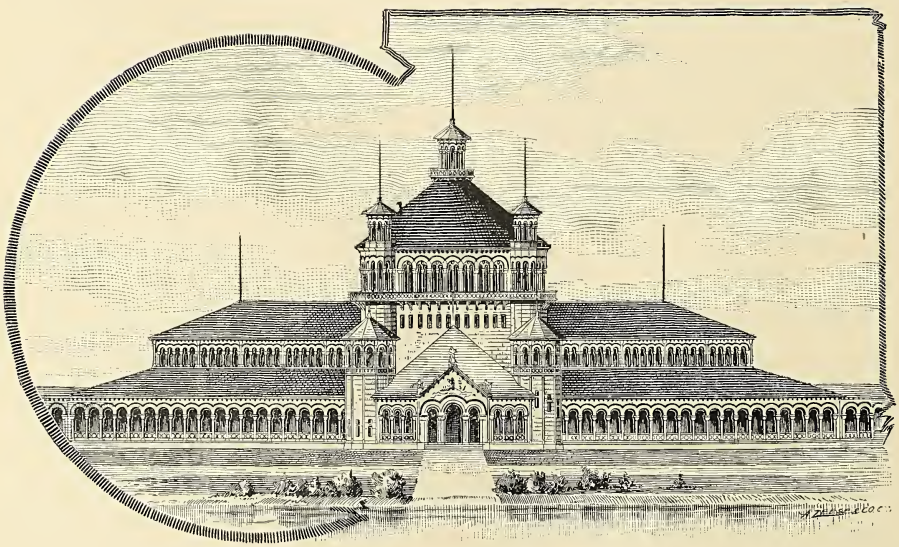
Then old Jere Thompson, with his head as white as the snowflakes that were falling outside, gave a brief review of the old-time printers. Colonel Eastman toasted the ladies, and then the whole party repaired to the ballroom where a number of old-time dances were executed, and, yes, even some of the oldest typos danced, and they did it well too.

Among those present were: Messrs. and Mmes. A. McCutchion, A. B. Adair, J. Carolan, S. K. Parker, M. L. Crawford, V. L. Rumbaugh, J. A. Sexton, C. R. Matson, John Gorden, F. S. Pelton, M. H. Madden, J. Cahill, N. A. Fort, A. L. Fyfe, F. K. Tracy, Bert C. Clark, John Anderson, J. S. Thompson, G. W. Smith, J. McCaffrey, D. H. McElroy, Charles Bond, W. W. Weber, William Mill, E. A. Stevens, C. O. Fisher, Nels Johnson, H. S. Thompson, E. U. Roper, I. D. George. Misses—Lillian Malloy, Nellie Hargis, Nellie V. Kearns, Lillie McAbee, E. Monheimer, Jennie King, Julia King, Miss Patterson, Maud Skidmore, Bessie C. Peake, B. Monheimer, Annie King, J. Dunphy, Katie McAbee, Emma Schwartz, Mary Rattray. Messrs. D. J. Lyman, Major W. W. Bloss, M. M. J. Mitchell, M. Kearns, W. C. Bulloch, W. E. Dennis, F. T. Gunderson, William H. Barnum, J. I. Pearce, T. A. Browne, J. A. Fleming, T. N. Ellis, C. B. Langley, A. H. Brown, H. S. Streat, H. R. Bloss, M. B. McAbee, Colonel Eastman, J. J. Dailey, G. Monheimer, William Schenck, Frank Agnew, W. Rattray, F. W. Morton, W. H. Hawes, D. Matthews, J. R. Dailey, M. Carroll, S. E. Pinta, A. C. Cameron, W. Pattleson, Charles M. Moore, John Cantwell, N. Carozzi, John B. Jeffery, C. B. Boyce, A. W. Brown, H. A. Crowell, Joseph Price, C. H. Harrison.

We have received from Mr. J. D. Gavitt, of Colorado Springs, a copy of the Colorado Springs *Gazette* New Year number, being the twenty-first of its issue in Colorado Springs, and consisting of twenty pages. Were its pages condensed to book form this issue would be preserved as a history of the section of the country with which it deals. By printers especially, on account of the situation of the Home, the enterprise the *Gazette* has shown will be appreciated.



ELECTRICAL BUILDING.



FISH AND FISHERIES BUILDING.

From electrotypes by A. ZEESE & CO., 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MOST gratifying progress is being made in the work of the World's Fair throughout all departments. In the department of construction particular energy is being shown. The building to be devoted to the exhibition of electrical inventions and appliances, an illustration of which appears on the opposite page, is well under way, the framework being completed up to the gallery floor and all of the great steel trusses for the roof placed in position.

The building covers a space of 700 by 350 feet, or more than five and one-half acres. Like most of the other buildings, the style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. It is 60 feet high and ornamented with designs suggestive of the department. It is one of the handsomest of the grand central group, and will cost $650,000. There will be four entrances to the building, the main one on the south. It will be built of a material resembling granite in color. A statue of Franklin, who is honored no less by electricians than by printers, will rise conspicuously before the south entrance.

To the printing fraternity the illustration of the Fish and Fisheries building is not so inapropos as one would imagine. Fishing is the chosen recreation of the fagged typo — from the heat and glare of the composing room to a secluded spot where the fish are plentiful, with "bait" in a can or in a bottle — what matters it! It is a delightful change. This representation of the Fisheries building, then, may perchance bring forth many delightful reminiscences. But turning to more prosaic matters: The cut shows the central portion of the Fisheries building. Excluded from the view are two smaller polygonal buildings, connected with the main building on either end by arcades. The extreme length of the building over all is 1,100 feet, and the width 200 feet. It is built on a banana-shaped island, and the building is subdivided into three parts to conform to the shape of the site. In the central portion will be the general fisheries exhibit. In one of the polygonal buildings will be the angling exhibit, and in the other the aquaria. The exterior of the building is Spanish-Romanesque, and will contrast agreeably in appearance with the classic style of all the other buildings.

The beautiful half-tone bird's-eye view illustration of the entire grounds and buildings of the great World's Fair which we show this month as a supplement brings forcibly to the mind what an immense aggregation of the world's industries and arts this Exposition will be.

It may be said to be assured that the exhibits at the Exposition will cover a wider range and be far more numerous than were ever before gathered together. They will present a picture of the condition and industrial progress of mankind in every quarter of the world, and of its achievements in every branch of the sciences and arts. The Exposition classification embraces 12 departments, 176 groups, and 967 classes. Applications for space by intending exhibitors in the United States alone, numbered 2,082 on January 1. The number at the Philadelphia Centennial on corresponding date was 864. Applications from foreign exhibitors are reported very numerous and rapidly increasing. It seems assured that the exhibitors will outnumber those at any previous world's fair. The allotment of space will be made about June. The reception of exhibits will begin November 1, 1892, and continue until April 10, 1893. No charge will be made for space for exhibits.

The Exposition buildings, as required by act of congress, will be dedicated "with appropriate ceremonies" on October 12, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The exercises will occupy three days, beginning on the 11th and closing on the 13th with a grand dedication ball. The committee having the matter in charge has planned to make the ceremonies most impressive in character. Something like $300,000 will be spent to secure this end. The President of the United States and his cabinet, the senate and the house of representatives, the governors of the several states with their staffs, and representatives of all foreign nations will be invited to be present. The mobilization of 10,000 militia and several thousand regulars is planned, as is also an imposing civic and industrial display. In the evenings there will be a magnificent display of fireworks, and in the park waterways a pageant of symbolical floats, representing the "Procession of the Centuries." In the dedicatory exercises on the 12th the completed buildings will be tendered by the President of the Exposition to the National Commission. President T. W. Palmer will accept them on behalf of that body, and will at once present them to the President of the United States, who will fittingly respond. The dedicatory oration will follow. Much attention is being given to the musical portion of the programme. This will include a dedicatory ode and orchestra marches written for the occasion. These and other numbers, including "America" and "Star Spangled Banner," will be rendered with full choral and orchestral accompaniment. The chorus will number about twenty-five thousand voices, and the orchestra five hundred pieces.

The Exposition will open its doors to the public on May 1, 1893, and close them on October 30, of the same year.

The hotel accommodations of Chicago, already very extensive, are being augmented by the erection of fully twenty new hotels, some of which are very large. Two million dollars or more are to be spent by the city and the park commissioners in putting the streets, parks, etc., in presentable condition in time for the influx of visitors.

BOOKS, AUTHORS, AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

THE publishers of the Chicago *Sunday Herald* showed commendable enterprise in giving such a full review of Mr. Walter Crane's life and work, January 3 last; and the value of this review was not lessened by the interview with the artist, in which he was given an opportunity to exploit his socialistic ideas.

The aristocracy of Boston took much offense at Mr. Crane for presuming to come among them with such unorthodox ideas in his head, and a riot seemed imminent when Mr. Crane read his poem, "The Triumph of Labor." However, a calamity was averted by their refusal to banquet with the artist; "I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following, but I will not eat with you, drink with you nor pray with you." In Chicago, the home of socialism, we have no such delicate scruples, so Mr. Crane was dined and wined and interviewed, and everybody was delighted with him and with his art. The "hub of the universe" is not now situate on Charles River, but by the side of "good Lake Michigan."

The writer has long been a collector of Walter Crane's books, that is, the books enriched with his delicate pictures, so it was with peculiar pleasure that he examined the original drawings for "The Baby's Opera," "Pan Pipes," "The Baby's own Æsop," "Princess Fiorimonde," and the rest, lately on exhibition at the Art Institute. Some day early editions of these books will excite the cupidity of bibliomaniacs, and few of us will then be "long of the market." There is a finish, a delicacy of touch, an appropriateness of design, and, at the same time, an originality to these book illustrations that must always commend them to persons of taste, to those who, in the words of Walter's sister Lucy, "cultivate judiciously the Artistic sense." The children's books written by Mrs. Molesworth, with illustrations by Walter Crane, make as happy a combination as those delightful stories by Mrs. Ewing with Randolph Caldecott's delicate sketches. Since the days of George Cruikshank the quaint stories of the Brothers Grimm never had such a setting as that given to Lucy Crane's translation of them, "done into pictures by Walter Crane," Macmillan, 1882. A reissue of these stories has just made its appearance, and, we are sorry to add, with the few blemishes that marred the first edition still uncorrected. The London *Athenæum* has a note anent this in a recent number which one may be pardoned for reproducing entire, not because of its delicate humor only, but as showing that such mistakes may happen even in the famous house of Macmillan & Co. "Having reviewed Miss Crane's translation of *Household Stories* from the *Collection* of the *Brothers Grimm*, illustrated by Mr. Walter Crane, about ten years ago, we need now only remark that no attempt has been made in this reissue to correct a number

of errors which we then pointed out, more especially one which was most foolish and laughable. Can it be believed that a book, which was published in 1882 with the story of 'The Wolf and the Seven Little Goats,' translated by Miss Lucy Crane as 'The Wolf and the Seven Goslings,' and 'done into pictures' of goslings by Mr. Crane, should, in 1891, be permitted to appear with the same stupid blunder? *Geis* and *geislein* have, of course, some resemblance to 'goose' and 'gosling,' but even a lady as much in the habit of guessing at the meanings of words as this translator might have discovered her error when she found that what she called a goose was four-footed and made a practice of showing her two white front paws to her offspring when she went home in order to guard them against admitting the black-footed wolf. And how could Miss Crane write, 'So the mother bleated good-bye' if that mother were a goose? And how can Miss Crane's publishers and literary executors allow this to go uncorrected?"

While the pictures will always lend a value to Miss Crane's translation of the Grimm stories, aside from the text, one is inclined to believe that Miss Crane's title to fame as an author will rest in her volume of lectures on "Art and the Formation of Taste," published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. after Miss Crane's death in 1882. Pictures done by Thomas and Walter Crane adorn the pages of this beautiful and really valuable book. Want of space forbids a general discussion of this posthumous little venture; suffice it to say, however, that, because of its sensible views and generally helpful and instructive character, it should find a place in every household where there are children or young people to be educated in the formation of taste.

To one who has studied the pictorial work of Walter Crane one thing is always apparent, a conscientious, painstaking effort to illuminate and beautify the text. No matter how much Mr. Crane has to do, none of his work shows haste or slovenliness in its preparation. He is strikingly original, very versatile, and his drawings show that care in their preparation and that attention to detail which should always characterize the work of a master. Once your applause is won Mr. Crane rarely fails to hold it. Not so some other artists who once captured the applause of lovers of dainty book illustrations. The early work of Mr. E. A. Abbey, for instance, once charmed even those who did not quite understand it. When Mr. Abbey prepared his drawings for Goldsmith's play and Herrick's poems in *Harper's Monthly*, the advance notices announcing a fresh instalment made us eager to possess the number. We now read, with enjoyment, Mr. Lang's delightful notes on certain of Shakespeare's plays in the same journal, but we hardly stop to glance at Mr. Abbey's pictures. Perhaps the fault is with ourselves, but, all the same, Mr. Abbey's hand seems to have lost its cunning. His lines are without the character, and his figures lack the humor that formerly commanded one's admiration as they arrested one's attention. Can the fault be with the modern mechanical methods of reproducing this artist's delicate drawings? Something is wrong, and whether the fault be with Mr. Abbey, the engraver or ourselves, one dislikes to find himself at "outs" with an old favorite.

A little venture of unusual interest in the book line has recently been launched in the Cream City. "A Beauty of Thebes, and Other Verses," is the title under which Mr. John Goadby Gregory's maiden effort makes its appearance, but, contrary to the general rule, the "Beauty of Thebes" brings up the rear instead of leading the procession of beauties in this dainty booklet. Mr. Gregory, who is a member of the *Evening Wisconsin's* staff, is nothing if not original.

It were not impertinent, perhaps, to give here a brief personal note, of unusual interest as it seems to us, on this genial young author. Mr. Gregory's father, an English astronomer of considerable note, was born thirty years before the battle of Waterloo, and married his second wife, a young woman of 19 years, when he was past seventy, and he died at 96 years in full possession of all his faculties. The subject of this little silhouette is one of three children of the second union, and a period of forty years separates him from the half-brother immediately preceding. Mr. Gregory, who, like his Theban beauty, has known "the with'ring touch of woe," is a widower, with three small children, and with him lives a full-brother, also a widower, and his three children.

Mr. Gregory's book of verses, which, though privately printed, may be obtained of Cramer, Aiken & Cramer, Milwaukee, combines, in its few pages, the humorous and pathetic, the droll and reflective. It comes somewhat timidly into this prosaic world, as its author, with becoming modesty, has a feeling that Milwaukee is still far from Parnassus, a feeling, however, which all his readers may not be willing to share with him if his muse continues to take such flights as in the following:

"SONG OF THE SEVEN-YEARS-WED.

"Darling, seven years have sped
Since the day when we were wed.
Seven years, the doctors say,
Change our 'tenements of clay';
All the atoms that compose
My physique, if this be true,
Now are different from those
That were duly pledged to you
Seven years ago today.

"These are not the lips, you see,
That vowed love and constancy.
This is not the beating heart
That from yours was ne'er to part.
Vanished, like the wind that blew,
Vanished, like the ocean spray,
Is the hand I gave to you,
Darling, on our wedding day,
Seven years ago today.

"But these are material;
Love's a thing ethereal.
Love that's genuine controls
Bodies, not alone, but souls.
Darling listen to my vow:
Changes come as changes may,
I will love you e'er as now—
E'er as on our wedding day,
Seven years ago today."

REPORT OF PUBLISHERS' COMMITTEE ON TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

LAST winter the American Newspaper Publisher's Association appointed a committee to investigate the value of various typesetting machines offered to the trade, and a competition for that purpose was held in Chicago in November, 1891, lasting four days. The committee rendered its report on January 12, last, said to be very full and exhaustive, in which the following statement is made:

1. That machine composition is absolutely practicable, and very much cheaper than hand composition.

2. That as between the typesetting and typecasting machines, the latter are by far the preferable for ordinary newspaper work.

3. That so far as was revealed by this test, the Rogers Typograph produced the best and most economical results. Its simplicity of construction was so great that it was set up ready for running in ninety minutes. For five consecutive working days no machinist or other party than the operator had anything to do with the machine, and it ran smoothly with scarcely a moment's interruption for the entire period of the test.

4. That, so far as revealed by this test, the linotype machine, while showing bursts of speed exceeding the capacity of its competitors, yet, owing to the recklessness of the operator, the absence of any superintendent, and possibly to the too delicate and complicated mechanism, fell far short in the general result of accomplishing what had been claimed for it by its owners and others.

5. The McMillan machine, while exhibiting the highest typographical excellence in its composition because justified by hand, nevertheless by reason of the fact that it requires three skilled workmen to produce its result, it is not to be preferred on the score of economy for use in newspaper offices under ordinary working conditions.

6. The St. John typobar was not entered as a contestant, but Mr. St. John courageously presented the original experimental machine on exhibition only. Its peculiarity consists in casting a slug-line by compression and without heat. The novelty of this machine attracted a good deal of attention.

The report is signed by Frederick Driscoll, W. J. Richards and E. H. Woods, committee on machine composition.

The full report of the committee in all its details, with numerous appendices, is to be published privately for the exclusive use of members of the association.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

THE state of trade is variable, but the outlook for the future is bright. The larger proportion of the printing offices are working to their full capacity.

A. H. St. Clair, a well-known reporter and advertising solicitor of this city, has recently associated himself with a gentleman of the name of Harris, and they have entered into the job printing business at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, under the firm name of St. Clair-Harris Printing Company.

H. B. Wandell, a long-time newspaper man and recently city editor of the St. Louis *Republic*, has acquired a proprietary interest in Mekeel's printing establishment and actively associated himself with the firm. His hosts of friends wish him abundant success in his new field.

The St. Louis Paper Company are actively engaged in removing their stock and offices from their old stand, on Locust street, to the building at Third and Vine streets, which has just been vacated by the St. Louis typefoundry. The typefoundry has removed to 210 and 212 Washington avenue.

John J. Daly, a well-known printer, who conducted a job and book printing business at 319 Olive street under the name of the Daly Printing Company, died suddenly during the first week of January after a short illness. But a short time elapsed until the firm made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. We understand the business will be continued, for a time at least, to enable it to turn out such work as is in course of completion.

The local Single Tax League now has an organ in the monthly journal of the name of the *Way Out*. It is a small eight-page paper set in long primer, one column to the page, and with a generous allowance of margins.

We observe that the new weekly, St. Louis *Truth*, has acquired the title to *Every Other Week*, a former illustrated journal issued here, and that along with the title came many elegant illustrations, which *Truth* is presenting in its columns weekly. This late arrival in the journalistic field in St. Louis is showing rapid strides toward prosperity under the guidance of Mr. Rackcliffe in the business department, and of Mrs. Thompson in the editorial department.

Oh, what a time of explaining someone must have had to account for part of the headlines in the *Globe-Democrat* of January 10 appearing as January 9.

Ed Goeke, for a number of years cylinder pressman for Little & Becker, has severed his connection with that firm, and is at present with Mekeel's printing establishment. Louis Stemmler, secretary of the job pressmen's union, has quit the business, and he says it is for good. We are informed he is going to follow a mercantile life.

Fishing, Hunting and Wheeling is a late applicant for public patronage in the lines mentioned in its title. It is a neatly printed magazine, with cover, and its first number is very attractive, typographically and editorially. It will appear monthly, and no doubt will receive hearty support.

Fin and Feathers is another journal which will cater to the wants of fishermen and hunters in the way of reading matter. It is a weekly journal of sixteen pages, and has already reached its eleventh number. It is very handsome typographically, and is especially rich in fine illustrations, many of them being half-tone engravings from life.

Each year we see the calendar being more and more resorted to as a means of advertising. This year we find finer ones than ever are being used. Our lithographers and color printers have many fine examples of their work appearing on the calendars issued by many of our leading business firms.

La grippe has made serious inroads upon the mechanical forces of many of our large printing offices, but the present cold weather has put a stop to the disease to an extent.

Charles A. Drach, of the electrotype firm bearing his name, is at present suffering from a severe attack of his enemy, rheumatism.

The Charles A. Drach Electrotype Company will occupy the fourth floor of the *Globe-Democrat* building, in addition to the third floor which they now occupy, as soon as the *Globe-Democrat* removes to its new building in about six weeks. The old building will be overhauled and have introduced a number of modern conveniences, including a passenger elevator, etc.

Levison & Blythe, stationers and printers, doing business at 215 North Third street, were forced to an assignment during the first part of December on account of a tightness of ready money to meet maturing obligations and business which had been taken at a loss.

The Pacific Publishing Company, of San Francisco, has opened an office here in St. Louis in the Mitchell Building.

D. A. Hailman has retired from the printing business and is now representing the Day Rubber Company in the sale of rubber goods, belting, etc.

The five electrotype firms are at present indulging in a war in prices, and the end is not yet in sight. The printers requiring much electrotyping are reaping what little benefit there may be.

The typefounders' trust does not seem to be materializing very rapidly here in St. Louis. The St. Louis Typefoundry and the Central Typefoundry say the trust will soon be in effect through their houses, but the St. Louis Printers' Supply Company says it is not "in it," smiles and books orders for future delivery as usual.

Mr. J. O. Smith, who has been pressman at the *Republic* for some time past, returned to New York City the first of the year, and Pascall Carr is now filling the position made vacant by his departure.

CHICAGO TYPOTHETÆ BANQUET.

THE banquet of the Chicago Typothetæ on the evening of January 18, in honor of the one hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, was a decided success. The entertainment was well ordered, the speeches eloquent and pointed. The resources of Kinsley's well appointed establishment were well displayed, the following being the menu:

Blue Points.
Cream of Celery.
Red Snapper, au Gratin.
Potatoes.
Fillet of Beef.
String Beans. Pommes Chateau.
Kirsch Punch.
Broiled Quail.
Cherokee Salad.
Glaces. Cake.
Coffee. Crackers. Cheese.
Sherry. Sauterne.
Champagne. Cognac.
Cigars.

The special guests of the evening were Ferd W. Peck, Gen. A. C. McClurg, M. E. Stone, Major Handy and Franklin B. Head. At the guests' table, besides those named, were George W. Cable, James S. Norton, Col. H. L. Turner, L. D. Thoman, Franklin MacVeagh, P. F. Pettibone, E. A. Calkins and Benjamin Butterworth. Among the others who occupied seats at the banquet tables were J. W. Butler, Charles D. Rogers, Frank Barhydt, D. H. Champlin, George H. Taylor, C. F. Blakely, J. H. Barnett, F. G. McNally, W. H. Armstrong, C. E. Arnes, C. W. Batelle, L. G. Rubel, F. Gindele, A. H. Francescus, T. C. Haynes, S. G. Prince, F. F. Rice, James T. Mix, F. D. Colburne, M. P. Handy, T. E. Donnelly, H. H. Latham, A. R. Barnes, Fred Barnard, W. B. Wilson, C. H. Blakely, William Johnston, W. W. Porter, H. C. Pettibone, Frank A. Kerns, W. B. Conkey, W. P. Gunthorp, E. A. Blake, Charles E. Strong, T. D. Parker, Daniel Slade, C. B. Samson, R. R. Donnelley, Henry D. Field, John W. Marder, J. F. Felsenheld, John Marder, C. E. Johnson, C. B. Ross, J. W. Burgess, P. D. Fenn, Thomas Knapp, George A. Mason, S. L. Rubel, John E. Wright, A. F. Partman, C. B. Ross, A. T. Hodge, J. W. Meloy, W. C. Gillette and A. A. McCormick.

From 7 until long after 9 o'clock the large gathering delighted the "inner man" with the good things piled upon the tables. C. H. Blakely, president of the typothetæ, was present, but, true

to his native modesty, he did not preside. He prevailed on that old-time printer, Charles E. Leonard, who was known quite as well before the great fire as he is today, and that means to be known by nearly everyone in the city, to occupy their chair. This he did with proper dignity, and when the covers and glasses on Kinsley's finest tables in the big banquet hall had been removed he turned the large gathering over to Toastmaster P. F. Pettibone. The latter proposed the toast, "Benjamin Franklin," which was heartily responded to. E. A. Calkins revived the days and doings of Franklin in a very happy speech. He thought that Benjamin Franklin, considered in the modern light, as a newspaper man, would not let any business get away from him which he could catch by lightning that he drew from the skies. In short, any newspaper he might have published would be very condensed and would discuss questions of peace and war in the fraction of a column. Indeed, great would have been the newspaper with B. Franklin editor and proprietor. He recounted some of the events of Franklin's life, how he narrowly escaped becoming a soap-boiler, how he found his wife, and helped to frame the constitution of the United States, and of his last act in signing an anti-slavery petition. Franklin, he said, was not a poet, although he tried to make poetry. He wound up his pleasant discourse with a reference to Franklin's broad humanity, and incidentally referred to the fact that the printers' patron saint was a little too slow in marrying, owing to his having sowed too many wild oats.

Franklin MacVeagh talked on "Franklin Economics," and said his task was a light one because the good old man never had any economics.

Col. Henry L. Turner talked to the sentiment, "The Ideal American Citizen."

James S. Norton talked on "The Average Reader," and said that people believed very nearly everything that was put in type. The author was not much to blame for the deceptions that were sent abroad in books and newspapers, but the printer was mainly responsible. [Laughter.] The time had come when the reader had to be a philosopher in order to tell what was true and what was false.

C. P. Leland, of Cleveland, was on the program to talk on "The Irrepressible Conflict Between the Man Who Makes Up Annual Reports and the Man Who Prints Them." He was unable to be present owing to a broken arm, but sent a very interesting letter of regrets, in which he humorously set forth the various phases of the conflict, after which George W. Cable presented "Franklin's Literary Art" in a stirring address.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

NO one has been more energetic in the interests of the Printers' Home than Mr. J. D. Vaughan. His business-like methods have, it is true, emancipated him from the stick and rule, but, like most of the disciples of Gutenberg, his heart is still with his old vocation, his friends in it and their interests. A pleasing incident concerning him was noted in the *Daily News* of Denver on December 25, which we think applicable to reproduce :

"John D. Vaughan was the victim of a complete surprise yesterday afternoon. Just as Mr. Vaughan was about to leave the sheriff's office, where he is a trusted and competent employé, he was met by Sheriff Barton, Under-Sheriff Ferguson and a number of the sheriff's force. Deputy-Sheriff Noce was the spokesman, and on behalf of his confrères presented Mr. Vaughan with an elegant suit of broadcloth. Mr. Noce said :

'Mr. Vaughan,—We have met together here for perhaps the last time. We are about to put subs on our case, and leave this chapel for other places. We have borrowed one another's tobacco for perhaps the last time. We have reached 30 in our career in this office, and tomorrow will wake up to find that the subs have taken our cases. There will be a new foreman, and a new copy-cutter. We have banked for the last time together ; our galleys are full, the slugs have been pulled and the matter gone to press. You have been a crank ; anybody who knows you will say that ; but you are a sort of enjoyable crank, one that we fellows all like. We don't want you to part with us thinking that we have no appreciation of a crank, and will inflict you with a little talk.

'After you leave us we will always have a kindly wish for your welfare. If it comes to cases, we hope that there will be fat takes, tables, pick-ups, leaders and quad lines. We hope that it will be the rule in your future career to have good fortune stick to you, even though it be necessary to use rule and stick. What more can we say ? Good fortune covers health and wealth, and health buys everything. It is, therefore, hoped that you will have health to see the ghost walk often. May your envelope contain all the good things of this life, and the assurance of something better hereafter.

'Now for a little advice. Don't get a hump-back on you ; it disfigures the person. You are too old to acquire a spread-head, and advice not to do so, except when you can get it as a fat take, is out of place. Be very careful in life not to pi anything — you lose time and money by it, for while you are picking up your pi other fellows are pulling out to catch the fat. By so doing your career will be set with diamonds, agates and pearls, and your life will be as free as great primer.

'When you are placed on the dump, and your form deprived of the element of life, the impressions that you have made with us, if we have not been taken to the stone before, will always be fresh in our memory ; we will plane down your form carefully and with a deep feeling of regard for the same and the mind it contained, and send it to press in a brighter land.

'Now, Mr. Vaughan, I, as the spokesman of those who have served under you for the past two years, have endeavored to tell you what we think of you. Actions, it is said, speak louder than words, and we propose to act. Here is a new suit of clothes with which we want to stamp the memory of ourselves in your mind. Take them ; they are yours.'

"The recipient was so deeply affected that he was able to utter only the meaningful Anglo-Saxon *Thanks*."

A CHRISTMAS BANQUET.

AT Norwich, New York, on the evening of December 25, upon invitation of the editors of the *Chenango Union*, the *Chenango Semi-Weekly Telegraph*, and the *Morning Sun*, the employés of those offices sat down to a Christmas spread in the banquet hall of the Eagle hotel, the menu being as follows :

MENU.

Blue Point Oysters (in the Case).
Queen Olives (in Copy). Celery (in the Stick).
Cold Slaw (on the Galley).
"Quaded" Turkey.
A Proof corrected with Oyster Sauce, "Tommies."
Cranberries (no Revise).
Mashed Potatoes. Baked Sweet Potatoes (in the Forms).
Green Peas (Locked up). New England Mince "Pi."
Tea and Coffee (Made up). Crackers and Cheese (on the Press).
Fruit. Nuts. Raisins. (All Off.)
Sweet Cider (Thrown in).
"THIRTY."

The *Union* was represented by editors E. S. Moore and James H. Sinclair, foreman Charles H. Watts, compositors Charles F. Hall, A. G. Deane, L. D. Haight and H. C. Hall. The *Telegraph* was represented by editors Charles B. Crombie, George A. Thomas and Wilfred A. Leete, foremen Edgar A. Steele and Scott R. Donaldson, compositors Will E. Irons, Arthur E. Albert, Linn B. Tuttle, Fred N. DeLavan and Will G. Whitfield. The *Morning Sun* by editors Reed Campbell and W. J. McCaw, foreman George H. Willard, compositors Richard Frink, Will H. Round, Jr., Adelbert Frink and George Carley. Besides these Charles A. Berry, of Syracuse, and George Watts, of Momence, Illinois, were present as guests. After ample justice had been done to the menu, which was served in Landlord Shattuck's best style, Editor Crombie was constituted chairman, and several short and spicy speeches were made, and the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of five to propose a place for the organization of the Norwich Press Club.

CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

"HINTS TO APPRENTICES."

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., January 10, 1892.

How would it do to start an "apprentice department" in your paper? I think if such a department existed, the apprentices would take much interest in it. If they knew they had a spot they could call their own, they probably would be interested.

At present I believe few apprentices use their trade journal in seeking advice. In this column might be given "hints to apprentices" and articles that would encourage them to become "an-honor-to-the-craft" printers. W. R. A.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

To the Editor: TRENTON, New Jersey, January 10, 1892.

During the winter, on account of the meeting of the legislature, work is generally plentiful. Between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five members of the union have been employed during the most part of last year. There is a good deal of law work done. The New Jersey Supreme Court Report, known as Vroom's, and the Chancery Report, known as Dickinson's Chancery Report, as well as the Criminal Law Magazine, are published here. The members of the bar have a large quantity of book-work printed also, consisting of briefs, etc.

The newspaper business has made rapid strides in the last few years. There are three morning dailies, one afternoon daily, two Sunday papers, and one labor paper, weekly. *Town Topics*, a weekly, has stopped publication. F. P. Britton has the management of the Electric Printing Company's office in place of C. K. Barnhart. P. H.

FROM MONTANA.

To the Editor: GREAT FALLS, Montana, Jan. 12, 1892.

Not many people have heard of this thriving city, so a few words regarding it and the craft hereabouts may be of interest.

The city occupies a good site by the Missouri river, where six years ago wild game was abundant. The Missouri here begins a passage of twelve miles through a cañon in which are several falls and rapids, the first being the Black Eagle Falls (where a great dam has been built to utilize the enormous water power, and where the largest copper smelter and refinery in the United States is located), and the last the Great Falls, famed for almost a century as being discovered by the explorers, Lewis and Clarke. East and south, from thirty to sixty miles away, are several rich silver ore districts which are being rapidly developed, of which more further on.

The pioneer newspaper here is the *Tribune*, which is published daily and weekly. For five years Jerry Collins was the editor and principal owner. On the first of the year he sold his interest to Mr. R. W. Cooley, of Chicago. The employés of the office, several of whom had worked for Mr. Collins for four years, presented him with a very handsome gold-headed cane on his retirement. The other daily is the *Leader*, published by H. P. Rolfe every evening. Both it and the *Tribune* are prosperous. Besides these, H. E. Sheets publishes the *Sunday Industrial*. All offices are strictly union, and No. 256 has about twenty active members.

The mining camp of Neihart is about sixty miles southeast of here. A paper, the *Herald*, was established there about a year ago by R. W. Crossan, and the Neihart *Miner* was established a few weeks ago by Alexander Wright, of Helena. A union will be formed there as soon as possible. Barker is another lively mining camp a few miles north of Neihart at which T. W. Thomson publishes the *Belt Mountain Miner*.

All this section will be exceedingly lively in another year, and no man knoweth how many papers will be started, nor how many will die.

Printers generally find something to do here. Some of the more far-seeing ones have invested their spare earnings in real estate, which is on the rise; still others have gone into mining, and several of them who own really valuable claims organized the Printers' Mining Company, and are making a success of it. O. H. Perry is the secretary. J. M. P.

FROM GLENS FALLS.

To the Editor: GLENS FALLS, New York, January 11, 1892.

At a special meeting of Typographical Union No. 96, held January 9, the constitution of the state union was ratified.

John Arthur, who has been ill with the grip, is again able to attend to his duties on the Sandy Hill *Herald*.

Clarence Dye, who has many friends in this town, narrowly escaped losing his life in the recent Rutland *Herald* fire.

C. H. Buck, editor Glens Falls *Republican*, has been appointed assistant postmaster in the legislature.

Livingston Sherrill, Sandy Hill, is now settled in his new job office. All type, leads, slugs, etc., that could be, have been purchased on the point system. He seems to be receiving his full share of public patronage.

George Fitch, formerly of this place, but now with the McMillan Typesetting Machine Company, in New York, came home for a visit during the holidays, and H. Brownell, of Sandy Hill, also engaged on the McMillan typesetting machines in New York, has been spending a few days at home, rejoicing over the advent in his household of a very young printer. J. C.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., January 20, 1892.

Early in December last the Rogers Typograph Company opened an office here, placing therein five of their machines, under the charge of Mr. Best, assisted by Messrs. Dickson and Reed. After a short time three of the machines were transferred to the *Globe* office, and last week the same number were placed in the *Empire*, and next week the *Mail* will be supplied with the same number. At the present time John Scott and John Townson, of the *Globe* staff, are the operators, or more strictly speaking, students. Who will operate those in the *Empire* and *Mail* has not yet been decided on. Several members of our union have been practicing under the supervision of Mr. Best, manager of the Toronto office, the charge for learning being placed at $15, but that amount is refunded when the students become proficient. It is also the intention of the company to keep a permanent office here for the purpose of doing work for weekly papers, and I understand Mr. Reed will have charge. Up to date machine work has not made any apparent difference in the amount of type set by hand. At the last meeting of the union the executive brought in a report making a scale for machine work, and placing the same at $15 per week for seven hours by night and eight by day. Strong opposition was given to this report, but it is believed that when it comes up for final consideration next meeting, the report of the committee will be adopted.

The entertainment committee has got down to work in earnest, and the celebration will take the shape of an at home, and will be held at Webb's parlors on Monday, February 22. The committee will make an effort to surpass the one held at the same place last year, which was considered to be the best ever held under the auspices of No. 91.

For some years past our union has appointed a special committee to attend to election matters in connection with our municipal affairs, and that committee issued a circular to candidates or those likely to be candidates, drawing their attention to the fact that the *Telegram* was a non-union sheet. The notice had the

desired effect, as from all who were in the field for aldermanic honors, only four had the courage to advertise in that sheet, and those four, I am pleased to state, were left at home. While organized labor is not strong enough to elect a candidate, it can generally defeat an objectionable person. WELLINGTON.

DO AWAY WITH THE CUTTER.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, December 11, 1891.

As there has always been a standing nuisance in the job office in the way of irregular sizes in rule and lead, I would like to offer a suggestion to typefounders which I believe to be original. My method is as follows, point system to govern all sizes: Starting at 12, which would indicate one pica, I would have the rule and lead stamped with the number of points, as 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 2, 2½, 3 and so on; the numbers between 12 and 2 to indicate points; after that there would be no necessity for having anything but the picas and half picas as at present. By this means I claim that a lead cutter could be dispensed with altogether in the printing office, as anyone could set any measure desired without having to cut material, by the use of these pieces. But it might be advisable to have the *leads* on *brass* material as high as 4; after that the lead metal could be used, but need not be marked with the size. This would be a valuable thing in an office where much tabular work is done, also catalogue work, and would save many dollars to the office as well as being a source of comfort to the printer. JAMES ATKINSON.

NO OPERATORS FOR TYPESETTING MACHINES.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, January 16, 1892.

Some time ago I commented, in these columns, upon the probable difficulty to be experienced in getting sufficient capable men *ready* to operate on typesetting machines. The difficulty has presented itself tangibly in this city. I am told that the *Recorder* people, who lately resolved to bring into play six or seven machines, conceived the idea that men could be had "on short order" to work them, but that they have found that for each machine a man has to be specially taught the duty, with the delay that this implies — a serious matter. An average compositor by hand work can keep up to most men, with cleaner proofs, too, until the latter have had six to eight weeks' practice. This is found to be the case from *actual experience* in this city. So that a continuous class of pupils should have been organized by the union here long ago, instead of employers having to *wait* for their turn to learn. The organizer for Union No. 6 lately drew its attention to the necessity of the case and its urgency, and a committee was formed to attend to the matter, comprising five members. Other unions, if embracing employers who intend using machines at a future date, should follow this example sacredly and promptly — in any and every part of the states. LEONIDAS.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor: OIL CITY, Pa., January 4, 1892.

M. P. Sheehan has resigned his situation on the *Derrick* and accepted a position on the Toledo *Commercial* as linotype operator. William Koch, of the *Derrick* job department, is confined to his room with a severe attack of the grip. J. T. McCoy has accepted the position of foreman of the Meadville *Tribune*. After two weeks' of hard work in trying to learn to operate a linotype, D. J. Flanigan has given up the attempt and returned to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he has cases on the *Star*. His former position on the *Derrick* is being filled by H. B. Scribner. Five Mergenthaler machines have been in use on the *Derrick* since August last, but they have not proved to be a "howling success" so far. The highest number of ems set on one of them in eight hours by the regular operator was 30,000. The five machines average about 100,000 ems per night. Thus far they have cost the office considerable money, with but small returns. The same number of compositors are employed, besides a man to take care of the machines. P. O. Naly, of the Pittsburgh *Hotel Reporter*, was in the city the past week. P. C. Boyle left the past week for an extended trip through California. J. H. Howard, formerly foreman of the *Derrick* composing room, has gone to Toledo to do local work on the *Commercial*. His successor here is J. H. Kelling. At the last regular meeting of No. 151 Walter McGlaughlin was elected a member. Oil City Union has made two very liberal donations to the Pittsburgh striking printers. An assessment of 25 cents per week on each member has been in vogue for the past two months to aid them in their struggle. The *Weekly Derrick* will hereafter appear as a semi-weekly at the old subscription price. Homer McClintock has resumed his duties as solicitor for the *Derrick*. John Myers is now holding cases on the *Blizzard*.

G. W. B.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 10, 1892.

Reports from all quarters prove that the printing business in this city has not for years been in such a poor condition. Notwithstanding the fact that this bad state of trade has prevailed for several months, the city is overrun with printers seeking work, the number of whom continues to increase rather than to be diminished. The local typographical union has sent frequent warnings throughout the coast regarding the poor condition of business and advising printers seeking employment to stay away. These have failed of their usefulness, and from the present indications the army of unemployed will not be decreased until their regular yearly departure for the country and coast towns, which occurs during the spring months.

The last regular meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union was held December 27. Two applications for membership were received, four applicants were elected, and three new members were initiated. Resolutions were adopted providing that the names of George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel be placed on the honorary roll, and that a committee be appointed consisting of the officers of the union and ten additional members, to prepare and have engrossed a set of resolutions to be presented to Mr. Childs. E. P.

FROM IOWA.

To the Editor: DES MOINES, Iowa, January 13, 1892.

After a period of use extending over some four years of type literally worn down to the shoulder and a "perfecting" press the invention of which belongs to the glory and achievements of a remote past, the *Register* has disposed of its curiosities of antiquity to the junk-dealer. The new press, which was put in operation the first of the new year, is a Hoe machine of latest design and improvement, and the type is of a special make from the foundry of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago. The sore-eyed readers no less than the printers of the *Register* hailed the advent of the paper in decent and respectable attire with much delight. The *Leader* and the *Capital* also laid in new dresses, for initial appearance in them the first of the year.

Ambition has led to an early opening of the campaign for the delegateship to the international convention. Early December discovered two candidates in the field, and rumors of several in the bush. O. H. P. Grove, the present presiding officer of No. 118, is out with a neat card announcing his candidacy, as is also Jesse M. Page, chairman of the executive committee. Philip Evans is spoken of also, and investigation develops strong efforts in his behalf. John Fogarty, who has on previous occasions been urged to make the race, pleads an increase in his parental duties as excuse sufficient for preferring to stay at home, and positively declines to permit the use of his name.

No. 119's annual ball and banquet has been set for January 26. Active preparations for the *gala* event are now in progress. A new feature of the affair will be the reception committee, which with the exception of a sprinkling of lady members of the union, will be composed exclusively of employing printers. The honored guests are thus, in a manner, to be made their own hosts. It will

be the endeavor of the arrangement committee to have every employer "knocked down" to all his employés and get them "kinder 'quainted like," as Riley would say. The idea is brilliant, like unto its father — Nesbit — and can result in nothing but good.

SENI-OM-SED.

PRINTERS' WAGES IN AUSTRALASIA.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, N. S. W., December 3, 1891.

In giving a list of colonial standard society wages, attention is drawn to the important point that in each colony the standard is 1,000 *ens*, not *ems*. The rates are as follows:

SYDNEY ..... 'Stab, $15 per week of 48 hours.
Piece (job or book), 26 cents per 1,000.
" " " " night work, 28 cents per 1,000.
" morning papers, 28 cents per 1,000; evening, 26 cents.
Overtime, up to 12 o'clock, time and one-third; after 12, double.
Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday, double pay.

MELBOURNE... 'Stab, $13 per week of 48 hours.
Piece, 26 cents per 1,000.
Overtime, up to 12 o'clock, 6 cents extra; after that hour, 12 cents extra.

BRISBANE..... 'Stab, $13 per week of 48 hours.
Piece, morning papers, 26 cents per 1,000.
" evening papers, 24 cents per 1,000; overtime, 6 cents extra.
Overtime, up to 12 o'clock, 36 cents per hour; after 12, 48 cents per hour.
Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday, double pay.

ADELAIDE..... 'Stab, $14 per week of 48 hours.
Piece (job or book), 24 cents per 1,000, or 30 cents per hour.
" " " " night work, 26 cents per 1,000, or 36 cents per hour.
Piece (dailies), 26 cents per 1,000; time work, 30 cents per hour; 36 cents night work.
Overtime, one-fourth extra.

PERTH ..... 'Stab, $12 per week of 48 hours.
Morning papers, 24 cents per 1,000.
Overtime, 36 cents per hour.

NEW ZEALAND... Three societies, with prices ranging for 'stab, from $2.50 to $15 per week of 48 hours.
Piece (job and book and evening papers), 24 cents per 1000.
" morning papers, 24 cents per 1,000.
Overtime, 36 cents per hour.
Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday, 48 cents per hour.

These are the minimum prices paid to the rank and file, but there is nothing to prevent an artist getting a higher figure, and, as a fact, they do get paid higher, according to their abilities, superior job hands on this continent getting as high as $25. M.

DECISIONS ON MEASUREMENTS OF CUTS.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 10, 1892.

Two decisions by the executive board of the San Francisco Union which were recently made are worthy of note and are given as follows:

The foreman of the *Examiner* appealed from a decision of the chapel of that office in reference to the measurement of a cut containing inserted matter. The cut was 2 columns wide and 2¼ inches in depth. In the lower portion were inserted three lines of type, two of them being of equal length. The cut did not require justification, but it was necessary to cut leads in order to justify the inserted lines. The lines were bounded on three sides by the cut. The decision of the chapel appealed from was that the entire matter was double priced, both when the type was inserted and when the matter was afterward picked up. The newspaper executive committee, however, decided that it was double priced when the type was inserted but single price when picked up.

The foreman of the *Report* appealed from his chapel's decision in regard to a pictorial cut, 3 columns wide, running more than seven inches down the column, containing sixteen lines of poetry which amounted to one-ninth of the space occupied by the cut. The chapel decided that the cut should be measured. The executive committee modified this decision, deciding that it should be measured as if set in the largest body type in general use on the paper. E. P.

PRINTING FROM HALF-TONE PLATES.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 14, 1892.

Referring to half-tones and their treatment, it is absolutely necessary to have first-class rollers, not hard and yet not too soft.

I have found that an idea prevails among a certain class of printers to make overlays for every engraving that happens in their way. Some go so far as to use cardboard. First pulling an impression on the tympan and then printing on the cardboard, they cut out the lights on the back. This is a good way for some engravings, but I have never found it to be effective with half-tones. The proper way to treat half-tones is to have a hard tympan, then level them on the backs, taking care not to have too much underlay, especially in the center, thereby avoiding the block from rocking and causing it to have a blurred appearance. Should the block be too low in the center, as half-tones frequently are, it will be found to be effective to pull an impression about the third sheet down, and marking out the low places, overlay them, at the same time shaving off the hard edges.

From actual experience I have found this to bring about the best results on platen presses, although it can be used equally as well on cylinders.

A good half-tone will rarely need an overlay such as is used on wood engravings. They should be brought up flat, taking care at all times to have the least possible pressure. Some men work with pressure and ink, a custom that will not work, even accidentally, to any advantage with half-tones. I say "accidentally" inasmuch that an engraving may be put to press at times and look fairly well with little or no work at all, and yet on trying it on another occasion with all its advantages it cannot be repeated. It is a singular thing, but nevertheless true.

Acknowledging the above, it remains to be said that where a system is adopted, better and quicker work can be obtained to the advantage of both employer and employé. L. M. S.

ECONOMY IN THE PRESSROOM.

To the Editor: PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 10, 1892.

Having been benefited by hints and pointers given by your numerous correspondents in your admirable journal, particularly those to workmen or employés, enabling them to become more proficient, as well as more useful, and hence more valuable to their employers in their several branches of the "art preservative"; and believing that the man who is past learning has outlived his usefulness, also that the employer is no exception to this rule, with your permission I will endeavor to give employing printers a pointer.

It has ever been a mystery to me, why employers who have the reputation of being shrewd business men in most details of their business, should be so blind to their own interests in the direction of maintaining an equable temperature in the pressroom, especially during the winter months. Where is the pressman of any experience who has not known instances similar to the following: Pressroom, 7 A.M. — temperature almost at zero — fires in stoves or heat in steam heaters having been allowed to die out the previous evening, everything running perfectly smooth last night, but in the words of a popular song, "O what a difference in the morning!" Machinery cold as ice, ink stiff as pitch, rollers hard and shrunken — probably need resetting. Last, but not least, the workmen shivering with cold, and all hands in bad temper. Now what is to be done? The boss cannot afford to wait until the place gets warmed up, so the pressman rolls up a lot of waste paper or makes a torch of anything most convenient, pours benzine on it, applies the match, and at risk of a conflagration begins warming up from underneath, ink plate, fountain and form. Meantime the atmosphere assumes a bluish tint from the mingled smoke and choice language of the hands — those of you who have been there understand. I have seen the ink table on a table distribution press warped so badly by this means that the angle rollers would not touch in spots, do what you might; also in case of large heavy forms — possibly containing cuts — I have found it most

difficult to get them warmed so they would work clean; and as to the fountain — well, the intelligent pressman can judge what benefit it derives from such treatment. Some of my brethren who have never had the misfortune to start up under such conditions will say, "Such treatment of valuable machinery is monstrous" — so it is, "but what are you going to do about it?" The pressman *must* do something, even if it takes him most of the forenoon to get running smoothly again.

So, to the employer allow me to make a few plain suggestions: Don't allow your shop to freeze up over night; keep it warm during cold weather, even if it costs you a few dollars for a man to keep it so. I have known of instances where more money was lost in one day than would pay a night watchman two weeks' wages.

What I have said is with best feeling toward all concerned, but I want the blame for much lost time in the pressroom put where it properly belongs, on the employer. L. G.

IMPOSITION FOR MACHINE FOLD.

To the Editor: LAMONI, Iowa, January 11, 1892.

I send you herewith a form as suggested to me by the foreman of our bindery. I have worked a great deal of bookwork the last fifteen years, which has been sent to the best bindery establishments in the West, among which is A. J. Cox & Co., and I have always worked half-sheet thirty-twos as given herewith (Fig. 1), and there has never been any complaint or extra charge. But the binder here tells me the folder has to flop the sheet, which is equal to and is paid for the same as a fold. I send you a negative of the sheet he gave (Fig. 2), which he says does not require the extra flop:

HALF-SHEET THIRTY-TWOS.

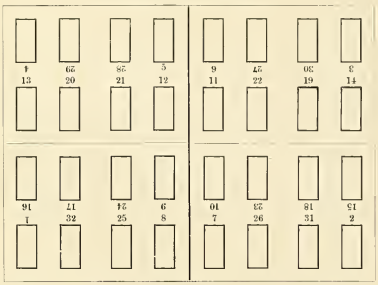


FIG. 1.

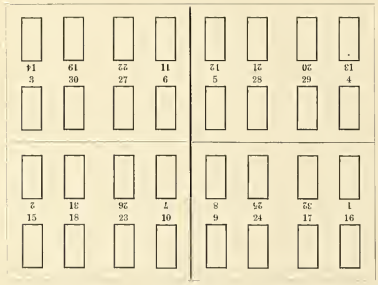


FIG. 2.

W. H. DEAN.

[This imposition is in constant use, but as our correspondent shows there are some of our readers unacquainted with it, we publish it again for their benefit.— ED.]

FROM EASTERN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 11, 1892.

John R. Bagnall, editor and proprietor of the *Evening Star*, of this city, died at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, December 31, from injuries received in a railroad accident on the N.Y.C. & H. R. R. R. on the evening of December 24. Mr. Bagnall was a very genial and enterprising young man, hardly twenty-four years of age, and it was through his indomitable energy that the *Star* has succeeded as a penny paper (a 9-column folio, two and one-half years old). His untimely death will be greatly felt, not only by his friends, but in the office. The paper will continue to be published by members of the Bagnall family.

William A. Valentine, formerly employed in the Eagle Printing House, in this city, died in New York last week.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* office was damaged by fire, on January 5, to the amount of $10,000. The books and files were luckily saved.

I was pleased to see in the December number of THE INLAND PRINTER that the article on "Picks at Flaws in Typefounding" attracted the attention of the Keystone Typefoundry of Philadelphia, and that they had been making the advancement in old style figures referred to, and also made border bodies, etc., to the point standard. Let them open up the pathway, and others will soon follow in the beaten track. A. R. W.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1892.

The grippe, or some other disease, seems to have settled among the craft, as there have been more members of No. 101 die the past year than for several years previous. The death benefits paid out during the year 1891 reach up into the thousands.

There have been a great many changes in the government printing office lately. A few days ago there were about a dozen typos from the specification room transferred to the first division, as work in the former department was very slow at that time.

It is said that there are more hands on the *Record* this session than was ever before placed in that room, and all are making good money at 60 cents per 1,000.

March 30 next will be the annual election of officers by No. 101, and as yet there have been but few candidates placed in the field. Among the number might be mentioned as superior candidates the names of W. E. Shields, for president; C. C. Thompson, E. A. M. Lamson, A. E. D. Hussey, for delegates to International convention. It is rumored that there will not be a great many candidates this year, but we must remember that this is very early in the game yet.

Leslie S. Hill succeeded himself as chairman of the first division a few days ago. He was reëlected by acclamation, which alone shows his efficiency.

E. F. Baldwin, formerly of the *Record*, and Paul Sipos, of the District of Columbia, were among the recent new appointments at the government printing office.

A very complimentary biography of President J. L. Kennedy, of No. 101, appeared recently in the daily *Post*, of this city. Mr. Kennedy is very sociable with all the members of the union here, willing at any time to impart any information relative to the union, and a very efficient foreman of the second division of the government printing office.

A. P. Sutton, compositor in fourth division, left the city a few days since for Denver, Colorado, in order to regain his health, which was very much impaired. His fellow-workmen all expressed regrets at having to part with him.

It is rumored that P. J. Haltigan will be a candidate for sergeant-at-arms at the next election of No. 101.

Since congress has reconvened, Foreman Avon Pearson, of the *Record*, has been kept very busy getting out that *important* document.

Edward J. Russell, proofreader on the *Record*, has just published a small dictionary for the benefit of the employés of the various printing departments of the government printing office.

It contains very useful information for both proofreaders and compositors.

L. C. Hay, formerly a member of the Kansas Legislature, is now foreman of the jobroom of the government printing office.

L. A. Wisener, of the first division, is happy since he is "papa of a bouncing baby — *girl*."

During the past month, Public Printer Palmer has been liberal with his favors, and appointed about fifty new employés to various departments of the office.

R. A. McLean, foreman of the *Evening Star*, is said to have at one time entered into typesetting contests both of a local and national character. EM DASH.

PRESSMEN DOING COMPOSITORS' WORK.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., December 29, 1891.

In reading M. Motteroz' treatise on "Typographical Make-ready" in THE INLAND PRINTER it has given rise to some thoughts which I venture to lay before your readers. In that part of the treatise wherein the author treats of the preparation of the form, he dwells on the matter of planing and lockup which more particularly concerns the compositor. He does not even presume that the form is in proper condition for the press, but he gives minute instructions for a careful preparation by the pressman. The form must be carefully washed, unlocked and planed, not once, but several times if necessary, so as to get the form solid on its feet. All pressmen know that the form should be solid before impression is taken, and these instructions given in the average American pressroom would be taken as an insult by the compositor who locked up the form; he would say it was his business to plane down and lock up the forms and that they come down to the pressroom ready for the press. Still I believe my brother pressmen will bear me out when I make the assertion that not half of the forms that come into the pressroom are solid on their feet, and in a majority of the offices a pressman unlocks the forms at his own risk, for after he unlocks the form the compositor resigns all responsibility.

I recollect I was working some years ago in an office in New York City near the new postoffice, and a newspaper form (it was a country weekly) came down to me justified so badly that I had to put a board under it to get it on the press. I found the form sprung, so unlocked it, got it down, and commenced to run it off. Soon, however, a draw occurred, and when the printer who came to fix the form understood I had unlocked it, I was blamed for the type drawing out; and the foreman of the composing room supported the printer in the point he had made against me.

The pressman who suffers most from this evil is the job pressman on the bed and platen presses. As an illustration, he will receive a form from the composing room perhaps with a number of rules in it. The first impression is very rough, some of the rules being very high, others very low. He believes the form to be sprung, but he has no stone or bed in the job pressroom to test it on, so he works it out on the tympan, cutting out the high rules and overlaying the low places; then when he sends a sheet for revision, a mistake of some kind has been discovered and the form is returned to the composing room, unlocked and corrected (perhaps by another man), and when the form is returned, the pressman finds it just the reverse, perhaps, from what it was before the correction and has to overlay what he cut out before, and often a second correction is required in the form, by which time the pressman has got to grumbling. The form is now properly locked up, but when it gets on the press the make-ready is found to be almost useless, and if the pressman has the time he will probably destroy it and commence with a new tympan and new make-ready, but when he comes to charge his time on the work, it does not make a good showing. Still, if he charged it three forms made ready it would look better. All this loss of time would have been avoided if the form had been properly locked up in the beginning. Of course, in many offices great care is used in the preparation of the form, and the pressman has no trouble with the lockup, but in a majority of offices the illustration I have given occurs daily.

The cylinder and Adams pressmen have the advantage of a convenient and smooth bed, and if the form is sprung can help it with the planer. Still, we all know it is not good to plane a form much while it is tight, and if not prohibited the pressman will unlock it himself or send for the printer to come and do it for him, and then enjoy hearing the printer kick about getting his shirt sleeves soiled working over the press. F. X.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

To the Editor: PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 14, 1892.

Business in this city is dull as regards subbing, very dull, as there is but one card office in the town of any importance — the *News*, the *Journal* and *Bulletin* being machine papers. The *News* now runs sixteen frames, but slides two men a day. The scale, what there is, is now in the hands of a committee for revision. Union scale for newspapers is 40 cents for night work, 35 cents for day. That is about all the scale there is at present.

Editor Heaton of the *News* is again at the helm, having just recovered from a serious and prolonged attack of typhoid fever. During his enforced absence his wife, a lady well known in newspaper and literary circles, held the editorial reins.

There was considerable talk a few weeks ago of new life being infused into the *Record*, a penny evening paper of the democratic variety, to the tune of $6,000, but the embryo stockholders weakened at the last moment. The *Record* getting a whack at the city printing may revive their courage, though. It is the general opinion that a penny paper with vim and push could get there if properly handled, and it is to be hoped that the *Record* may yet get into the race for "keeps."

The *Telegram* office has again been closed to union printers. No. 33 put about two years' conservative work in the line of filling the office, and at the end of that time had eight men there — two suspended. Out of the six called out two ratted, and have since been expelled from the union.

Now that the *Telegram* has moved into the *Journal's* old quarters, the *News* announces that it will occupy the *Telegram's* old business office on Weybosset street. Inside of a month at the latest, it is said, the *News* will enlarge its pages by the addition of one column. Whether this will result in an increase of frames remains to be seen.

The Pawtuxet Valley *Gleaner* is making ready for future prosperity by putting in a larger water motor for its motive power.

Interest in the coming contest for delegateship to Philadelphia is becoming manifest. Several are spoken of, and G. B. Sullivan has officially announced himself as after the honor.

A convulsion in political affairs affected the city's advertising to such an extent that the two old standbys — the *Journal* and *Bulletin*, and the *Telegram*, the latter a non-union office — were shut out and the contracts given to the *News* and the *Record*, both evening sheets.

The *News* has gotten up a voting contest that has in it some elements of originality. The most popular (?) workingman is to get a free trip to and through Great Britain, in order that he may view the condition of the workingman there and contrast his condition with that of the workingman in this country. If the report is of the right tone and political shade it will be great campaign ammunition for the *News* and the G. O. P.

Plate has a strong hold in this city. The *Record* is hardly anything else but plate, running one frame; the *News* uses an extended amount, and the *Telegram's* Sunday issue is the work mainly of eight or nine apprentices and a sharp saw.

The enterprise of the *Journal* in sending a man on to attend the famous Graves murder trial at Denver, Colorado, rather astonished even the most enthusiastic of that paper's readers. It is not often the staid old *Journal* branches off in that line, but when it does it generally succeeds in getting what it goes after. Martin C. Day, who was the Denver representative, covered both himself and the *Journal* with glory as regards the work accomplished.

Of the nearly one hundred members that No. 33 now has, about thirty-seven are on the *Journal* and *Bulletin*, twenty-two or twenty-three on the *News*, two or three on the *Record*, and

the remainder are scattered about in the various book and job offices.

The proprietors of the *Journal* and *Bulletin* are beginning to realize that a desk man with the technical training received while working as compositor is far more valuable than one without that training. Several of the important positions on the staffs are now held by practical printers, who are, it is needless to say, members of No. 33.

Providence Union has fairly got its second wind in its struggle with the *Telegram*, and is now spitting on its hands previous to getting another hold. A. BOOMER.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, January 15, 1892.

The printing trade naturally at this time of year shows a limited activity, that is, outside of New York. The fall trade has been exceptionally slack in some paying branches of book and job departments, and indications of a favorable change are minute. However, recent inquiries instituted by your correspondent show better symptoms at such well known establishments as Harper's, Dodd, Mead & Co's, Howard Lockwood's and other firms of importance. The newspapers and trade journals are, as a rule, full-handed, and, on the whole, a more hopeful view is taken of the trade's promises.

The Franklin Association of pressmen and feeders has elected the following officers for the ensuing half-year, namely: George McCaddin, president; William F. Delaney, vice-president; John Lynch, secretary; Edward Harrigan, treasurer; R. M. Rodabach, walking delegate.

Mr. Gompers is asked to "go slow" by the New York *Union Printer*, and apparently with justice. The American Federation of Labor resolved to grant $3,000 to aid the Pittsburgh strikers (printers) in obtaining a legal opinion as to their status in picketing operations — to be determined by the higher courts. In spite of this decision, and in spite of the fact that the strikers' committee had gone to considerable expense in retaining legal assistance on the subject, the executive board of the American Federation has held back the grant named, and Mr. Gompers wants full memoranda from the printers, meantime, that he might refer the "debatable subject" to a legal firm for its "opinion" as to winning or losing in a higher court. The wonder is that Mr. Gompers has not buttressed his position by saying "he had consulted a legal luminary, whose opinion was so much against the strikers' position that he considered the $3,000 referred to would be lost expenditure"!

Typographical Union No. 6 (New York) is being blamed for not taking care of its destitute sick. It seems it is an old difficulty in this union, and the number of sick "cases" — pardon the pun — increases monthly, if not weekly. Why not assess the members a small amount *per month* for a sick fund? Surely a man's decease is not the most common misfortune of a printer's family. To constitute itself a friendly benevolent society ought to be an ambition of a big union like No. 6, and the union in having a settled system of dealing with the whole subject of sickness in its ranks in the shape of a distinct fund would be an incalculable gainer. It is sometimes urged that such an arrangement would attract invalids from all parts. Is that so? Well, a member's card, on coming newly to New York, *ought* to indicate if he be an ailing peripatetic; or correspondence with his previous employer could be had; and it would be obligatory upon a sick applicant to *show* that he had become an invalid while in New York. Most abuses are mutable by system and determination. The whole subject has been a prominent source of humiliation to the union in the past, among other ways by appeals to editors or newspaper proprietors for letters for sick members for admittance to a hospital.

The proposed press club for Brooklyn is likely to be a success. The officials say they have over 100 members already, though the confirmatory meeting held last Wednesday only comprised about forty men. Still, many journalists are unable to attend evening meetings on their own behalf. The entrance fee is fixed at $10, and the dues at $1 per month. At the meeting last held the first number of the club's journal (*The Reporter*) was issued. It is in size an octavo, of neat appearance, and contains the club's prospectus and rules.

Since writing the paragraph above concerning Mr. Gompers, I have been told the accusation against him is based upon a misunderstanding. It seems it was not intended by Mr. Gompers or the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to consult a firm of Philadelphia lawyers as to the strikers' basis in law (*re* Pittsburgh printers) in the face of the strikers' reference of the case to a Pittsburgh lawyer, but in coöperation therewith. Mr. Gompers contends that the spirit of the council's resolution was against the turning over of the $3,000 to the strikers. An alternative provision was made to test the constitutionality of the conspiracy laws in any of the states of the union.

Typographical Union No. 6 has resolved, in consequence of the large number of migratory printers in town of late, to adopt power to dispatch them elsewhere, and as a rider it was resolved that "men on daily papers be not permitted to work more than five days per week until the February meeting." Numerous protests have been entered against the above decision, and No. 6's executive committee has since passed resolutions toning down the "severity" of the above decision. The same union has sent out circulars warning printers away from New York city.

LEONIDAS.

FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., January 18, 1892.

Baltimore is experiencing that lull in business which marks the season just after the holidays in the average town. Advertising has fallen off to a marked extent in both the daily and weekly papers, giving that most useful adjunct to the press, the solicitor, days of enforced idleness, who takes occasion to remark that he believes the bottom has dropped out of everything.

Speaking of the holidays recalls a pleasing incident in connection with the employés of the Baltimore *Sun*. For years past, the publishers of that popular journal have presented its clerical and reportorial force at Christmas time with a token of remembrance in the shape of currency. Heretofore the typos expected nothing and were not disappointed, but on Christmas eve last, every typesticker in the building received from the Messrs. Abell, the publishers, a crisp five dollar bill. The publishers and proprietors of the *Sun* are liberal gentlemen, but what they bestow is done on the quiet and always without ostentation.

Our people are waking up to the importance of having Maryland fairly represented at the Columbian Fair. That we will get there in good shape, you may rest assured. By the way, this reminds me that the Baltimore *Sun* claims to be the originator of the World's Fair idea. It says it made the first suggestion of the kind in an editorial in its issue of January 2, 1883. The Washington *Post* and the New York *Sun* are both claiming the honor, but the Baltimore *Sun* has the best of the argument, for it has the proof on its own files.

The Baltimore *Daily News*, an afternoon journal, changed hands last week and passed into the possession of a syndicate. The consideration was $70,000. The purchasers are Thomas K. Washington, Lawrason Riggs, Julian Le Roy White and others. The paper was practically owned by Charles Emory Smith, minister to Russia, and but recently the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. James R. Brewer, the late managing editor of the *News*, is now out of business for the first time in long years. I hear it stated that he will write stories for a syndicate. Mr. Brewer is a pleasing and most graceful writer, and would be a valuable acquisition to any journal to which he should become attached. Mr. E. V. Hermange, the former business manager of this paper, and its founder as well, will give his entire attention to the Catholic *Mirror*, a weekly paper here in which he lately invested as part owner.

It is the general opinion that the *News* has not been making money of late, and there is small wonder for this, inasmuch as its

advertising rates were down to about anywhere you may be pleased to put them. The new management has called a halt with this regard, but with not very pleasing results, for its columns just now are strikingly lean in an advertising way. But all that will come round right in a short time, for the *News* has added many new and desirable features of late, which are sure to make the paper more sought after than ever before. It may be remarked here that advertising rates are lower all around in this city than in any other town of any considerable size in the country.

A scoop is not a pleasing thing to contemplate by the newspaper that gets left on a big thing. And this is just the position the morning dailies found themselves in last week. It is a fact that no governor of this state has heretofore given a copy of his message for publication in an afternoon paper, the dailies invariably having the call on that document. Undeniably, this is unfair, but it is the case just the same.

A reporter of the Evening *World*, a penny paper of this city, called at Governor Jackson's mansion, at Annapolis, on the morning of the day he was to deliver his late message, and, sending in his card, requested a copy for publication in his paper. He got it, and sent it off immediately on a train to Baltimore. He told his good luck to his brother reporters, and then there was consternation in the journalistic camp. It was too late for action, and the *World* came out with the message, an event without precedent in afternoon journalism in this section. When the governor was asked by the irate scribes of the morning dailies why he had given a copy of his message to the little evening paper, he is reported to have said that he thought he was giving it out for the New York *World*. This is the best newspaper joke that has come to the surface here in a long while, though the "scooped" papers have never a word to say.

Mr. Edwin Bell, who has been connected with the Hagerstown (Md.) *Mail* for the last twenty-three years, has disposed of his interest in the paper.

Mr. C. H. Grasby, formerly of the Kansas City *Times*, has editorial charge of the *Daily News* of this city.

The Baltimore Publishing Company, since the failure, last week, of the Nicholson bank, is now looked upon as insolvent, a receiver being asked for by creditors.

William Mills, a printer fifty-eight years old, died a day or two ago at the City Hospital from an overdose of laudanum. He came from Annapolis, but had lived in Baltimore nearly all his life.

Mr. Percy Chalmers, a young newspaper man of Baltimore, died at his home, last week, in this city. He was, at one time, a reporter on the Cleveland *Plaindealer*.

At the beginning of the present year the *American* struck off about one hundred and fifty names from its free list. The majority of these non-paying patrons of the paper are public servants, drawing good salaries in the courts, in the City Hall or in the police department.

The Annapolis (Md.) *Gazette*, the oldest newspaper in the state, has begun its one hundred and forty-seventh year.

FIDELITIES.

APPRENTICES IN THE PRESSROOM.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 10, 1892.

Having read contributions from a number of pressmen relating to their work, and from the fact that I have known apprentices to profit thereby, I take pleasure in offering a few suggestions, as from actual experience I know that the apprentices of today are not instructed as they were even as late as ten years ago.

The great mistake of the average apprentice is his desire to earn a large salary. That is perfectly natural, but he does not consider that in so doing his future is at stake. He does not think for one moment that he is learning something that will enable him in after years to command that which he cannot do at the time.

After serving about one year, he can feed a press and perhaps knows something about making ready. He then arrives at the conclusion that he is worth more money and immediately accepts a situation offered him for 50 cents or $1 more per week.

I speak from experience, having been in the swim, as it were, through my good fortune in having met a gentleman well known in Philadelphia. I spent my two last years of apprenticeship with him and two more after having attained my majority, or I should now be the same as many are who inquire for work from me, almost daily. The gentleman who benefited me in this way is Mr. J. W. Umpehent, whose apprentices one and all do not fail to thank him for the unusual interest he took in them.

I would advise all those who adopt the art of printing as a means of livelihood to secure a situation in a reliable house and remain there regardless of the salary, providing, of course, that it is within reason, until they are men, when they will recognize the fact that to most employers it is the best recommendation they can offer.

Printing, as it stands today, is indeed an art, and it is a fact beyond a doubt that it will ever hold its own. The competent pressman can always secure employment; he is, in fact, bought, for the competency of the printer can be determined at once when placed side by side with his unfortunate colleague, the so-called printer, when both are working from material universally used at the present time, namely, half-tone and other process work. The printer must be educated to this class of work, must use superior judgment as to color and distance in order to retain his position as well as to be a source of profit to his employer.

I consider process printing almost a trade in itself, as has been proven at various times in publications when placed side by side with wood engravings.

In conclusion, let me add that I hope the advice given here will reach those for whom it is intended, and in after years they will be thankful for having taken advantage of the opportunities offered them before it was too late. LEWIS M. SWAAB.

A GRATEFUL RESPONSE.

An employer recently advertised in a London paper for a clerk understanding shorthand and the Remington typewriter and having a knowledge of French and German. For these qualifications he offered the salary of £60 per annum. He received the following application: "I am forty-five years of age, and was educated at Oxford University, where I matriculated in 1869, being Senior Wrangler in 1871. I write shorthand at the rate of four hundred words a minute, and can operate two typewriters at once. Should this latter accomplishment be of use in your office, I would be pleased to supply the machines. I speak all the European languages fluently, am an expert accountant, and would be prepared to work eighteen hours a day. The salary you mention is more than I have been receiving, and I would accept less, as living on nuts and water, my expenses are moderate. I am a member of four burial clubs, so that in the event of my decease while in your employ, you will feel under no moral obligation to subscribe to the cost of my funeral. I may further add that I am the holder of the London Merchants' gold medal for an essay on 'Overpaid Clerks; or Why Encourage Luxury?' I have various other accomplishments, which I would be happy to detail at an interview."—*The Paper World.*

ECRASITE, THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

The new explosive, "ecrasite," is the invention of two engineers named Siersch and Kubin. Its power is to dynamite as 100 to 70 and it can be carried from place to place with the utmost safety. It is not smokeless, but emits a thick, black smoke, and the detonating noise is louder than that of gunpowder, but shorter, sharper and clearer. It can be used for rifle cartridges or as priming for cannon, and a bombshell loaded with it explodes with such terrific results that experiments against palisades representing 100, 250 and 500 men, at ranges of 300, 750 and 1,200 meters, recorded marks on every division of the palisade standing for a soldier. The secret of this invention is being closely kept by the Austro-Hungarian war office.

THE PRINTERS' HOME.

WITH the near approach of the completion of the Printers' home at Colorado Springs, the interest of like organizations in the success of the enterprise becomes more manifest, says the Denver *Daily News*. The rapid advancement of practical organization made apparent the necessity for some provision for the care of the superannuated and invalid members of those united together in the battle for life. The printers, usually cautious and conservative in all matters pertaining to the welfare of their craft, have long maintained relief societies within their office chapels and unions independent of international direction or assistance. While the subject of erecting and maintaining an international home had been advocated by the progressive of the craft for years, the convention held in this city in 1889 claims the credit of the action which gives the world the first institution of its kind.

Messrs. Childs and Drexel, of Philadelphia, some years ago presented the International Typographical Union with $10,000. In harmony with the source of the gift, the fund was placed in trust, that it might be used in a manner to show appreciation of the beneficence of the donors. The generosity of Messrs. McGovney and Martin of Colorado Springs acted like an inspiration. Their gift of eighty acres, on a commanding eminence on the outskirts of the beautiful little city of Colorado Springs, was conditioned on the erection of a suitable building commemorative of the fraternity. The delegates assembled in Denver accepted the land and conditions. The result is a magnificent institution, nearly completed, comparing favorably in architectural design and material with any of the state buildings of Colorado. Located within easy access of Austin bluffs, the Garden of the Gods, Manitou and Cheyenne cañon, the panoramic views of scenic grandeur are unequaled. With beautiful lakes adjacent, the boulevards afford incentives to the inmates to enjoy the pure air and bright sunshine of Colorado's health resort. Sheltered from the storms by the mountains of the setting sun, the home of the printers is located in nature's paradise.

The building is five stories in height, including basement and dormer, situated on a slight elevation overlooking Huerfano street, which intersects the Midland hospital and Bellevue sanitarium in the direction of the Springs.

A broad stone stairway, protected by heavy balustrades, leads up to the massive archway of the portico. From the vestibule the open portals of the main entrance invite to spacious parlors, reception rooms and chambers on either side of the main hall. Above the portico, in the second-story cap course of red sandstone, in raised Gothic caps, are the words, "Union Printers' Home," while on either side throughout the front elevation suitable carving ornaments the edifice.

With towers at either end, the main edifice is 444 feet long by 44 feet wide, with a wing to the rear of the north end 20 by 40 feet. Porches extend from the wing to the south end of the building from the first and second stories, affording easy access to any part of the house, being ample fire escapes if necessary. Each story contains a central hall the entire length of the building, every room opening into a main hallway in addition to having outer windows, this, with the system of ventilation, furnishing sunshine and air.

The basement story contains a dining-room 30 by 31 feet, round tower room additional, with ten windows opening to the front and north. Adjoining are pantries, storerooms and kitchen. The remainder of story furnishes room for laundry, boiler and engine room, hall for stairway and elevator shaft, toilet rooms, engineer's room, coal bins and other rooms not yet assigned.

The first or main story contains an assembly chamber or lecture room, 33 by 37 feet, occupying a portion of the wing, having ten windows for morning sunshine. The story is divided into large and attractive rooms, any one of which is within easy reach of balcony or porch, the parlors or reading rooms of the tower corners being especially attractive, owing to their bay window facilities for scenery.

The second-story subdivisions are more numerous, being intended for sleeping apartments, with parlors or reading rooms at either tower, balcony in rear.

The third story is subdivided into large dormitories, with linen closets, bathrooms, toilet rooms, etc.

The attic story is not subdivided, and will remain unfinished until the demand for space justifies the trustees in completing this floor. The vast open space can be utilized for indoor exercise or accommodating large audiences in occasional entertainments. From this floor doors open into the upper tower rooms, from whence may be seen views unequaled on the continent.

Immense boilers are in place, connected with pipes and radiators on every floor for heating. Attractive fireplaces are located in some of the rooms of the different stories. The building is supplied with wire for electric lights. Suitable fire protection is supplied with hydrant and hose convenient.

The woodwork of the interior is finished in oil, the details showing the natural colors to advantage. The work on the main stairway, which is of oak, furnished by the Hallack-Sayre-Newton company, is exceptionally fine, and shows to advantage in the absence of the elevator, which will not be placed for the present.

The stone and brick work has been pronounced first-class in every detail, one supervising architect claiming the lava and red sandstone masonry favorable by comparison with that of any public building in the West.

The sanitary arrangements are a feature of the structure, the ventilating shafts terminating in ornamental stone chimneys, while pipes extend far above the roof over the tiers of bathrooms and closets from basement to the roof.

The corner stone and dedication ceremonies will take place May 12, 1892, which is the anniversary of Child's birthday. On this occasion it is expected that delegations of the newspaper fraternity will be present from Philadelphia, Washington, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities. A special programme by the printers and publishers of Colorado will be arranged in connection with the dedication exercises.

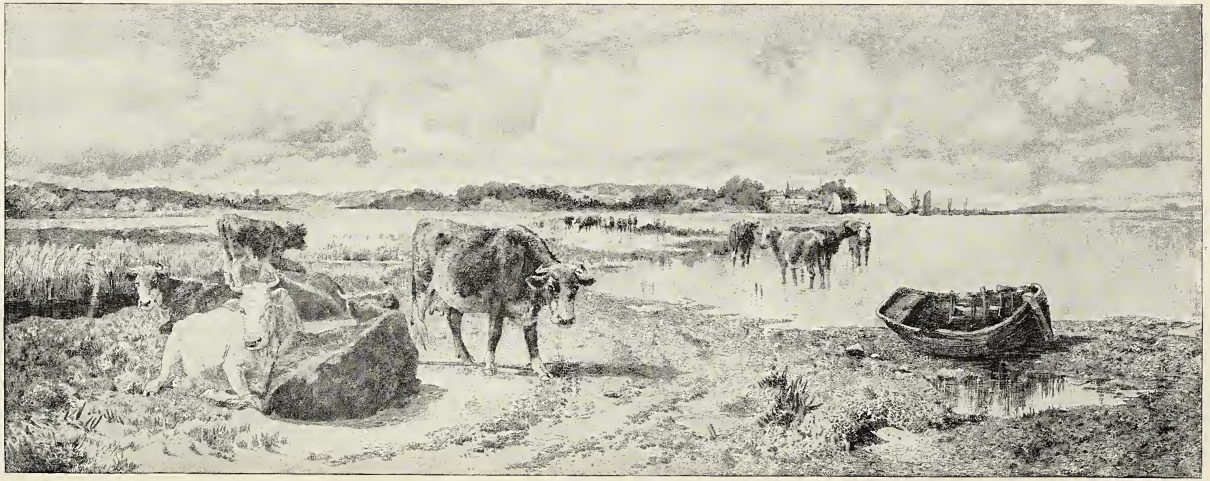
Hon. Amos J. Cummings, member of congress from New York and one of the trustees of the home, will be invited to conduct the chapel exercises and deliver the oration in the assembly chapel or main hall.

As soon as a portion of the building is furnished application for admission will be received and the good work inaugurated.

PRINTING COLORS ON METALS.

A wonderful process for direct polychrome printing upon metallic surfaces has been exhibited by its inventor before the French Society of Encouragement of National Industry. M. Josz, the inventor, calls his process metallochromy. The metal is prepared for printing by the mechanical action of very fine sand. A fine and close grain is the result, which is cleansed by immersion in several alkaline solutions. This surface thus slightly roughened has a velvety feel, and takes a lithographic impression as well as paper and other fabrics. Directly after the printing the metal is moderately heated, the object being to cause the ink to enter the pores. The impression, thereby, is printed in the metal itself, and is not merely superficial. The tests showed that metallochromic prints, covered with hot varnish and set by heat, presented the same appearance as enamel.

WROUGHT iron was largely used by the Greeks and Romans; and they seem also to have been acquainted with cast iron, although it was supposed to have been scarcely known to them until recent explorations established a different belief. But, as usually occurs when the relative antiquity of any product or device is the subject of debate, the Chinese come in to throw all competitors out of court. In this case, they are credited with having made use of wrought iron and steel two thousand years, and cast iron four hundred years before Christ. They built a bridge with cast-iron columns, over a ravine 1,000 feet deep in the first century of the Christian era.



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SUNSET IN THE MARSHES.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from the F. A. Ringler Co., 26 Park Place, New York.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

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MOSSES FROM AN OLD MANSE.

BY GEORGE THOMAS DOWLING, D.D.

The minister's wife had just finished her chores,
By calling on all the church people;
And some she'd found open as both the church doors,
And some she'd found stiff as the steeple.

For while all the deacons had slept on the wall,
A committee had come like a lion;
And by giving her husband a generous call,
Had shaken the bulwarks of Zion.

For years they had paid him who taught them the Word,
About six hundred dollars or seven;
For they felt that a preacher should "trust in the Lord,"
And grow fat on the "manna from Heaven."

And so the cash question had come to annoy,
Which with so many ministers rankles;
For the Lord had sent children, three girls and a boy;
And the boy — hollow down to his ankles.

Sister Blodgett, the wife of "a pillar," had cried,
(They supported a carriage and horses,)
"Beware! lest you sin against God," she had sighed;
"A rolling stone gathers no mosses."

The preacher looked up from the book which he read,
And his merry eyes twinkled with laughter.
"Why didn't you tell sister Blodgett," he said,
"That moss isn't what we are after?"

—*New York Independent.*

DONALD McDOWELL KEYS.

In the obituary column of the January issue of THE INLAND PRINTER a brief mention was made of the death of Mr. Donald McDowell Keys, of Princeton, Indiana. Among his effects the following communication was found and forwarded to this journal:

To the Editor: PRINCETON, Ind., November 16, 1891.

If I am not "out of order" in asking for such information, would be greatly pleased to have THE INLAND PRINTER enlighten a Hoosier printer upon a subject whereupon he has inquired for a solution in several directions and so far has failed to get a satisfactory reply, namely:

Am an ardent admirer of typographical beauty and excellence wherever seen, and especially so in newspaper work, because of its comparative variety in this line. There may be handsomer sheets than the great dailies of Chicago (but they don't come into the hands of the writer), but let us concede the *Herald* and the *Tribune* the handsomest papers in America, in point of general typographical excellence, in quality of paper used, clearness of impression, cleanly appearance, neatness of display in advertisements, and the systematic, always well-arranged "make-up" of the reading and all other matter. Why is it there is such a marked difference in the general appearance of these papers, which are a delight to the eye, and the muddy, murky, slurred and (in many cases) illy made-up, shoveled-together-appearing advertisements of the other great dailies, say of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston, Washington and New York? Is the excellence of Chicago papers maintained through the employment of better skilled labor and machinery than other papers? Are they produced at a higher cost of other papers of proportionate size and circulation? Are they printed as rapidly as the average presses turn out the morning papers of the country? What are the material causes for their excellence in appearance as compared with others mentioned? The Chicago papers always have the same neat, clean looks, while, sometimes, the dailies of the other cities are neatly printed, when they get a new dress for instance, and then in a short time their plates do not have a clean face; but they never equal the productions of the City of Wind and altitudinous architecture.

If the editorial corps of THE INLAND PRINTER have no time nor inclination to give time or attention to such matters as the foregoing, in case there is "room" for it in the magazine, perhaps some correspondent will be able to give me the desired information. D. McD. K.

As the letter indicates, Mr. Keys was a man of an earnest and inquiring mind. From early life, familiar with the work about a newspaper office, he was no less capable in the editorial rooms than in the business management and composing room. Of a sanguine and buoyant disposition he made friends as he made acquaintances. During his lingering illness, from consumption of the lungs, his cheerfulness and amiability remained unshaken, and his active mind found relief in writing, though his weakness compelled him to hold the tablet above his face as he lay. An eloquent tribute to his many sterling qualities appeared in the Princeton (Ind.) *Clarion* of December 10, 1891.

5–5

AN HOURLY PAPER AT A BALL.

Under the patronage of the mayor of New Westminster, British Columbia, and Mrs. Townsend, Westminster Typographical Union, No. 235, gave a banquet and ball at the grand opera house in that city on New Year eve. The feature of the evening was the printing of a four-page paper, the *Period*, every hour, and to accomplish this the work of getting the ponderous printing press, borrowed from the *Ledger* office, up to the opera house was most arduous, and the faithful who toiled to get this important adjunct to the issuance of the *Period* into position, deserved great praise, it was said. Four cases were fitted up on a small annex to the main stage and close to them was the editor's table containing a stack of copy paper, a file, waste paper basket, the editor's best friend, and a big pot of paste. Pencils, pens, knives and other ammunition affected by the reportorial gentlemen were in abundance. Next the editorial department was the telegraph department, a receiver and sender and a typewriter. On the wall next the telegraph section hung a telephone with complete attachments. The telegraph and telephone termini were at the two opposite corners of the hall near the door.

The ball was a pronounced success and the copies of the paper were in constant demand. One of the novelties was the programme. It was fan-shaped and the ribs were cut by a specially made die, made in Westminster. These ribs were then fastened with a bronze clasp and the extension of the fan was accomplished by means of floss silk reeved through the upper part of the ribs. On the ribs appeared the names of the dances, one on each side. A silken cord held the pencil, and there was enough cord to permit of the ladies hanging the fan programmes to their waist belts. It is said that no more enjoyable occasion has been known in New Westminster.

HOW THE CHINESE "FOLLOW COPY."

If certain time-honored anecdotes regarding the Chinese artists who followed their models even to the extent of reproducing cracks in porcelain and patches in pantaloons are to be credited, says *Typo*, the race possesses the faculty of minute and accurate imitation. One would therefore expect a Chinese comp to follow copy far more closely than his European brother. But the Hongkong *Telegraph* has effectually dispelled this illusion. Presumably for economy it employs almond-eyed and queued gentlemen at case, and the editorial staff and the proofreader are fast qualifying for the asylum for the insane. To show what he had to put up with, the editor lately inserted a familiar piece just as it came from the hands of the compositor. (It appears to have been set from manuscript, and for one or two of the verbal errors the comp is evidently not responsible.) Here it is: "THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOON.—Not a drum was heard not a funeral note as his corse to the ramparts. We hirmed not a soldur discharged his farewell shot O'er the gram when our Hero we buired. We buired him doubly at dead of night. The soda with our bayonets turning. By thruggling moonheanrs mirty light and the lantern drimly buning. No melen coffin enclosed his breast not in shut nor in shorsed we would him. But he laid like a warrior taking his not. Wilt his martial clock around him. Few and short were the papers and, we spoke not a word of sorrow. But we steadfastly galed on the fall that was dead and we bitterly thought of the morror."

THE New South Wales Typographical Society have received a communication from the striking printers in Germany asking aid financially, and at a meeting of the society to consider the matter it was decided to call upon the Australasian Typographical Union to call upon its contributing bodies for a general levy for that purpose.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE printing establishment of F. Gindele, which has been a non-union office since the strike, has been opened to the union.

MR. J. E. HAMILTON, president of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, has been visiting Chicago on his way to the East.

MR. JOHN O. BRIXEY, of the *Herald*, of which chapel he has been treasurer for a number of years, is announced as a candidate for vice-president of Chicago Typographical Union.

Hollister's Eight-Hour Herald is the latest addition to the trade-union interests in Chicago. It is a neatly printed sheet and is issued by Wm. C. Hollister & Bro., 148 and 150 Monroe street.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, at its regular meeting January 24, voted $250 to aid the German printers in their struggle for eight hours. A telegram expressive of sympathy was also ordered sent.

ON Christmas eve the employés of the printing department of E. J. Decker, 180-182 Monroe street, presented their foreman, Charles Stevens, with a handsomely bound set of Bulwer's complete works.

MR. JAMES J. DAILEY, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, was an honored guest at the Old-Time Printers' banquet, on January 18. Changes are contemplated on the *Ledger*, and Mr. Dailey's visit to Chicago was principally for the purpose of inspecting the *Herald's* equipments.

MR. H. W. THORNTON, western manager of the Huber Printing Presses, left Chicago January 24 for San Francisco and the far northwest. The fame of the Huber has reached the coast, and before Mr. Thornton returns every printer in the far west will be posted on the merits of this excellent machine.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN, 417 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of bookbinders' machinery and paper cutters, report that the demand for their new illustrated catalogue is very large. They have, however, quite a number of copies still on hand, and would be glad to send them to printers in need of anything in their line. Write for a copy.

MR. JOSEPH P. KEOGH, of Boston, has been visiting in Chicago in the interest of the souvenir volume of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers. The work that Mr. Keogh is engaged in should meet with a prompt response from establishments who receive their revenue from the printers of the country. Mr. Keogh's personality guarantees him flattering returns.

MAYER, HEWSON & MILLER is the name of a new printing house, recently started, and doing business in the Industry Building, on Fifth avenue, near Randolph street. The firm have one of the neatest offices in the city, and are working up a nice trade. Messrs. Mayer and Hewson were formerly with Cameron, Amberg & Co., and their old associates there are glad to note the success they are now having.

E. P. MOWERS & Co. have just received from England their letters patent on their new quoin in that country. Although but recently put upon the market, this new quoin is meeting with a large sale, and everyone purchasing seems to be well pleased. The patentee proposes to protect his invention by letters patent in France, Germany, and other European countries, and will also prosecute any infringement on his patent in this country.

ENO'S NEWS BUREAU, Fred H. Eno, manager, 26 Randolph street, Chicago, is a new venture in Chicago. In a circular received the announcement is made that, beginning May 1, 1892, the bureau will furnish weekly newspapers in the United States an original carefully written letter of about 1,000 words each week concerning the progress of the World's Fair in return for a limited advertising space. Mr. Eno is active and energetic and his plan will doubtless bring him numerous patrons.

AN inspection of the premises of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, at 216-218 Monroe street, which they have occupied since the beginning of last month, impresses the visitor with the magnitude of their business and the exceptional facilities for the prompt execution of the smallest, as well as the largest, orders. All departments are well equipped for their respective duties. The building, five stories in height, with basement, is thoroughly reinforced throughout to sustain the weight of the heavy stocks carried. The first floor is occupied in the forward part by the offices of the president and manager and their assistants, together with the sales department, which is conveniently located near the handsomely equipped counting room. Reaching back almost the full length of the room are racks for the open stock, systematically and conveniently arranged. A marked feature is a broad and convenient gallery on either side of the room for the storage of envelopes. These galleries communicate directly with the freight elevators (two in number) whereby cases of envelopes are readily unloaded of their contents by one person, truck rails being laid down for moving cases from one part of the galleries to another — the old-fashioned method of throwing the envelopes from one person to another being completely done away with. The second floor contains a single but a much larger gallery than either of those on the floor below, for the fancy stock department, most accessible and conveniently arranged, communicating directly with the passenger elevator in the front and two freight elevators in the rear. In the second floor proper, at the rear, is the packing department, directly over the large shipping-room below. The third and fourth floors are devoted to an immense and varied stock, divided in aisles, and controlled by a corps of competent assistants. The fifth floor is devoted to the manufacturing department, cut cards, ruling and cutting, fancy goods and novelties, and all the dainty trifles which the stationer is called upon to supply in that line. A large and convenient dumb waiter running through all the floors in a central position is a marked convenience, obviating the annoyance to customers of waiting for small but urgent orders. "Time is money," seems to have been the idea uppermost with Messrs. Butler, and they have now probably the largest and finest assortment of goods in the paper trade in Chicago, and exceptional facilities for its manipulation.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

R. M. DEAN is the new editor of the Wichita (Kansas) *Star*.

J. X. BRANDS has purchased the *Daily Times* (evening), of Sioux City, Iowa.

THE *Furniture Journal* of Rockford, Illinois, has been sold to A. E. Smith.

A CHANGE of ownership is anticipated for the *Herald*, of Roanoke, Virginia.

THE Marion (Indiana) *Leader* contemplates starting a Sunday paper, to be called *The Sunday News*.

P. H. GAMBRELL has started an evening paper at Meridian, Mississippi, called the *Meridian Tribune*.

THE *Labor Leader* is the title of a new weekly which appeared last month at Lancaster City, Pennsylvania.

THE Sunday edition of the Jersey City (N. J.) *News* has been suspended on account of lack of patronage.

Vim is the title of a new periodical at Toledo, Ohio. If there is anything in a name, it will certainly succeed.

THE *Weekly Advance*, published in Phenix City, Alabama, is to be changed to an afternoon daily in a few weeks.

MR. A. N. CREECRAFT, recently publisher of the Brookville *Democrat*, has purchased the Franklin (Ind.) *Democrat*.

AT Halifax, Nova Scotia, the *Morning Herald*, *Morning Chronicle* and *Evening Mail* have enlarged from four to eight pages.

THE *Daily News*, a penny evening paper, was born at Portland, Maine, December 9, and everything points to a successful life.

THE Bunker Hill (Miami County, Indiana) *Press* has been leased to J. H. Stevens, formerly local editor of the Peru (Ind.) *Sentinel*.

EDWIN SELDOMRIDGE, formerly editor of the *Home Circle*, at Terre Haute, Indiana, has succeeded J. J. Moorhead as business manager of G. Hebb's printing establishment, in the same city.

This is a new venture for the versatile Edwin, who has been at different times lawyer, editor, caricaturist, etc.

THERE are prospects of a new daily paper being started at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for campaign purposes and for bidding on state printing.

THE *Evening Times*, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, but one year in existence, is preparing to move into its new quarters, and will occupy three stories.

THE Glens Falls (New York) *Times* has passed into the hands of A. B. Colvin, who is now sole owner, having purchased the interest of J. A. Holden.

THE *Evening Journal*, of Ottawa, Ontario, formerly published by Woodburn & Ross, is now the property of the latter member of the firm, Mr. P. D. Ross.

THE Sedalia *Democrat* is a new evening paper, at Sedalia, Missouri. It is said to be a bright and newsy sheet, witb a good field. Baldwin & Stratton are the proprietors.

THE *Morning Olympian*, of Olympia, Washington, has been sold by the Olympia Publishing Company to Thomas Henderson Boyd, a popular and wide-awake newspaper man.

CAPTAIN CHARLES A. EDWARDS has about completed arrangements for the publication of another morning paper at Austin, Texas, and the first issue will appear in a few weeks.

THE Endeavor Publishing Company, at Massillon, Ohio, is about to issue the *Christian Endeavor*, a weekly, in the interests of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

THE *Evening Record*, of Glens Falls, New York, Editor Johnson's new paper, is clean, bright and newsy, and enjoys a good patronage. It is issued from the office of the *Messenger*.

THE Kingston (Pa.) *Morning Times* has been moved to Wilkes-Barre, and is now issued as an evening paper. C. B. Snyder, formerly one of the proprietors of the *Record*, is the owner.

THE *Methodist Advocate*, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, which recently ceased publication, has been revived in a new dress and form by E. W. Mattson, president of the Republican Publishing Company.

HENRY ALLAWAY, of the New York *Journal of Finance*, bas recently purchased a controlling interest in the New Haven (Conn.) *Palladium*, a morning daily, and made an eight-page paper of it.

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, is said to be perhaps the largest one-paper town in tbe country. The *News and Courier* is claimed to have the field and will hold it against papers that challenge it to a battle for public favor.

A NEW morning daily is to make its appearance at Sioux Falls, Soutb Dakota, February 1, to be called tbe Sioux Falls *Gazette*. It will be democratic in politics. W. W. Goddard and Artbur E. Pbillips will be the publishers.

THERE has been considerable talk of a new daily being started at Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Its advent is expected in the spring. The *Times* is now settled in its handsome home and will have new presses put in shortly.

A STOCK company, it is said, will shortly be formed at Lexington, Kentucky, for the publication of a new democratic morning paper, as a rival to the *Courier-Journal*. The stock is said to be all taken up. Samuel Gaines, of Maysville, Kentucky, is to be tbe editor.

T. J. CURTIS commenced the publication of the *Sunday Herald* at Astoria, Oregon, on January 3. It is a breezy, seven-column folio, but typographically it is a fright, and contains more prebistoric letter than the average juvenile publication. Mr. Curtis promises to turn it into a daily in the not far-distant future, and, as be is a prominent lawyer and politician with many friends, will probably carry his threat into execution.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R. L., Battle Creek, Michigan. Has THE INLAND PRINTER gold medal (1890) for the best colored insert been awarded? If not, why not, and is it going to be? *Answer.*—No response having been received to the offer of THE INLAND PRINTER, the matter has lapsed, and will not be renewed.

PRESSMAN, Lamoni, Iowa. I have adopted various methods for obviating or preventing off-set on fine calendered and plate papers (such as oil, glycerine, chalk, etc., on tympan) all of which are of service, but do not overcome the difficulty. Will you, through your valuable paper, impart some information for myself as well as otbers? *Answer.*—Ordinary machine oil is usually sufficient. The fault is, doubtless, with the ink, and anotber kind should be tried which will dry quicker than that setting off.

J. B. L., Ontario, California. Has aluminum ever been tried in the manufacture of type? As it will not corrode, and possessing the desirable qualities of lightness and durability, would it not be especially adaptable to tbat purpose, and since that metal promises to become a common commodity, might not the experiment yield practical results? *Answer.*—We are not aware of any experiments having been made in this respect, but as our querist suggests, in tbe light of present progress the time may not be far distant until type of aluminum is an establisbed fact.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE large number of specimens received renders delay in criticism unavoidable. Contributors will please bear this in mind, if disappointed at the non-appearance of criticisms of specimens.

ADVERTISING circular of the J. B. McLean Publishing Company, Toronto, Ontario. Attractively worded and well printed.

FROM Alfred M. Slocum & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an assortment of specimens that it is useless to criticise, being almost the perfection of the art.

FROM F. J. Brainerd, Oakland, Cal., advertising insert for directory, in tints, colors and bronzes. The work is tastefully and well executed and marks Mr. Brainerd's ability as a workman.

"PRACTICAL SPECIMENS FROM THE COUNTRY PRINTERS" is a brochure by McCulloch & Whitcomb, Albert Lea, Minnesota. It is neatly and clearly printed and creditable to the firm producing it.

FROM T. Brady, Falmouth, Massachusetts, specimens of letterpress of the Falmouth Local Publishing & Printing Co. Beyond the fault of over-embellishment and the over-use of fancy letters the work has few faults.

FROM Howard S. Baker, foreman of printing department of F. E. Nesmith & Co., paper box makers, Rockland, Massachusetts, specimens of embossed and colored work which show a finish and tastefulness in coloring creditable to a degree.

FROM Louis C. Hesse, printer, 316-318 Market street, St. Louis, Missouri, we have received a business card in tints, bronzes and colors. The design is tasteful and elaborate, and the coloring, composition and presswork of a class rarely equaled.

"POINT SPECIMENS OF ARTISTIC TYPES" is the title of a beautifully printed little specimen book got out by the Dickinson Typefoundry, of Boston, Massachusetts, which it is a delight to examine from the perfectness of its letterpress and the artistic and useful specimens contained therein.

GEORGE S. UITS submits samples of a business card for W. H. O'Brien & Co., printers, 914 Locust street, St. Louis, Missouri, printed on a variety of shades of stock in colors of ink more or less harmonious. The design is fair, the execution above the average, and the presswork commendable.

FROM Thomas Brady, Falmouth Local Publisbing and Printing Company, Falmouth, Massachusetts, a large and varied assortment of fine commercial and society printing, many specimens embossed and in colors. In all the departments which have been engaged on the work there is none with which any particular fault

can be found, save that in the composition an unfortunate tendency to overdisplay is a blot on some of the otherwise tasteful specimens.

From the Photo-Engraving Co., 67-71 Park place, New York, comes a calendar the central part of which is taken up by a fine half-tone picture of a lady, presumably "one of the four hundred," the balance of the work being in gold bronze, brown and black, giving a modest yet effective result.

The calendar for 1892 of the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York, is a handsome piece of work showing ten half-tone portraits of well-known actresses and stage favorites. The lettering is embossed principally, but in a neutral tint subordinate to the calendar proper and the half-tones.

"A Mechanical Printer" is the title of a brochure for the John Thomson Press Company, printed in "Erratick" type on one of the "Colt's Armory" presses by the Sparrell Print of Boston. The claims of these popular presses are well set forth in the text, and the work is creditable to both customer and printer.

The eloquent tribute of Henry Cabot Lodge to Massachusetts has been prepared by Warren J. Robinson, printer, 91 Oliver street, Boston, in a neat booklet and issued as a complimentary souvenir. It is but due to Mr. Robinson to say that the impression created by his compliment is that he is a man of taste and discernment, apart from his perfection as a printer.

Charles T. Mack, proprietor Gem Printing House, Sterling, Illinois, sends samples of notehead and business circular in colors. In the latter design there is displayed no lack of ideality. The selection of colors is a little unfortunate. The work has a "jumbled" appearance, undue prominence being given to meaningless ornamentation, but is well composed and printed.

Business cards in tints and colors and an advertising booklet come from William Doig, Jr., 80 Maryland street, Buffalo, New York. The selection of colors and tints is good, and the presswork is well done. The designs are commendable, but a tendency to the overuse of fancy type gives an element of weakness to one of the cards particularly — but Mr. Doig evidently knows better, if his bright little book is any criterion.

We acknowledge the receipt of a neat vest-pocket souvenir commemorating the twenty-fifth year of the *Monetary Times*, of Toronto, Ontario. "A Dozen Don'ts" take up the inside of the front cover and a yearly calendar that of the back, which, with memoranda tablets of silicate board, make the little souvenir a thing to be coveted. The cover is of red leather embossed in gold, the design being neat and effective.

One of the most unique specimens of the printers' and designers' art which we have seen this season comes to us from B. H. Howig, of the Tradesman Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan. It consists of two cards, irregular in shape, tied together with a silk cord; on the first, which is blank embossed, a calendar is shown — a movable ribbon of an apple-green color for the months and a yellow ribbon for the days. An ingenious monogram of 1892 is embossed in the upper left corner, and on the right an embossed circle in a splash of gold bronze illustrates the legend on the card "I am still on earth." The lower edge of the card is folded in an oblique, and on this appears in brown ink over a rule scroll tint in blue the words "A Happy New Year," the edge of the card turning down and partly covering the lettering. The second card, of embossed fancy cardboard, is cut in an o. g. curve at the foot, the curve being filled by a rulework design with tints, representing a dragon. Two fine half-tones with tints portray Mr. Howig in two postures, and thereafter follows a little advertising matter. Criticism of the workmanship is disarmed by Mr. Howig's explanation of the difficulties under which he labored, but the proofreader has made some mistakes which might be overlooked in a less elaborate specimen. Mr. Howig produced the work after hours, cut all the tints but one, and the result of his efforts is certainly artistic.

We have received two elaborately designed calendars; "designed, engraved, embossed and printed from raw material by C. E. Jenkins, press boy, with E. H. Freeman, printer, 116 Commercial street, Los Angeles, California," according to the card accompanying them. The embossing from woodcuts is highly creditable, and altogether the work is tasteful and elaborate, and, being entirely the product of the printer, they cast in the shade many of the ornate holiday novelties displayed by stationers. The cards, 11 by 9 inches, are of heavy fancy cardboard with ornamented edges. The upper left corner is curled down — the back of the cards being in a neutral tint contrasting with the face. The upper part of the card is tied with a silk ribbon, beneath which and to the right the card is parted by an equilateral cross, the corners of which are curled back disclosing an elaborately embossed and colored rose on a white ground. Beneath, two doors with gilt hinges are shown and tied with silk ribbons, on opening which an embossed and colored card of "Freeman, Printer," appears. The calendar is disclosed underneath this, the monthly cards being sustained in place by a card lock, on lifting which the card drops forward and displays the following month. None of the cards need be detached, but are available for back reference at any time. It is seldom so ambitious a piece of work comes from a printer and never more successfully performed. Numerous other specimens accompanied the calendars, all models of their class.

TRADE NOTES.

Deardorff & Sons, job printers, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, have sold out to Kuster, Lane & Chauncey.

It is rumored that there is a good opening for a paper and printers' supply house at York, Pennsylvania.

A recent addition to the job printing business at Columbia, South Carolina, is the establishment of J. Gordon Coogler.

D. E. Horan, formerly employed with W. B. Conkey, of Chicago, has established a bookbindery at Great Falls, Montana.

It is rumored that the *Town Talk* job office at Astoria, Oregon, will pass into the hands of L. E. Danforth about February 1.

D. W. Whitaker, of Durham, North Carolina, has sold one-half his job printing office to S. R. Carrington, of the same city.

G. B. Bellz & Co., electrotypers' and printers' supplies, are a new firm, located at 621 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The controlling interest of the Great Falls (Montana) *Daily Tribune* has been sold by J. Collins to R. W. Cooley, of Chicago, and others.

Bonner & Lilley, job printers, of Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, have moved into the building formerly occupied by the *Times*.

The Bell Printing and Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke, Virginia, has sold out its interest to Messrs. Stone Brothers and Mr. Fishburne.

The Inquirer Printing and Publishing Company, of Lancaster City, Pennsylvania, has changed its title to the Wickersham Printing Company.

The *Inventors and Manufacturers' Gazette*, a paper recently started, has moved its publication office from Indianapolis to Muncie (Ind.), and put in a job plant.

Messrs. Smith & Sale have purchased the plant of Mitchell & Bickford, at Portland, Maine, and will consolidate the two offices at their present location.

The Morning Herald Publishing Company of Halifax, Nova Scotia, have put in a new Eckerson web press, said to be the second one in use in the Dominion.

The South Dakota Newspaper Union, paper house, ready-print furnishers and printing material dealers, report business in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

By mutual consent the firm of Smith, Mathis & Co., printers and binders, of Dubuque, Iowa, has been dissolved. J. Smith has control of the printing department under the style and name of the Smith Printing Company, and the bindery will be known as

the C. K. Mathis Bindery, in charge of C. K. Mathis. Both concerns retain their quarters, as in the old firm, in the new Board of Trade building.

THE daily *Times* and daily *Recorder*, of Americus, Georgia, were consolidated April 6, 1891, making the daily *Times-Recorder*. They own the only job printing office in that city.

T. L. MCKEE has disposed of his interest in the *Republican*, of Laramie, Wyoming, and has been succeeded by J. C. McRae, and the business is now being conducted under the firm name of Chaplin & McRae.

THE plant of the defunct Lakeside Press, of Portland, Maine, has been purchased by a party of capitalists, under the name of the Political Publishing Company. They will publish maps, charts and miscellaneous works.

THE Times Printing Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, expects to occupy its new building about May 1, 1892. It is the intention of the management to purchase a complete new outfit, with the exception of perfecting presses.

THE South Dakota Publishing Union is a new institution about to be started in Aberdeen, South Dakota, for the purpose of furnishing ready-prints to country printers. It is to be on the coöperative plan, and starts in with about seventy-five papers on the list.

JOHN A. THAYER, Jr., of the Boston Typefoundry, and for many years identified with the typefounding business in Boston and St. Louis, has severed his connection with that house and accepted a position in the business department of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia.

THE Portland (Me.) *Daily Press* has put in a Scott perfecting press, and have changed to an eight-page paper. The publishers have ordered a new dress of brevier from the Dickinson Typefoundry. The *Eastern Argus* is to follow suit with a Goss perfecting press.

THE *Farm and Fireside*, of Springfield, Ohio, is just completing a new addition to its publication building. It is a four-story structure of pressed brick, with sandstone trimmings. No outside work is taken by this concern, it being taxed to its fullest capacity with its own publications. There is a force of about twenty men employed in the composing room.

THE Griffith, Axtell & Cady Co., art printers and embossers of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has dissolved, Mr. C. S. Axtell going to Gardner, Massachusetts, and Mr. H. C. Cady starting a large office in Holyoke, to be called the Cady-Prescott Co., for printing and embossing, commencing with fifteen men. The old firm will be run as usual with J. E. Griffith as manager.

JAMES P. BURBANK, for the past nine years in charge of the printing and electrotype departments of Golding & Company, Boston, Massachusetts, is now with C. J. Peters & Sons, electrotypers, of the same city, where he will manage the engraving and stock cut department of their business. Messrs. Peters & Son have recently made extensive additions to their premises, and now have one of the largest and best-equipped establishments of the kind in the country.

OUR New Zealand correspondent writes: "In the October number of THE INLAND PRINTER, in the 'Trade Notes' column, I drew attention to the desirability of your dealers in lithographic goods advertising screens. I am pleased to testify to the value of your journal as an advertising medium, for the same mail which brought that number of THE INLAND PRINTER to me also brought to the government lithographer a full list of goods from the Philadelphia firm of Max Levy, supplying the information desired. The result of this notice under review is that not only has the government department sent an order to your country, but a private firm has also entered into communication with the firm. This bears out the argument I have often urged in these columns, that our colonies are a good field for American goods. If any engraving firms send me specimens of their work, with prices, I shall be pleased to exhibit for them."

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Newcomb strawboard mills closed up the year 1891 with a handsome profit and are still running day and night.

THE brickwork on the new mill of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, at Corinth, New York, is being pushed rapidly to completion.

THE Cashin Card and Paper Company has been established at Springfield, Massachusetts, to manufacture glazed and enameled cardboard and embossed papers.

TEN thousand pounds of manila and sheathing per day is to be the product of the paper mill recently purchased by Crotty & Forrestel, at Maplewood, New Jersey.

J. BRADFORD RAMSEY, Jr., has been admitted to an interest in the business of James B. Ramsey, paper manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the firm style is now James B. Ramsey & Son.

JAMES R. RICHARDS and James Merkle, who have been connected with Smith, Dixon & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Baltimore, Maryland, for a number of years, have been admitted as members of that firm.

TRUNKS are now made of paper pulp that has been subjected to great pressure, in the same manner as the material used in the manufacture of paper car wheels. Owing to the tenacity of the paper it is practically impossible to injure a trunk made of this material.

THE Boston Paper Trade Association held its monthly meeting at Hotel Brunswick, January 23, at which many things of more than ordinary interest were discussed. The question of abolishing the practice of dating bills ahead was brought up by the reading of a communication from the Boston Associated Board of Trade, the new name for the association formerly known as the Boston Executive Business Men's Association. This communication asked that the Paper Trade Association appoint a committee to confer with delegates from other trade associations for the purpose of formulating some definite action looking toward the abolition of the habit of dating bills ahead of the date of delivery of goods. The president appointed Mr. G. W. Wheelwright, Mr. G. W. Russell and Mr. S. P. Train. New members were elected in the persons of Messrs. Stanton Day, of the Moosehead Pulp and Paper Company, G. F. Steele, of the Manufacturers' Investment Company, A. C. Moore, of Moore, Arms & Thompson, and D. T. Mills, of the Moosehead Pulp and Paper Company. President E. B. Haskell read a paper on "The Modern Newspaper," in which he gave a brief history of the press in Boston, after which he passed to the consideration of what a modern newspaper meant and how it differs from the paper of forty or fifty years ago, and ended by saying: "Forty years ago, probably, not a daily newspaper in the country used a ton of paper a day. Few used 500 pounds. Now I will make a guess that twenty leading dailies use 250 tons a day; twenty more, 100 tons; twenty more, fifty tons; sixty papers use forty tons a day. That is the most interesting fact, perhaps, to paper makers." A vivid recital of their visit was given by Messrs. W. T. Barker and G. W. Wheelwright, whom the association sent out west for the purpose of increasing the membership of the American Paper Makers' Association. They told of the reception they met with on their travels and spoke at length of the great paper business that has grown up in the Miami and Fox River valleys in Ohio. There are now in Miami valley, Mr. Barker said, some thirty or thirty-five mills, representing a capital of $5,000,000. The output is double what it was ten years ago. The Fox River valley is also developing rapidly. There are now about thirty mills in that section, with a capital of $5,500,000, and giving employment to 2,500 men. Through the efforts of Messrs. Barker and Wheelwright forty to fifty members were secured for the American Paper Trade Association. Messrs. E. H. Haskell and W. T. Barker were elected as delegates to attend the meeting of the National Board of Trade in Washington for the week January 25-30.

OBITUARIES.

ERNEST S. HANSON, formerly city editor of the Wilkes Barre *News-Dealer*, but lately of the Philadelphia *Press* staff died recently in Philadelphia of pneumonia.

THE death of Mr. E. P. Donnell, of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, which occurred at Thomasville, Georgia, on December 20, 1891, whither he had gone to seek a restoration of health, has awakened profound sorrow everywhere he was known. Mr. Donnell has been of late years a resident of Chicago, but was born about forty years ago in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was for a long time connected with the firm of Snider & Hoole, but removed to Chicago, and entered upon the business of manufacturing bookbinding machinery. He was the possessor of more than twenty patents, of which one was the wire-stitching machine that revolutionized the work of binding books and pamphlets. By energy he had built up a business of magnitude. The burial was from the home of his father-in-law, Mr. James Leslie, at Cincinnati, to Spring Grove cemetery. The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore, Mrs. Donnell being appointed administratrix.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

THE *Writer*, of Boston, the exceptionally bright little monthly for literary workers, constrains interest from everyone into whose hands it falls. The short articles, crisp and inviting, together with the sound advice of Editor Hills, is extending its influence and patronage rapidly.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the Second Annual Winter Meeting of the Missouri Press Association, held at Jefferson City, Missouri, February 19 and 20, 1891. The volume, which is tastefully and well printed on coated paper, is the product of the Herald Publishing House, Columbia, Missouri.

"POINTS FOR AUTHORS," a short manual prepared for the patrons of the book and job printing department of the United Brethren Publishing House, of Dayton, Ohio, has been received through the courtesy of Mr. W. L. Blocher, of the printing department. It is a most useful and attractive booklet, and well sets forth the resources of the establishment in whose interest it is published.

THE *American Bookmaker* comes to us in a new cover, well designed, and rendered attractive from a strong background of red in part. Its valuable premium, "The American Dictionary of Printing and Bookmaking," which is presented gratis to all subscribers, is gaining favorable comment throughout the Union. Part 4 appears with the January number of the *Bookmaker*, and runs from "Displayed" to "Finishing." Those who neglect to take advantage of the means offered to secure this valuable work will regret it.

TO THE courtesy of the publishers we are indebted for a handsome volume entitled "Victoria Illustrated," containing a general description of the Province of British Columbia and a review of the resources, terminal advantages, general industries and climate of Victoria, the "Queen City," and its tributary country. Finely illustrated throughout, and published under the auspices of the corporation of the City of Victoria, by Ellis & Co., *The Colonist*, Victoria, B. C. The work is a highly interesting and valuable one, creditable to the enterprise of the energetic citizens of Victoria and to its publishers.

THE SECRETARY'S MANUAL. A compilation of forms, instruction and information for the use and guidance of secretaries of corporations W. A. Carney, author and publisher, Santa Paula, California. 113 pages; price, postpaid, $1.

In the preface to this valuable little work the author urges that "if a book of legal forms proves of assistance to the scholarly attorney, it follows that a book of corporation forms will not come amiss to the busy and energetic director, president, secretary or business man," and an examination of the manual is convincing of the truth of his plea. The book is fully indexed, and must prove a valuable assistance to those requiring it. In a letter from the author we are informed that it is the first book printed with ink made from the products of petroleum, and it is certainly cleanly and well executed, albeit some of the pages are rather "gray." The ink was manufactured by the California Ink Company.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE various unions of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, have appointed committees for the organization of a trades assembly.

DENVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION purposes to hold a typesetting contest in connection with the First Annual Industrial Fair of Denver, Colorado, which is to be opened on February 15.

PORTLAND Typographical Union, No. 66, held their annual meeting on evening of December 12. Following the election of officers the union tendered a banquet to several invited guests.

A MOVEMENT is being made by the trades and labor council of New Albany, Indiana, toward starting a coöperative paper. It is said that it will likely be established, as much encouragement has been met with.

PROMINENT members of the Boston, Massachusetts, Bookbinders' Assembly, Knights of Labor, deny that that body has gone up, as was recently published in THE INLAND PRINTER, and request a correction to that effect, which is accordingly cheerfully given.

THE *News* and *Tribune*, morning papers of Duluth, Minnesota, are in the hands of the sheriff on judgments for paper bills. A consolidation of the two papers is looked for. They are non-union offices, and if the consolidation takes place it is expected the typographical union will gain control.

THE annual ball of Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, is always an event in Boston, and this year it was made more so by the presence of the popular young governor, William E. Russell, and members of his staff in full military uniform, gold lace and all. The event was a decided success.

BOSTON Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 8, recently elected a new board of officers, and after indorsing the Pittsburgh assessment also appropriated $50 to be sent on immediately. J. W. Bonnell, who has been president of this union for a long time and its delegate to the late International Typographical Union convention, is to go to California for his health, he having been in delicate health for some time.

AT the regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 187, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. L. Spiegel; vice-president, James Pursel; secretary, William Hoary; treasurer, George W. Laycock; reading clerk, W. S. Melick; sergeant-at-arms, Dale Fitzgerald.

ON December 21 and 22, the various chapels of San Francisco voted on the proposition to authorize the executive council of the International Typographical Union to levy a per capita assessment of 10 cents per week for the assistance of the Pittsburgh strike. The vote resulted in favor of the proposition by a majority of 22, there being 203 for and 181 against.

AT a recent meeting of Los Angeles Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 29, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Crawford; vice-president, Fay Stephenson; secretary-treasurer, Henry M. Bruning, 124 West Twelfth street; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Parrish. Executive committee — Henry M. Bruning, Fred J. Pennington, Charles Sauze.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 55, of Syracuse, New York, will give a grand ball on February 17, which is expected to be the social event of the year. Its success is assured from the fact that John S. Crystal is at the head of the arrangements. Mr. Crystal is also a candidate for delegate to the International Typographical Union convention at Philadelpha, and at the present time has no opponent.

A CORRESPONDENT in Salt Lake City, Utah, says: "'The Suggestions to Typefounders' in recent numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER brought to my mind the proposition of casting all quads upon bodies of even picas in length. The advantage of this system

is especially apparent in table and job work, and outweighs in my opinion all objections that can otherwise be made against it. In Germany all quads are made two, three and four picas long, and this method gives general satisfaction. Why not introduce it here?" It is doubtful where the advantage would lie in this method if adopted, as every line of figures in tabular work would require careful spacing, which disadvantage would not be compensated for by any slight advantage on newspaper, book or job work of other descriptions.

THE two executive committees of the San Francisco Typographical Union — the book and job committee and the newspaper committee — submitted the following decisions at the regular meeting of the organization, December 27, which were adopted without dissent:

Compositors employed on bookwork, where the measure is 16 ems or less in width, are entitled to 5 cents per thousand extra.

Compositors called upon for duty between 3 A.M. and 12 M. on morning papers and between 6 P.M. and 7 A.M. on evening papers, shall be allowed 2,000 ems in addition to ordinary compensation; also, compositors retained in an office to do any work relating to the printing business after 6 P.M. on evening papers, or 3 A.M. on morning papers, shall be allowed 1,200 ems per hour in addition to ordinary compensation.

THE *Daily Post*, of Houston, Texas, issued a fine Christmas edition on the morning of December 25, and in its make-up contained a little Christmas story in five languages, English, Spanish, French, German and Italian. The article being a short one and the matter double-priced, the takes were slugged off and drawn for, the Spanish falling to Slugs 17 and 7. As English compositors they have no superiors, but when it comes to setting Spanish they are "not in it," as was evidenced by the proof, which has since been designated as a "corker." The proofreading was done by Col. Will Lambert, whose long residence among the Spanish and Mexicans, and his former experience in printing in the language of those people aided him very materially. Considering the character of copy furnished Slugs 17 and 7, the colonel says he thinks they did pretty well for beginners.

THE members of the Watertown (N. Y.) Typographical Union have received their charter for the union lately established in that city, and from henceforth the number of the Typographical Union of Watertown will be "308." The charter is signed by W. S. McClevey, secretary and treasurer, and W. B. Prescott, president. The following names of the charter members are written on the charter: James Coan, Miss Augustine Butterfield, Addison B. Parker, Miss Nellie Bechert, John Fisher, George Walker, Sidney Landon, S. R. Jones, W. J. Faulkner, E. B. Peck, J. A. Grant, Mat Mannigan, George Clark, G. Leroy Traver, C. F. McDonald, Richard Webb, Houghton Herrick, W. P. Delaney, Miss Susie O'Brien, Miss Mary Coal, Miss Frank Hubbard, Miss Mary Hubbard, Miss Maude Roblen, Miss Lottie Beardsell, Miss Minnie Wells, F. G. Hocknell, T. L. Stimpson, Frank Brennan, W. J. Mathers, W. F. Pappa, W. H. Bechert, George C. Smith, E. F. Bean, G. E. Hutchins, Gus Munk, H. J. Webb, C. Peterson, John Newman, H. J. Walker.

THE monthly meeting of Boston Typographical Union held Sunday January 24, was most important. Much attention was paid to the question of the state printing which is let out on contract to the lowest bidder for a term of five years. The influence of the union has always been strong enough to secure its being given to firms who were at least nominally union firms. Wright & Potter have had the contract for the past five years, and it is estimated to be worth about a million dollars in the aggregate. There is a strong opposition to this firm now in the union, as it is claimed that they employ women who are employed at low wages and made to work, under fear of losing their positions, more than the sixty hours per week which the state law prescribes. Whether these charges are true or not there is no doubt as to the opposition. The union appointed C. O. Wood and F. H. Foster as a committee to represent the interests of the union at the legislature, where the matter will come before the committee on printing very soon. The matter of forming a state union was acted on favorably and the sum of $25 was appropriated to that end, and a similar sum will be appropriated until $100 has been devoted to this purpose. This money will be used to stir up the other unions throughout the state, and to pay the expenses of a man to be sent out to explain the objects of the proposed union and secure their coöperation.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE poet says, "Life is but a dream." It has been a nightmare to some people we have known.

AT the annual meeting of the Employing Printers' Club, of Portland, Maine, the following officers were elected: Frederick L. Tower, president; Charles H. Ford, vice-president; Frank N. Strout, secretary; Charles E. Williams, treasurer.

THE Brown Thurston Company have just printed for T. B. Mosher, of Portland, Maine, a reprint of George Meredith's "Modern Love." It is handsomely printed on hand-made paper, and from a typographical standpoint is well nigh perfect.

AMONG the periodicals now published by the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore are the *American Chemical Journal*, the *American Journal of Mathematics* and the *American Journal of Philology*. A large number of the professors of the university are contributors to these periodicals.

IT is reported from New Zealand that a printing press and type have been taken from Paeroa (North Island) by the natives to the Maori parliament in the king country. They state that it is for the purpose of printing and publishing a Maori Hansard. It is not known if any compositors have been taken to work the plant. Probably it will be reported that a band of Maoris have made a raid on a country printing office, not to capture the editor, but to "rob the 'k' box" (that being equivalent to the "e" in English.)

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Aberdeen, S. D.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15. Owing to failure of crops in this section during the past three years, the printing business in general has not made much advancement, the jobwork only remaining fairly good.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and and 32 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12 to $15; pressmen, per week, $15 to $17.

Alton, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, moderate; composition on evening papers, 25 to 35 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15. Little system or regularity is observed in payment for work. Most of the newspaper work is done by apprentices at 15 cents. In our composing room we have but one journeyman aside from the foreman, who is one of the proprietors. Much the same is true of the *Sentinel-Democrat*.

Americus, Ga.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine and one-half hours, scale $10.50, but the offices do not pay less than $12. (Regular hands in jobroom are paid $15.) There is no evening paper here, but the scale is the same.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on weekly papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. Most of the work in this city is on bookwork, as quite a number of publications are issued which are connected with the University located here. Newspaper work here is good for an inland town; six weekly and two daily papers.

Astoria, Ore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $21.

Atlanta, Ga.—State of trade, very poor; prospects still worse; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. The Constitution Publishing Company have ordered and will have in running order about the 1st of February ten or twelve typesetting machines — enough to fill the place of some thirty or forty cases they are now running on the daily *Constitution*. About twenty-five men were dropped from the *Constitution* bookrooms a week or so ago on account of dullness in trade. All traveling printers are warned to give Atlanta the dodge for several months to come.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition (female) on evening paper, 16 cents; bookwork, 16 to 20 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week (nine hours), $20. The *Statesman*, the

only morning paper here, has reduced its force two cases a few days ago, and runs a slide of two cases a day. The town has been full of subs all fall and winter, and consequently work has been very poor.

Baton Rouge, La.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects, are very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, ten hours per day, $14. Prospects are good from now on, as in a few months the legislature meets and all state work is done here.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14. M. Hodgins was elected at the last meeting of Bay City Union as a delegate to Grand Rapids to assist in forming a state union.

Bismarck, N. D.—State of trade, moderate—fluctuates; prospects, immediate—not good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $18. Commencing next October there will be plenty work on state reports till legislature meets the following January, when work for it will be plentiful.

Bloomington, Ill.—State of trade, very good, working full time and overtime; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening papers, 25 and 27½ cents; bookwork, 25 and 27½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15; book printers, per week, $12 to $14. The book and job offices are all doing a good business with the exception of the *Bulletin* jobroom, which has been closed for the present, the lessees having given it up. Other offices are doing a good business with good prospects.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Bridgeport, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, $2.50 per day; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15. The slight difference in price of composition on morning and evening papers would be better understood when it is stated that the morning papers are all leaded and evening papers are solid. No scale of prices has as yet been put in force by the typographical union.

Butler, Pa.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-two hours, $10.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $17.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15 to $19.

Chester, Penn.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12. One of the dailies pays 27 cents, brevier, while the other pays 28 cents, although in the spring both will probably pay 30 cents.

City of Frankfort, Ky.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair to middling; prospects, not too bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-three hours, $15 to $18. The state printing has just been completed, but as nearly the whole of the extra force on that work has left the city it leaves the field pretty clear for home or resident printers.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair only; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $19.

Columbus, Ga.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, non-union, bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12 to $15.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. At present about two men for every situation.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—State of trade, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Danville, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 and 30 cents; job printers per week of fifty-nine hours, average, $12. The *Commercial*, the only evening paper in city, under management of Edward A. Nye, reduced composition from 25 cents per thousand to $9 per week, but promised a raise the first of January, 1892, which turned out to be the munificent sum of $10 per week. The union has hopes of gaining this office and reinstate piecework, negotiations for which are now pending.

Defiance, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Defiance Union, No. 281, is in good running order, and prospects for future are good.

Detroit, Mich.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very bright. Work in the book and job rooms is very dull, and the result is that the newspaper offices are flooded with men.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The difficulty existing between the typographical union and the *Telegraph* company was satisfactorily adjusted.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $17. Business is rather dull at present, with enough men to fill all positions, and more; advise printers to stay away at present.

Durham, N. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week (nine hours), $12.50. Work, fair, with plenty of subs.

Eureka, Cal.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The Pacific Coast has been overrun with printers for the past five years, but the indications point to better times this year, as many will start to the World's Fair.

Fort Worth, Tex.—State of trade, moderately good; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Pressmen's wages: cylinder men, $18 to $20; platen men, $15 to $17; web pressmen, $25. Plenty of subs to do the extras.

Frankfort, Ind.—State of trade, medium; prospects, good; job printers, per week, ten hours per day, $12. Compositors get from $8 to $9 per week. During the past two months work has been plenty, but at present there is just enough to keep the regulars busy.

Frederick, Md.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; job printers, per week, $10.50.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12 and $15. B. H. Swan, treasurer of No. 288, died on January 11, and was buried at Kewanee on the 13th; funeral conducted by the union. Swan was the "ad" man on the *Republican Register*, and was highly respected by all.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, about the same; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $10.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $14. At the January meeting No. 39 voted to abolisb the use of plates, to take effect March 1. Thus far no opposition has been encountered, while several of the papers have commented favorably upon the action of the union. All the offices are affected save the *Democrat*.

Great Falls, Mont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $21.

Guthrie, O. T.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $10. A few good union printers would have no difficulty in getting plenty of work here.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, none to speak of; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, fifty-eight hours, $10.50. Job hands are working fifty-eight hours per week during the winter months at the same wages that they got for fifty-four hours. No changes—three evening papers, *Spectator*, *Times* and *Herald*—all 1 cent each. The boys in Hamilton are getting anxious in regard to the typesetting machines, as they are experimenting on the Rogers in Toronto at the present time.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The work bas held on very good, but cannot say when it will drop off on account of no legislature this year.

Holyoke, Mass.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $2 per day; job printers, per week, $15.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $13. The job office of Hunt & Bridgman has been declared unfair and closed to union men. Cause, too many apprentices.

Jamestown, N. Y.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 22 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, ten bours per day, $12. A new set of by-laws and constitution is now pending adoptiou before this union (No. 205), and a new scale of prices is recommended: Morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; foremen on morning papers, $18; on evening papers, $15; job printers, $15. There are quite a number of subs in the city, but all have work.

Jersey City, N. J.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $15.

Johnstown, Pa.—State of trade, good (for time of year); prospects, cannot tell; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12 to $16. Three daily papers—one morning and two evening (each printing a weekly)—and a German weekly are the only papers printed here. All apparently thriving.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, duller than usual; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $10 to $12.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Keokuk union revised the scale of prices last meeting, to go into effect February 1. It will be an increase of 3 cents per 1,000, and $1 on week work.

Lancaster City, Pa.—State of trade, middling; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, $10 per week; evening, $9 to $10 per week; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $10 upward. Work has been very bright up to the end of holiday season. There is only one morning paper in the city, and that a penny daily.

Laramie, Wyo.—State of trade, good; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 and 45 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $21.

Lexington, Ky.—State of trade, first-class; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $14.

Lima, Ohio.—State of trade, fair, nothing rushing; prospects, can't say times will improve; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening, 24½ cents; bookwork, 27½ cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12. We organized last May—the 27th, and while our scale is meager enough, it is considerable of an improvement over wages paid in our city heretofore. We are getting along nicely.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; bookwork, per week, $16; job printers, per week, $16. The morning and evening newspapers are non-union. There are more than enough men here to do all the work to be had. A great many come here thinking the town is all union, but it is not.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, $12; job printers, per week, $12.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, none too good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-seven hours, $9 to $10. The printing trade generally has been active during the past year, very few printers being idle. Some months ago a demand was made for 30 cents per thousand on morning papers, which was acceded to by the employers. The price was formerly 28 cents on both morning and evening papers.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $20. There are more printers in Los Angeles at present than there is any need of, and it would be advisable for the craft in general to keep away from here until times brighten.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15. All the newspaper offices are closed to union printers, therefore tourists are requested to give Lynchburg the go by.

Lynn, Mass.—State of trade, news, poor; jobwork, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; book and jobwork, no scale. *Press* lockout still unsettled; the business this paper is doing is small, and we will ultimately win. Owing to this trouble, our union appealed to the executive committee to excuse us from paying Pittsburgh strike assessment.

Marion, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.

Marysville, Cal.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening paper, 35 cents; foremen on daily papers, $20; job printers, per week, $15; job foremen, $20. Marysville Union has been formed with a membership of twenty-one, with a fair prospect of ten more. All the subs that we can stand at present.

Massillon, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. Work has been fair for several months. Four offices in city; two daily papers, four weekly; employ about twenty-five hands.

Meridian, Miss.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 32½ cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12. This city has two dailies, one religious weekly, and two secular weeklies. Job and book work is in a more hopeful condition than for years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, poor, many complaints; prospects, are good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $14. The many improvements in street railroad must cause a general rise in the values of real estate, thus creating a market and causing many to advertise who never did before.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair for the following two months. All papers weekly but one little daily, $14 to $18. Have no real job office.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Another large job office has been opened here, and a large office that has been a non-union stronghold for fifteen years has voluntarily come into the union.

Nashville, Tenn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $18.

New Albany, Ind.—State of trade, at a standstill; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. Typographical Union No. 169 inaugurated a fight against all non-union offices in this place at its last meeting. While we hardly expect to get any of them in the union, the fight has already produced very favorable results.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $17. On account of the strike in Philadelphia and the assessment in New York, this city is now overrun with printers, and, in consequence, many fail to obtain work. Would advise printers to keep away from Newark for a time.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, brighter after February 1; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $15. There is not a strict job office in the city.

New York City, N. Y.—State of trade, dull; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 37 and 43 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $18. The tendency of "tourists" to flock to the large cities in winter has been greater than usual this year, and, as a result, the city has been greatly overcrowded this season, while many smaller cities would have been able to supply work to more men than were on hand.

Ogden, Utah.—State of trade, poor; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45; job printers, per week, $18.

Oil City, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork 27 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. Business in the job printing line has been and is exceptionally good, extra help being necessary in order to get work out on time.

Olympia, Wash.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $21.

Oshkosh, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $10 to $14.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of of fifty-four hours, $11 to $13. The scale of wages here is $11 per week, but the government printing bureau, where some two hundred compositors are employed, pays $12 for day work and $13.50 for fifty hours night work.

Pawtucket, R. I.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week of fifty-eight and fifty-nine hours, $13 to $16. State printing is done here by E. L. Freeman & Sons, the largest printing plant in the state, employing about sixty men, including their lithographing and artotype and photogravure departments. There is a fairly strong union here, with a steadily increasing membership. All the master printers here are members of the Rhode Island Master Printers' Association, allied to the National Typothetæ.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $15 to $21. Work has only been fair here and there have been plenty of men to do it. No. 29's contract with the proprietors runs out on March 6, and what the outcome will be can only be conjectured.

Peru, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 and 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12; foremen get from $13 to $14 per week of fifty-nine hours. All the offices in this city are in Typographical Union No. 97. This is a strictly union city.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 and 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $16. Electrotype finishers receive from $17 to $21; molders, $20.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, moderately good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $20. Have quite a large number of extra men in town, both job and newspaper hands.

Quincy, Ill.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 and 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15 minimum. Business in book and job offices has been unusually good for several months, but with the close of the year came almost to a standstill.

Roanoke, Va.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, sliding scale of $13.50 to $18.

Rockford, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15. No. 213 is at present revising its constitution and by-laws, and they will soon be in the hands of the printer.

Rome, Ga.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair: composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week (10 hours) $12. Considerable printing here for a small town. There are two daily papers, evening, with four cases, and morning with five, and extra Saturday; two weeklies, and two job offices, well patronized.

Richmond, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—State of trade, very good; prospects, promising; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-three hours, $20.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $21. The city is overrun with printers to an alarming degree.

San Jose, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15 to $18. There are five daily papers — two morning and three evening; two union and three non-union. The representative papers, the *Herald* and *Mercury*, are union papers and are well supported.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—State of trade, but little doing; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. The union scale for bookwork is 30 cents, but what little law work is done is usually paid for as timework.

Sedalia, Mo.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.

Shreveport, La.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16 and $18. Town is well supplied with subs at present, but all on the move.

Sioux City, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $16.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—State of trade, slow; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. There are two dailies, the *Press* (morning) is the oldest and the best in South Dakota, running nine frames, full Associated Press dispatches (republican). The *Argus-Leader* (evening) is confined principally to the city, running five frames (democratic). There are also published here one Norwegian, one Swedish and one German paper.

Spokane, Wash.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-three hours, $21. Spokane is one of the best inland towns in the Pacific northwest. In matters pertaining to printing there has been a rather perceptible dullness for fifteen months owing to the collapse of the boom, but matters are brightening up considerably and it is almost a certainty that the two morning papers here will become seven-day papers within a month. It is expected that a grand rush will be made to the mining districts in the Kootenai country adjacent to this section, as great excitement prevails on account of the recent rich discoveries of ore.

Springfield, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $14. Springfield just passed successfully through a strike for raise in scale of prices, from 28 and 25 to 30 and 27 cents.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15.

St. Joseph, Mo.—State of trade, good in job offices; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $14.

Terre Haute, Ind.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, $14 or 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $14 to $16. The scale will probably be reduced the coming month to 28 and 32 cents for day and night composition respectively. This will be a voluntary reduction by the union, it being shown them that the business would not justify the continuance of the former scale.

The Dalles, Ore.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, better; composition on evening papers, $15 per week. There is no piecework done in the offices here; it is all "weekwork." There are three offices in the town, two of which issue daily and weekly, and one exclusively weekly office, and one job office. It is a union town.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, $11. Our efforts to get a better book and job scale seem to be of little avail.

Trenton, N. J.—State of trade, excellent; prospects, will be good until about June; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, $14 per week; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, ten hours per day, $14 to $16.

Uniontown, Tenn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on weekly and daily papers, per hour, 22 cents; bookwork, per hour, 25 cents; job printers, per week of forty-eight hours, $10.50. None of the printers in this place work by the 1,000 ems, but all work by the week. The above is the scale price, but some job printers get $12 per week of forty-eight hours.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.50.

Vincennes, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning and evening papers, $9 to $11 per week; book and job printers per week of sixty hours, $8 to $11. There being no scale here at present, I cannot give you prices. Weekly work in Vincennes at this stage is very fair, and I cannot quote further prices.

Waco, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very flattering for next two months; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50 to $18. Work has not been as good in book and job offices this fall and winter as it generally is, accountable, no doubt, to the low price of cotton and scarcity of money.

West Superior, Wis.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $17.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, medium; prospects, looking up; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours. $15 up. The printing business in both the news and job line is twenty-five per cent better than last year this time.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15; ten hours.

Wilmington, N. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of ten hours, $15.

Winona, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very favorable; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $13. All hands are employed at present and likely to remain so; new dress on *Republican* in near future.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, good; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Business seems to be good at present and hope will stay that way little while, at least. The *Evening Post*, I understand, contemplates moving into larger quarters. Glad to hear of its prosperity, and every member of the craft wishes the same.

York, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 20 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $9. Typographical Union No. 225 expects to enforce a new scale of prices in a month or two, as soon as arrangements can be perfected. Morning papers pay $7.80 a week.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We acknowledge receipt of the price list of wood type, cabinets, cases, stands, etc., from Heber Wells, No. 8 Spruce street, New York. The work is a complete illustrated catalogue of all printers' materials manufactured and sold by this firm, and will be sent on application. The complete wood type specimen book is printed in another form.

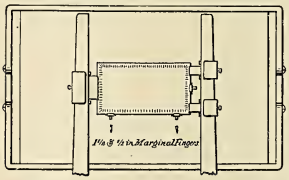
A NEW CATALOGUE.

G. Edward Osborn & Co., 393 State street, New Haven, Connecticut, have just issued a catalogue and price list of type, printing machinery and material manufactured and for sale by them, and we acknowledge the receipt of a copy. The book contains 292 pages, and is one of the most complete catalogues of the kind

ever printed. It is neatly bound in leatherette, and its convenient size makes it a most handy work for the office desk. Printers everywhere are invited to correspond with the firm when needing anything in their line. Copies of the catalogue will be sent upon application.

MORE ABOUT FEED GUIDES.

Edward L. Megill, 60 Duane street, New York, has informed this journal, and through it informs the printers of the world, that his fingers are still active, and so well squeezed have they been by the numerous pressmen all over the country, that he has decided to add another to his hand. It is in the form of the accompanying illustration, and spreads out so as to cover much more than has heretofore been covered by any of the others. It is called the 1½-inch marginal finger. It is shown below in connection with the ½-inch marginal finger already known, doing duty on a sheet with so little margin that no other form of gripper could possibly do the work. The general idea of these marginal fingers is to grab a thing that has little or nothing to grab, and by so doing to remove without difficulty sheets with a border line running along close to its edge. Labels and like work can thereby be pulled from the type with positive certainty, and much stock and time economized. Mr. Megill would be glad to send any information on request, either in relation to this newest addition to his inventions for the convenience of pressmen, or any of the others now on the market.



WORLD'S FAIR CUTS.

On another page of this issue appear two cuts of World's Fair buildings, from electrotypes furnished by A. Zeese & Co., 341 Dearborn street, Chicago. This firm has gotten out a specimen sheet showing views of the various buildings now being erected on the World's Fair grounds, similar to those shown in this number. The cuts are made in a number of sizes, and will work well on almost any kind of paper. The beautiful supplement sheet sent out with this issue, showing a bird's-eye view of the entire grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, is also a specimen of the workmanship of this firm. Parties desiring any of the cuts referred to should correspond with A. Zeese & Co.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1892.

True and tried friends are always welcome, consequently "Vick's Floral Guide" is sure of a warm reception, especially when dressed as daintily as this year. The "Nellie Lewis" carnation on the front of cover, and "Brilliant Poppies" on the back, are unusually attractive, and the numerous colored plates of flowers and vegetables are certainly works of art and merit. The first twenty-four pages, printed in violet ink, describe novelties and specialties. Send ten cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, New York, and procure a copy of this attractive and useful catalogue. It costs nothing, as the ten cents can be deducted from the first order.

THE BENNETT FOLDER.

Charles E. Bennett, formerly with E. K. Dunbar & Co., makers of the Kendall Folder, has severed his connection with that firm, and sold his designs and patents on folding machinery, joggers and mailers to a new firm at Rockford, Illinois, styled the Rockford Folder Company, of which he is the secretary and superintendent of construction. The new company is now putting on the market a machine called the Bennett folder. Mr. John D. Waterman, president of the Forest City National Bank, is president and treasurer of the recently formed concern, and Edward H. Keeler, of the Rockford Lumber and Fuel Company, its vice-president; and with such men at its head as these, the Bennett folder will undoubtedly be pushed rapidly to the front.

WARNING.

All persons are hereby warned not to manufacture, sell or use a certain so-called "patent printer's quoin" purporting to be the invention of W. J. Busse, considerable quantities of which we have just discovered have been placed on the market by Weber & Trivess. This quoin is a deliberate and flagrant infringement of letters patent owned by us, and our rights under said patent we shall enforce and protect against all parties whatsoever.

E. P. MOWERS & CO.

Chicago, Ill.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. "POSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

EASTERN TYPEFOUNDERS and printing material manufacturers wishing to be represented by a hustler who understands the business, in Colorado and the West, should address "HUSTLER 332," P. O. Box 1346, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—Established printing office; cylinder, gas engine and four jobbers, in good location, for sale cheap, or will exchange for real estate. B. H. ETTELSON, 234 La Salle street, Chicago.

GET THEM WHILE YOU CAN.—"Practical Specimens" will soon be gone. Two out of the many: "I have just received your book of 'Practical Specimens,' and prize it very highly."—W. J. PARKER, St. Louis, Mo. "Most excellent."—L. H. GRANGER, Rochester, N. Y. Inclose 25 cents in stamps to M'CULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minn., and get one. Mention INLAND PRINTER.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to purchase an established job printing business in Buffalo, N. Y., at about one-half the original cost; good variety of type and accessories. Correspondence solicited. Address, "BUFFALO," care INLAND PRINTER.

I WANT TO BUY a small established newspaper and job office east of Pennsylvania. Address, giving description and price, "PRINTER," care INLAND PRINTER.

"ONLY PERFECT" GALLEY LOCK. Adjusted by one movement of a finger; simple, accurate, durable; brass; has no rival. CARSON, FENESY & CO., 11 Ninth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—As proofreader, by a capable, educated reader. Bookwork preferred. Address "E. B.," care INLAND PRINTER.

SPECIMENS—American Exchange unbound sheets, hereafter, Vol. IV, 86 cents; III, $1.40 postpaid. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Situation by a pressman. Address A. B. H., 905 Eighteenth street, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A position to take charge of a pressroom running from four to five cylinder presses, by a pressman of fifteen years' experience; some western city preferred. Can furnish good references. Address "J. H.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A first-class job compositor for fine commercial work; one capable of taking charge when necessary; state qualifications and send samples of best work. Also a good cylinder pressman (on fine cut work), capable of taking charge if necessary; state qualifications. Also man to operate paper cutter and take charge of stockroom. Only reliable men wanted, with references; no bums. GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY CO., Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—An A1 job man to take charge of office in western town; must be industrious, sober, first-class workman and willing to work. Scale wages, $27. Address, with references. "M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—An intelligent, competent job printer; one with some ideas. To the right one a good situation is offered. All classes of work. References required. Address "W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—I want to sell moneyed interest in a business that paid good salaries and interest on capital in 1891. Established ten years, and business increase each year. Largest business in most prosperous city of 20,000 people in the state. Will sell only to A No. 1 bookbinder or printer or printing house manager of practical experience, who can give good record and manage men. Address "PROOF," care INLAND PRINTER.

WM. ASHTON & SONS, wholesale stationers, Southport, England, desire correspondence with publishers abroad of chromo almanacs, calendars and advertising novelties.

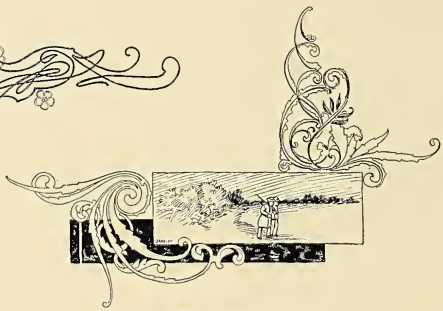
No. 22. $1.25.

No. 23. $1.25.

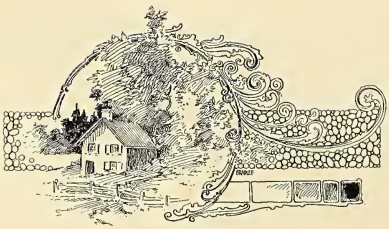
ORIGINAL TAIL-PIECE DESIGNS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER, by Charles A. Gray.

No. 24. $1.25.



No. 25. $1.25.



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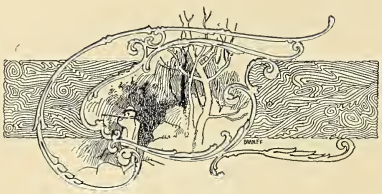

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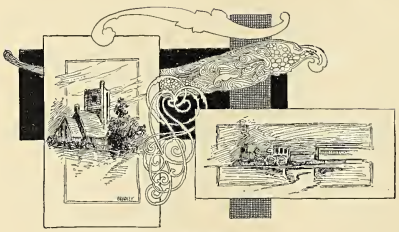

No. 28. $1.25.

ORIGINAL PAGE ORNAMENTS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.

Electrotypes furnished at prices named.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

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Type of Superior Finish and of the most lasting Quality in the World

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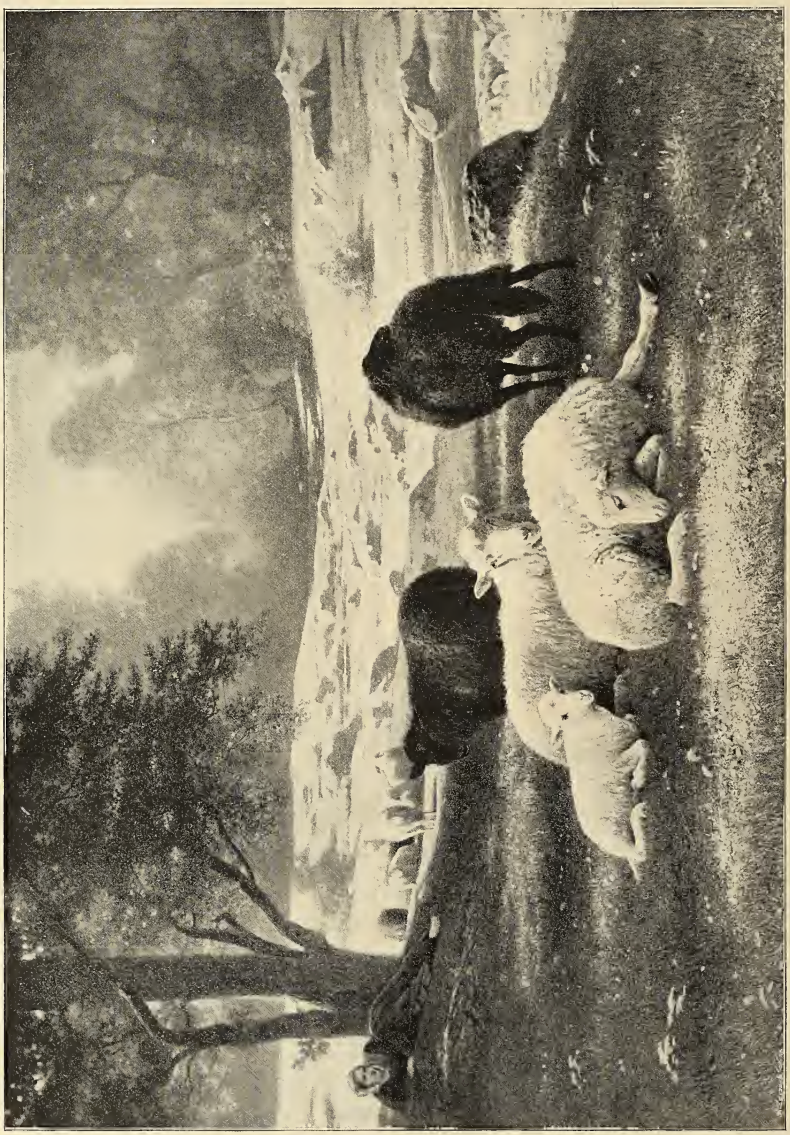
Not how Cheap
But how Good

We do not make Cheap Type nor Cheap Printers' Furnishings. But we do make the best Type and Printers' Furnishings that can be made.

Our policy has been to upbuild the Printing Craft; and the work and practical teachings of this Foundry have, during the past fifty years, uplifted Plain and Ornamental Typography to a position unequaled in the world. Our purpose now is to uphold the interests of Printers, and to save their stock from impairment in value, and their business from harm, by the unnecessary creation of new offices; and therefore we cannot join in the wild crusade against common sense and business propriety inaugurated by some other founders.

Our Guarantee the Record of a Century

Largest Type Foundry in America



NOONDAY REST

Half-tone reproduction from photo, by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago

SAMPLE OF BRILLIANT RED DEEP, $3.00. (333-00.)

Our Valuable Map Premium.

AS an inducement to the promotion of clubs in all the larger offices in the United States and Canada, we have made arrangements whereby we can furnish the following very complete Map as a premium, and make the offer given below:

. . : : To Anyone : : . .

Sending us the names of eight subscribers at the regular club rate ($1.50 per year each), the amount, $12.00, to accompany order, we will send by express, charges prepaid, as a premium, a reversible POLITICAL AND UNITED STATES MAP, latest edition, printed in eleven colors; size 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches. This double map contains *on one side* Neely's latest United States map, showing all counties, railroads, towns and postoffices, and *on the other side* the following:

A diagram showing all of the Political Parties, 11 x 66.
A diagram showing all Presidents and Cabinets, 5 x 66.
A diagram showing Political Complexion of each Congress.
A diagram showing Creeds of the World, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Standing Armies of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Naval Tonnage of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A complete map of the World, 13 x 20.
A map of Central America, 10 x 13.
A map of Alaska, 10 x 13.
A map of South Africa, 10 x 13.
A map of Upper Nubia and Habesh or Abyssinia, 10 x 13.
A map of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, 10 x 13.
A complete map of Solar System — best ever made, 13 x 10.
The Names of all Cabinet Officers, with length of term.
Pictures of all the Presidents from Washington to Harrison.
The History of the U. S. Government by Congresses.

Read What Recipients of Our Map Say.

It more than meets my expectations, and is by large odds the biggest fund of correct information I ever got for the money.—*A. J. Milliette, Camden, N. J.*

I received the map all right, and I and my friends who have examined it say it is the best they have ever seen. There is more information to be gained from it than I thought could be put in a map.—*Geo. D. Morris, Jersey City, N. J.*

I was very much pleased with the elegant map. Everyone who has seen it speaks in the highest terms of its worth as a work of reference, and the masterwork of the compiler, the engravers and the printers. It is a big offer for a premium, and shows the rapid strides THE INLAND PRINTER is making as the leading trade journal of the "art preservative."—*Charles F. Graesser, Buffalo, N. Y.*

I am very much pleased with the map, and consider myself amply repaid for trouble in getting up club for your valuable trade journal. The map is very complete, and to those who need one their business it is well worth the price — $5.00 — and to all others its possession will be a source of pleasure and profit, not only to those who travel, but to searchers in political matters.—*Geo. P. Penfold, Lockport, N. Y.*

I received the map you sent, and am much pleased with it.—*J. W. Swinburne, Minneapolis, Minn.*

The United States and Political Double Map is received. It is the most complete map that I ever saw, and it should demand a wide circulation.—*Geo. M. Applegate, Trenton, N. J.*

I received the map safely, and will say that it is the best and most complete map I have ever seen. It is an undoubted bargain.—*W. A. Ratcliffe, Chicago.*

I am greatly pleased with the map. It contains a whole fund of information — geographical and political. One can study history and geography at the same time. Please accept my thanks.—*Henry W. Paine, Indianapolis, Ind.*

The map is at hand, and was received in good condition. I am very much pleased with it. I think it a volume of valuable information for reference and study. I am surprised at the large number of items it contains, and think it well worth the getting up of a club for it.—*J. Mountain, Worcester, Mass.*

The map was duly received. Have not had time to examine it critically, but I should think it would be of great value to anyone who was not fortunate enough to have an encyclopedia.—*A. E. Atwood, Brattleboro, Vt.*

Your map has been received. It fills all expectations.—*Thos. V. Sydnor, Petersburg, Va.*

Think of it! We make you a present of this double map (worth $5.00) and send it to you *free of any expense*, and guarantee its safe delivery, if you will send us a club list of eight subscribers. You can secure this valuable premium with a little effort. It is worth the trouble. For office or home the map is indispensable. Subscriptions can begin with any number. Give full street address or postoffice box number, as well as city, county and state, to insure safe delivery of papers and the map. If you do not wish to organize a club, we will send you the map, and THE INLAND PRINTER for one year, for $3.00. If you are now a subscriber, or wish the map and do not care to subscribe, send us $1.25 and we will promptly forward one to your address. Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,

212-214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

"THE WATERS THAT HAVE PASSED.

Specimen of half-tone process by SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri.

BRILLIANT RED DEEP, $3.00. (333-00.)

VELVET GREEN DEEP, $2.00. (191-90.)

BRIGHT RED, $5.00. (296-34.)

OLIVE GREEN LIGHT, $1.50. (17-478.)

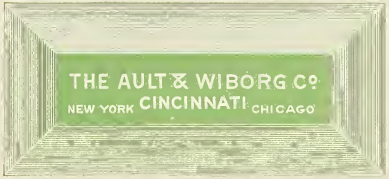
JOB BLACK, $2.00. (335-60.)

PURPLE, R $5.00. (336-98.)

ENGLISH VERMILION, $2.00. (293-42.)

RED BROWN LAKE, $3.00. (326-41.)

DARK BROWN, $2.00. (19-845.)



VELVET GREEN LIGHT, $2.00. (190-87.)

BURNT SIENNA $1.50 (19-355.)

ENGRAVING BY ALL THE
BEST METHODS.

Specialists in Half-Tone Work.

("IVES" PROCESS)

FIRST IN THE WORLD to reduce the Half-Tone Process to a commercial working basis.

Like all good things, our method has lots of imitators.

While some of our followers produce good work, it is universally acknowledged that we hold the lead.

The only foreign work that appears in the Souvenir being the *Ives process cuts* of the Crosscup & West Engraving Co., Philadelphia, and this work was entrusted to them *because of their conceded eminence* in this province.—From the *Denver Times Souvenir*.

The cuts in this number of THE EDUCATOR are from the well-known Crosscup & West Engraving Co., Philadelphia. It has been our experience that the best is always the cheapest in the end, and *much more satisfaction is to be derived from a cut made by the process controlled by that Company* THAN BY ANY OTHER.—*The Business Educator*, Portland, Maine.

The character sketch "Extracting the Thorn," is one of the *best of our illustrations.* * * * The photograph is reproduced by Ives (half-tone) process. The work has been done by the Crosscup & West Engraving Co., of Philadelphia, U. S. A., *the foremost engraving house of the States.* The *high quality of their work* is well shown by the illustration of which this is a specimen.—*Photography Journal*, London, England.

CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING CO.
911 FILBERT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Specimen of Ives' (half-tone) Process Engraving, from the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. IX — No. 6. CHICAGO, MARCH, 1892. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKMAKING.

NO. III.—BY W. I. WAY.

WITH reference to the margins of books, an economical German has laid down the dictum that "the superficies of the page form ought to be exactly equal to the area of margin." For *de luxe* editions he would permit the area of margin to exceed this normal standard somewhat, say one-half. As has been already shown in previous articles, one Gutenberg, a German, is fairly entitled to the honor of having been the first to employ movable type in the printing of books. Good examples of his two masterpieces, the Mazarin Bible and the Catholicon, show a rather more liberal use of margin than that advocated by the authority already quoted.

Perhaps it is just as well that many modern specimens of German bookmaking are not calculated to live such long honorable lives as the cradle-books of Gutenberg, since they show such a decided decadence in the mother country of the "art preservative of all arts." The Dutch, who claim the discovery of the art for their countryman, Lawrence Coster, as shown in the inscription upon the façade of the house at Harlem which Coster occupied:

MEMORIÆ SACRUM
TYPOGRAPHIA
ARS ARTIUM OMNIUM
CONSERVATRIX
HIC PRIMUM INVENTA
CIRCA ANNUM MCCCCXL.

have come much nearer to keeping the legend good.

As to the paper, ink, type, form of page and margin that shall be used in the making of books, these are all questions no less interesting than important. The advice of our good German friend, so far as margins are concerned, may be followed with impunity for ordinary current prose publications; but for books of verse, fine art publications, and others of a more or less luxurious character, his limitations are rather narrow. Until one has taken a rule and compared the printed portion to the whole page in any book the relations of the one to the other can hardly be appreciated. Take, for illustration, a page of THE INLAND PRINTER, and the printed portion will be found to cover a trifle over seventy square inches, while the whole page covers only ninety-seven square inches, and yet the amount of margin seems fairly sufficient for a journal of its character. On the other hand, take a book with a small page, Pickering's Diamond Edition of Horace on large paper, for instance, and it will be found that there are about four square inches of type to a page of ten square inches, and yet the proportion of margin does not seem excessive. This latter, it will be seen, is on the basis of one to one and one-half, advocated for *de luxe* editions. Again, take a copy of the Grolier Club's edition of "A Decree of Star Chamber," in which the printed portion of the page is as one to two of the margin, and still the proportion of the latter does not seem extravagant, because of the largeness of the type used, which is an old font approximating in size great primer.

Mr. C. T. Jacobi, manager of the Chiswick Press, in his little treatise on the "Making and Issuing of Books," devotes a chapter to the subject of margins, a most important feature, in his judgment. He disapproves placing the print in the center of the paper as wrong in principle and to be deprecated. The pages of a book so printed, by an optical illusion, seem to have a wider inner than outer margin. That the fore-edge and bottom should be wider than the back and top must be apparent to everyone. Just what the proportions should be, however, bearing in mind the greater wear and tear to the fore-edge and bottom margins of a bound book, Mr. Jacobi, taking into consideration the size of the book, holds that there should be a gradual increase of margin from a sextodecimo to a folio. The head and back being equal, the fore-edge and bottom should be equal likewise. But if there is to be any difference it should be in favor of greater head and tail margins. This form has been favored by some of the old printers, and occasionally books with deep head margins are catalogued as "tall copies." Mr. Jacobi is of opinion that if a *de luxe* edition of a book is issued the difference in size should not be too extravagant.

Hence an octavo may remain an octavo still, and here follows his table of sizes, showing difference between small and large paper editions:

Foolscap 8vo,	*in large paper may be*	Crown 8vo.
Crown 8vo,	"	"	"	Demy 8vo.
Post 8vo,	"	"	"	Medium 8vo.
Demy 8vo,	"	"	"	Royal 8vo.
Medium 8vo,	"	"	"	Super Royal 8vo.
Royal 8vo,	"	"	"	Imperial 8vo.

One might mention as models worthy to be followed at all times in the matter of form for small paper copies of books of the better class the English edition of Mr. Andrew Lang's "Letters to Dead Authors" for prose, and the little volume privately issued from the *Dial* office, Chicago, in 1890, entitled "Eleusis," for verse. As to the former, Mr. Brander Matthews has paid his tribute to it and nothing need be added here except to say it is the very acme of perfection. The other, though born in our midst, is not so well known. The composition, presswork and reading of proof was all done in the *Dial* office, in which office was also decided the form, proportion of type to margin, and all those little minor details so perplexing when eight or ten "sinners" have to be consulted. In both these little volumes the proportion of type to margin is nearly that advocated by the German authority for *de luxe* editions, and the symmetrical condition of their pages is largely due to the fact that the inner and upper margins of each are approximately half the fore-edge and bottom margins respectively. This is the basis on which many of the beautiful Pickering-Whittingham books, so much admired by amateurs and book-lovers generally, are made.

Perhaps the most useful advice we have had on this subject in recent years was that given by the late Mr. Henry Stevens of Vermont, in his quaint little brochure entitled, "Who Spoils Our New English Books?" As a Bibliographer and Lover of Books, Mr. Stevens of Vermont took great interest in the subject of bookmaking generally; and as the buyer of Americana for the British Museum, and of books of all kinds for the Lenox Library of New York, he had vast experience which qualified him to answer with intelligence the question put in the title to his treatise, which, by the way, is inscribed: "To the Memory of Two Old Friends, Charles Whittingham and William Pickering, Printer and Publisher Respectively."

It is a misfortune that Mr. Stevens' little book is not more commonly to be met with. Every word in it is pregnant with suggestiveness and good sense. He was somewhat of a character, was this Mr. Stevens of Vermont, as one may gather from the use of the initials "G. M. B." (Green Mountain Boy), which were invariably affixed to his name until he decided on the more dignified "of Vermont." It was Mr. Stevens who discovered the "Wicked Bible," if one's memory is not at fault, the one with the negation left out of the seventh commandment. He found the Germans had a Wicked Bible also, but as usual they were a hundred years behind the English. Mr. Stevens regretted that he had never been able to find the French had a like authority.

Messrs. Whittingham and Pickering he knew intimately, and all his own published writings bear the imprint of the famous Chiswick press. Handsome as Mr. Stevens' little volume is one cannot help wishing that printer and publisher (or author) had held a consultation over it, as he tells us Messrs. Whittingham and Pickering were wont to do over their books of a Sunday in "the little summer house in Mr. Whittingham's garden at Chiswick." The manager of the Chiswick press can hardly be responsible for the absence of pagination and head lines, or the absurdly narrow upper and inner margins and the extravagantly wide outer and bottom margins, as these are against all precedent at that famous printing house, so we will call it one of the author's fancies.

But the sinners at whose door is laid the blame for the decadence of bookmaking in England, complained of by Mr. Stevens, are many, and are no less personages than (1) *The Author;* (2) *The Publisher;* (3) *The Printer;* (4) *The Reader;* (5) *The Compositor;* (6) *The Pressman or Machinist;* (7) *The Papermaker;* (8) *The Inkmaker;* (9) *The Bookbinder* and (10) *The Consumer,* "often ignorant and careless of the beauty and proportions of his books — a great sinner."

Now, Mr. Stevens argues that the cost of making a good book, from a mechanical standpoint, is only a trifle more than the cost of making one that is unsightly and shoddy. "The author," Mr. Stevens tells us, "should be a modest man, and leave technical details in skilled hands, at the same time watching vigilantly that no one of the other nine shall by ignorance or carelessness obscure his meaning or mar the beauty of his work." The Publisher and Printer should combat the author's "offensive proclivities and crude notions," and it were well if they should be such scholarly and painstaking men as Nicholas Jenson, Aldus, Koburger, Plantin, Bodoni, Baskerville, Franklin, Pickering, Whittingham, Spottiswoode, Blades, and our own De Vinne. The Reader should be a graduate of some school of typography, and his duty, among other things, should be to keep a careful watch over the Compositor. And this last mentioned individual "is a little person of great consequence. His direct responsibility, morally, is not so great as that of the reader, but too much is often thrust upon him." He, too, ought to have "a chance at a school of typography, and be better instructed in his own business, and be taught not to assume the business of any other sinner joined with him in the manufacture of books." The Pressman must also bring a thorough knowledge of his branch of the business to bear on his work; and the Inkmaker and Papermaker should disregard the spirit of competition and produce honest materials.

The Bookbinder, well! his duty is no less important than the duty of the others, and it was, doubtless, having in mind the New York binder, whose name is not given, but who confessed that he "calculated on

his shavings paying his rent," that Mr. Stevens was moved to say that this particular sinner spoils probably as large a proportion of our books as any other one of the ten.

Now we have come to the chief sinner of them all, the Consumer, who is often too stingy and too ignorant to value or appreciate the difference between a book that is well and properly made and one that is cheap and shoddy, and an offense to the eye and the sense of touch.

"Books are both our luxuries and our daily bread," says Mr. Stevens. "They have become to our lives and happiness prime necessities. They are our trusted favorites, our guardians, our confidential advisers, and the safe consumers of our leisure. They cheer us in poverty, and comfort us in the misery of affluence. They absorb the effervescence of impetuous youth, and while away the tedium of age. You may not teach ignorance to a youth, who carries a favorite book in his pocket; and to a man who masters his appetites a good book is a talisman which insures him against the dangers of overspeed, idleness and shallowness."

It is proposed, in future notes, to write about some famous printers and publishers, and give some account of their most celebrated productions.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MY FRIEND THE PROOFREADER.

BY HAROLD DENTON.

HOW it was that he first came into my humdrum existence in the office of the weekly *Facts and Figures*, I cannot now recall. I knew him before the days when I was his copyholder, but our intimacy seemed to take definite shape from that time, and these rambling reminiscences naturally date from then.

Ewing DeLacey must have been quite seventy years of age when we became friends, and I was twenty-five. Many persons wondered at this association of summer with winter, but they little knew how youthful were the spirits which masqueraded in silver locks, though the elasticity of limb must have been evident to even a casual observer. Of rather spare habit, about 5 feet 11 inches in height, straight as an arrow, he looked, and was, a typical English gentleman of the old school. When walking, which he could do at as brisk a pace as a young man of twenty, be invariably kept his left forearm against the small of his back, and in his right hand carried a stick with sprightly grace. His hair and beard were snowy white; eyes gray and sparkling, and with his wholesome John Bull complexion beaming above a high collar and old-fashioned stock, you would have called him a handsome man. His surname was undoubtedly of French origin, yet I never heard him speak of any Gallic strain in the family tree. DeLacey's father was a person of ample means, and when the son came of age he was given the choice between adopting a profession, and making the grand tour. The latter was, in those days, looked upon as something of much greater importance than now, and to be within reach of only the favored few. Ewing did not long deliberate ere he decided on doing Continental Europe with his private tutor. An indulgent father kept him liberally supplied with money, and he tasted to the full the sweets of flitting from place to place as fancy dictated. He had been absent two years or more when he was recalled home by the death of his mother, whom he dearly loved. Three years after, the father died, and Ewing, an only child, succeeded to the estate. A twelvemonth found him married to the pretty daughter of a Yorkshire squire. With her he lived a rather quiet country life for ten years, when, yielding to the persuasion of friends, he brought wife, family and fortune to America. Like many men of his class, he had the advantages of a university training, but no practical knowledge of business. This he often, and with reason, in after life deplored, for many of his cisatlantic ventures were attended with disaster. He first essayed oil, and a wildcat scheme it proved. In a confidential mood he one day showed me scrip of the Dig-Deep Oil-Well Company to the face value of $10,000 — scrip which he was then keeping as a sad souvenir of this unlucky investment. Others were equally unfortunate, and included such diversified interests as wholesale dry goods, grape culture on a large scale in the Delaware district, and a fire and marine insurance company in a northern city. It took several severe lessons to convince him that he was all too impracticable, not to say credulous, for the ups and downs of trade, and when I first met him he had long been living upon the interest of what remained of a once handsome inheritance.

He came to the office of *Facts and Figures*, in the city of L——, as proofreader; not because he really needed the small sum which one afternoon's work brought him, but because he wanted something of the kind to break the monotony of a life of so much inaction. It was an entirely new rôle for him to play, and what he lacked in a technical eye he more than atoned for in critical taste and his knowledge of English, French and Latin, to say nothing of a fund of valuable information on almost any important subject. He spoke his mother tongue with charming purity, and was a valiant champion of all the niceties of English undefiled. Many called him a crank on this subject, and even his wife, at times, playfully contended that in heaven he would be found with a lexicon under his arm. His retort was that her distinguishing emblem up there would be a broom, suggestive, to those who knew, of that sweet woman's thoroughness as a housewife. DeLacey had in me an interested, if not an apt pupil. Finding that I was ambitious to undo much that was plebeian in speech and composition, and that I courted his kindly corrections of both, he took to me, as the saying goes, right away. To him, indeed, I owe whatever modest results I have attained, whether in writing a business letter — for I was cashier, bookkeeper, market

reporter, all in one — or penning penny-a-line paragraphs for our weekly.

Proofreading was always done on Friday afternoons in a little den off the general offices. What delightsome afternoons those were! How different from the stale, flat and unprofitable association with his successor, a professional reader! First would come the galleys of mercantile summary, or as DeLacey would term it in French, *Réchauffé*. As I read to him from the manuscript he would, as occasion demanded — and alas how often it did! — correct my pronunciation which, when not positively at fault, would frequently fall deplorably below his standard of finish. A sentence in the article before him would, in his opinion, require remodeling. This he would proceed to do — pointing out the why and the wherefore to me — without any regard whatever for the poor compositor on piecework upstairs whose proof, in the absence of DeLacey's rightful ringers, would go back to the foreman as evidence of very "dirty" setting by Slug No. 4. Then would come, in their order, the leaders, minor contributions, a prosy column of statistics from some government blue book, a letter on the silver question, perhaps, or tariff reform; the weekly review of the markets and finally the ads. We would fill up the intervals — the "interregnums" was DeLacey's phrase — with desultory chat on almost everything. Something, for instance, would bring to mind his early playgoing days, and then would he not revive past memories of old Burton, Buckstone, the Keans, Fanny Kemble Butler, delightful John Brougham, Forrest and the elder Booth! If music were the theme, how he would dub himself extravagant dog for the indulgence in two tickets — for himself and Alice, at $10 apiece, to hear Jenny Lind sing in the old Castle Garden! Grisi, Madame Anna Bishop, and Mario, the melting tenor, were reigning favorites then, and Taglioni and Fanny Ellsler danced their way into men's hearts! Often he would take up a daily newspaper and, pointing to a certain sentence, say to me: "Denton, where's the error in that?" And I would proceed to unearth the grammatical slip. A remark would suggest some long-forgotten verse of poetry — from Byron may be, and his excellent memory soon catching the thought he would recite line after line in sing-song fashion, emphasizing the rhythm with nodding head and beating foot. He was especially fond of Byron's dedication to Ianthe in "Childe Harold," beginning:

"Not in those climes where I have late been straying,
Though beauty long hath there been matchless deem'd;
Not in those visions to the heart displaying
Forms which it sighs but to have only dream'd,
Hath aught like thee in truth or fancy seem'd."

Ianthe was Lady Charlotte Harley, second daughter of Edward, fifth earl of Oxford. DeLacey had seen her once — a most lovely creature she was, and this circumstance lent to the lines a peculiar interest for him. You could always depend on him for a quotation appropriate to any occasion. I asked him for something suitable to the clergy in the toast list of an approaching public banquet. After a moment's thought he gave:

"Upon the platform twixt eleven and twelve,"

from Hamlet. I needed a wedding-breakfast sentiment, and he quickly responded with a verse — was it from George Herbert? which ran:

"They were so one it never could be said
Which of them rul'd and which of them obey'd.
He rul'd because she would obey, and she
By him obeying rul'd as well as he;
There ne'er was known betwixt them a dispute
Save which the other's will should execute."

And so the afternoon would slip away ere I was aware.

An invitation that had an ever-welcome sound to DeLacey's ear was that which frequently — not in one afternoon, of course — came from the genial managing editor, Merryfield. Skipping to our room door he would exclaim in a cheery voice: "Gentlemen all! Ahem! What would you say now to a little something out of barrel No. 10? Come with me, then, to the Rialto and we shall drink to the health of fair Portia!" With what alacrity would DeLacey drop his pen and proofsheet, and reach for hat and stick, remarking the while: "Ah! very kind of you indeed, sir. That's a toast that I'll venture to say appeals strongly to Bassanio here. Doesn't it Denton?" And Denton — alias Bassanio for poetical effect — admitted that it did. "It's as good as a show," Merryfield would say afterward, "to see the old boy fondle that glass of port from barrel No. 10!" And truth to tell it was. First at arm's length to get the color effect. Then to the nose. Whiff. "Ah! bouquet there, sir, bouquet there!" To the lips for a preliminary sip. Satisfied smack. Other and more generous sips, and rolling the fruity juice around his mouth he would let it slowly percolate past his palate, finishing with: "Capital glass of wine that, sir! nothing better. I remember, sir —" and then would follow a reminiscence of some cob-webbed bottle of years agone — a Château y Quem, Château Lafitte, Clos Vougeot, or Chambertin it might have been. He was a capital judge of wine, and not a few were the cellars stocked upon the strength of his excellent judgment.

Though he dearly loved a glass of good wine, which he claimed always left a sense of well-being, he seldom or never could be persuaded into taking more than two at a sitting. And while he was always in the vein to accept an invitation himself to "see a man," I never knew him to extend a similar one to others. That might have been due to his enforced policy of rigid economy. I would fain believe this rather than admit that it was an indication of that selfish side which he displayed at his own fireside. We knew, nevertheless, that his family denied themselves many things so that their reduced circumstances might not entirely deprive him of some of the luxuries to which he had always been accustomed. We knew that they found him uncertain, and hard to please, particularly in respect of the table. Still, there was that about his personality

that disarmed criticism. You might make any number of mental resolutions not to wine or dine the dear old fellow any more, but you would soon find them completely the slaves of his exuberant *bonhomie* ere you knew it, and his seductive description of some fresh importation at the Rialto would invariably be followed by the listener asking all hands and the cook over to that favorite haunt. Ask him to join you at Brown's Chop House to eat Welsh Rarebit and drink Bass' ale from a toby, and see that tinted nose fairly glow and expand in anticipation! Only hint at halibut steak, and a pint each of Veuve Clicquot, and you would never forgive yourself did you allow any other engagement to interfere with the consummation of that gastronomic combination. Place a menu card in his hand, give him *carte blanche*, and the result would rank with — yes, the most delicate feasting of Mr. Theodore Child. While he relished dainty dishes he was not a *beau dîneur*. In eating, as in drinking, his motto was: A little more than enough is by much too much. Ah! those were rare days for me, and profitable, too, even though the cost in coin of the realm was rather heavy for my slender purse!

I can make my own way fairly well now, but I miss the kindly tutorship of Ewing DeLacey very much. The walnuts and the wine were but the joyous epilogue to many an hour in which he imparted and I absorbed — both unconsciously — much that will, I trust, cling to me through life.

He went to the old land some years ago, and died there. I wish I could reprint here some of the many charming letters — always ending with, "much and truly yours"— that came across the seas from him to me. But, I suppose, it would need the reality of his friendship to make them seem the same to others. And besides, only the private letters of great men, it matters not how trivial their contents, possess interest for the public. In the quiet of my own room I often con them over again, and fancy that he is not dead, but speaks to me through the mist of years. And he will always live in my memory; and I will not say adieu, but as he would say to me, with a courtly wave of his hand as he left the dingy office: "Well, *à demain, mon cher ami!*"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO THE APPRENTICE IN THE COMPOSING ROOM.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE old and right idea of an apprentice was that he was one under agreement to another, presumably a skilled workman or employer, to work for him a certain *number of years;* the compensation usually being a gradually increasing scale of wages and *instruction in the trade.*

The modern and wrong idea of him is that he is a sort of necessary evil to which as little time as possible should be devoted.

It therefore follows that the present generation of apprentices will advance in their trade in proportion as they have the ambition to surmount this neglect and this lack of instruction. The most potent factors in enabling the aspiring apprentice to learn for himself are the trade papers. A careful study of the best of these and of technical books should be made by every young printer. It is also a good plan to gather together a collection of specimens of fine printing and to look them over occasionally for ideas. Make a careful study of the style of display and the combinations of colors used. The ambitious apprentice will find no difficulty in obtaining almost any quantity of such specimens by writing to first-class printers. There is a great lack of really artistic compositors, and this should be an additional incentive to become an expert, and to this end it should be borne in mind that nothing but thorough and conscientious work will achieve this result.

The apprentice whose only aim is to put in his time from pay-day to pay-day will never become a valuable

hand. Those who will take the time to read this article, however, are doubtless of the kind who are conscientiously desirous of improving, and to them the following hints are offered regarding their work in the composing room.

The apprentice's first work is usually distributing. There are various methods of distributing. One is called "throwing in," and should be studiously avoided. Type should not be thrown in, but properly distributed in the various boxes where it belongs, and script and fine hair-line letters should be carefully laid in the cases, never dropped in. When a letter is thrown into a box, it strikes against other types of equally as hard metal, and if it hits face first, as it usually does, some portion

of the printing surface is sure to be harmed. Type is extremely expensive and you will make more for your employer by saving the type than by economizing on a few moments of your own time.

When distributing you can readily note the methods of the older workmen in composition, the kinds of type they use for various styles of work, their method of justifying forms and the schemes they resort to when short of sorts. All of the information you can gain in this way will be of great advantage in future work. If the brunt of the distribution is thrown on your shoulders, make a special effort to keep every type where it belongs, the quad boxes clean, and don't keep an assortment of brass rule and dirt on the various window-sills. Take some evening when nothing is pressing and make a shallow box partitioned off into spaces for the various lengths of rule. Doesn't your employer pay you for working evenings? Well, never mind. When you are doing the most for your employer you are also doing most for yourself.

between a line or for spacing out display matter, give a form a spongy character which is incompatible with a perfect lock-up. If two lines are to be four leads apart, set a line of brevier quads between them. Quads lock up from both directions, and *will lift*. They fill the line exactly, and will not let commas and periods or hyphens at the ends of other lines slip past them as leads often do. How often is a form seen spaced out like this:

The rules between these lines of type showing the

accuracy (?) of the leads used.

Imagine the difficulty of putting a border around such a job, and having the joints perfect. If you have a job 20 by 30 picas in size which is to have a border with a margin of one pica between the form proper and the border do not put six leads all around the form but a row of pica quads, *justified*. Let QUADS be your hobby, and your forms will not be rushed

610 S. St. Clair St.

TERMS CASH.

Penzance, ...1892.

M.....

Bought of **METTLER BROS.,**

Dealers in Ship Supplies.

FORM NO. 1.

Some day the foreman will come to you with a job and will probably tell you to go ahead and set it up as you please. It has been my experience that nearly every apprentice at just this stage in his labors has become strongly impressed with the beauty of some half dozen faces of extremely fanciful type possessed by the office and when his first job is handed him there is strong probability that the proof of the same will be a strange combination of these six styles of type. Avoid this mistake. Appropriateness is far more to be desired than ornamentation. A raffle ticket looks best in plain full-faced type carrying plenty of ink. Script was made for wedding invitations, fine circulars, etc., and either in the other's place is a glaring error no matter how meritorious the type might be by itself.

Before speaking further of the matter of styles of type, it may be well to give some attention to the subject of spacing or justification. The importance of absolute perfection in this particular cannot be overestimated. Make every line perfect as you go, exercise care that your stick does not slip or spring, and above all use leads sparingly. Leads when used three to six back from the pressroom two or four times for rejustification.

Returning to the subject of style. There is probably nothing which needs to be impressed upon the young compositor's mind so much as the necessity for using harmonious type faces in the same job. Oftentimes the best effects are to be obtained by the use of but a single kind of type or two. The illustration on the page preceding of a pamphlet cover with the "catch line," "Have You New or Old Ideas," is a good example of the effectiveness of this style of work. One of the neatest sixteen-page pamphlets which has ever come to my notice was set entirely in the various sizes of one style of type. Ornamentation is used only where the space demands it and then only sparingly. I submit also two examples of billheads.

Form No. 1 is shown, not as an amateur production, but to illustrate the poor effect of the heedless combination of type faces unsuited to each other. You will note that perpendicular type is used for date line and for initial "M," which, as they will have oblique handwriting next to them, should conform as nearly as

possible to that and be in script. The unnecessary prominence given to "dealers in," evidently with the idea that there must be one long line some way, and the mixed character of the ornaments are also points which seriously offend an artistic eye. The blank lines are set in leaders, which is poor taste.

Form No. 2 is not submitted as a specimen of "art printing," but is calculated to remedy the above defects and render a neat, well proportioned job, with which the apprentice may be satisfied and the customer suited. The use of type of different detail but the same general features gives a harmonious and good wearing design. The ornamentation is suited in style to the type and the different expressions are of a size proportioned to their importance. These are each comparatively small matters, but collectively they make the difference between a neat job and a poor one. One is the produce of a slouchy, careless man, the other of a tasty, careful compositor.

Apprentices — *Strive to become* NEAT *printers.*

this way, that the wood cuts they have reference to bear the same relation to fine wood engraving that a line etching bears to a half-tone etching. The best possible wood block and the best possible half-tone block will require exactly the same careful printing to get the best results.

In referring to some cuts at one time lent by the Century Company, they said: "It will require very careful printing to get the best results"—and so it does; and yet the average printer seems to think there is no need of care (a simple putting the block in the press and letting it run), but the time is coming when printers must give the matter more consideration. The public may stand much indifferent half-tone printing, but as their knowledge increases the printer who has given the greatest thought and care to this work will reap the advantage. It must not be thought that the orders will be few; they will be ever increasing. The processes are only in their infancy, and the demand for illustrations will increase in every branch of business.

Penzance, 1892.

M

BOUGHT OF **METTLER BROS.**

610 SOUTH ST. CLAIR ST.

DEALERS IN

SHIP SUPPLIES.

TERMS CASH.

FORM NO. 2.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING HALF-TONE PLATES.

NO. III.—BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

THE zinc plate is now rolled up with ink and developed in the same manner as mentioned in line engraving. If everything is perfect it is dried, powdered, and then etched in a weak solution of nitric acid. This operation requires very great care in order to preserve the small dots which represent the high lights. After sufficient depth has been obtained the plate is cleaned, trimmed and mounted, and is then ready for the press.

The printing from half-tone blocks entails very careful work and a thorough knowledge of the requirements. A bad or careless printer can easily spoil the effect of the best half-tone block that was ever made, and probably such a one would say the etching was not deep enough. This is the constant cry of the poor printers; they blame the cut rather than their own want of knowledge.

They further say that it is much easier to print from a wood cut. That is quite possibly true, but it is so in

In this busy world, when competition is ever becoming greater, illustrations must be used to present the beauty or the value of a thing at a glance, and so attract to further consideration.

It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that so many poorly printed half-tone cuts are floating about the country, when we consider how short a time the photo-engraving process has been in use in a practical way, and how few printers have had the opportunity of printing from even the finest wood engravings; but let them learn how to get the best out of a block before crying out against the depth of it. Let them remember "that to him who hath (the knowledge) shall be given (the orders), and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

The printers must not, however, be blamed for everything; there are many so-called photo-engravers who, seeing what they supposed a good business, have gone into it without the requisite personal acquaintance necessary to carry it on. Their knowledge is superficial, and unequal to the difficulties which arise from time to time. They do not know enough to refuse to

work from bad originals, and the result is that work is sent out which, instead of making the best of a place or article, makes it appear as the worst possible object of its kind.

If really good work is required it must be paid for at a fair value. Time, care, and consideration must be given to it, and the "know how" must be paid for. And it must be said with the candor that arises from a full knowledge of the facts, that with very few exceptions the "know how" is not to be found out of the four cities of Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. It is quite to be expected that this statement will be contradicted, but it is a certain fact, whatever is said, and can be borne out by example.

The badness of the work may arise from bad originals, but such originals ought to be refused, even at the cost of losing the order, and it is only because firms will attempt to work on such originals that such originals are allowed to exist.

As an example of this kind of trouble the writer has in mind a set of photographs sent by a well-known town in the northwest for reproduction. They were bad in every way. The photographer could not have chosen worse positions and more unsuitable lights had he tried to, and as if even this were not bad enough, he had not a building standing as a building should stand, but as if they were all in the midst of an earthquake; one leaning this way and another that way, and this idea being further impressed upon one by the fact that they were all out of focus, as one could suppose, from the general movement that takes place during an earthquake. Such cases occur every day, perhaps not so bad, but the photo-engravers have themselves to blame if they continue to occur; they ought in every case to decline to work from bad originals, except, perhaps, in the event of its being impossible to get another photograph taken, but when this happens enough ought to be charged to cover the expense of artistic working up, and it is right here where country engravers are at a disadvantage compared to the eastern cities, where it is possible to secure any number of people who are capable of doing good work in touching up indifferent photographs.

(*To be continued*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

IMPERFECTIONS OF PERFORATING RULE.

BY CHARLES F. TAYLOR.

SEVERAL years ago, in the columns of this magazine, I called the attention of manufacturers of perforating rule to what I considered was a mistake in the way they had of making that article, for the reason that all that had come under my observation was possessed of a certain defect, and I was conscientious when I expressed the hope that they would profit by the suggestion, and save the users of that necessary adjunct to all well-regulated printing offices a deal of worry and trouble.

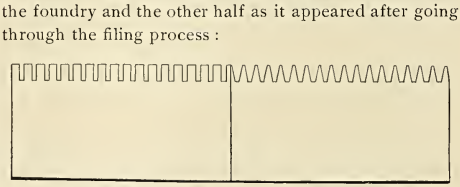
Up to this time I have been unable to discover any change for the better, and I will take the liberty of repeating what I said at that time with a few additional observations, in the expectation that I may profit some of my fellow-workmen by a suggestion which I have found of practical advantage from my own experience in remedying a defect which the manufacturers ignore.

That it is necessary to use perforating rule at some time or other in every printing office where general jobwork is done is an admitted fact, and that each and everyone who has to use it has had more or less trouble with it cannot be denied. It is a time and money saver where it can be worked satisfactorily. The small office, with two or three jobs to be perforated each month, could not afford to tie up the price of a perforating machine, and an office that does a large amount of railroad work, necessarily at a small margin of profit, must do the perforating at the same impression that the printing is done to make both ends meet.

Now what is the trouble? The rule that is furnished printers has too much cutting surface, and not enough of what we might call holding surface. Where is the printer that has not had a rule-perforated job returned to him because it had fallen to pieces from what appeared to be too much impression on the perforator? And then on the principle that a burnt child dreads fire has he not had the very next job he sends out with a perforator in it returned because it would not tear on the perforated line.

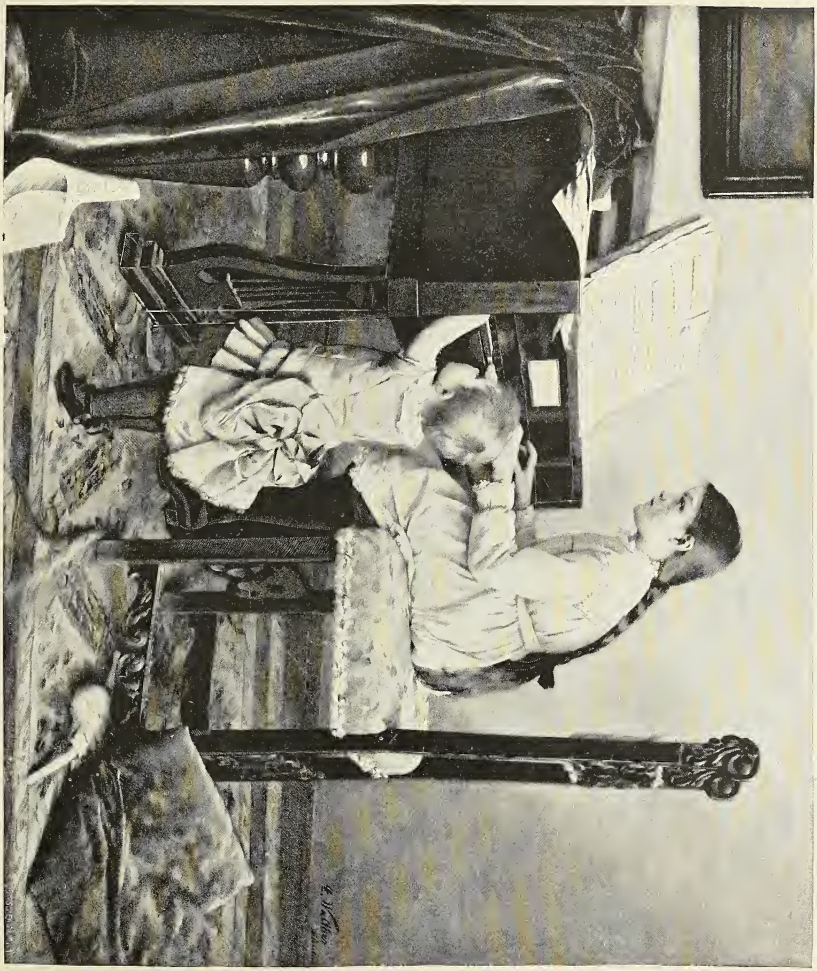
Having been a sufferer from both of the above mentioned troubles it became necessary that a discovery of some kind should be made to overcome the difficulty, and here is what I found in "Old Mother Necessity's" workshop. As soon as a new lot of perforating rule is brought into the office now it is put into a vise and the smallest three-cornered file that can be found at the neighboring hardware store is brought into play. It is used as one would use a file when sharpening a saw, but must be drawn between the teeth of the perforator straight instead of at an angle as in saw sharpening. A little practice is all that is required to make it possible to get the perforators just as may be wanted. You then will have perforating rule with sharp teeth in the place of square teeth as before.

Here is a perforator with one-half as it came from the foundry and the other half as it appeared after going through the filing process:



BEFORE FILING. AFTER FILING.

It will be observed that the rule before filing has a much longer tooth than space between each of the teeth, and it is to this that the trouble is due. After the teeth are filed as above described it is a very easy matter to regulate the impression on the perforator and make a wide or narrow perforation.



THE MUSIC LESSON

Specimen of Mosstype (half-tone) engraving, from the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York City.

ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR MENU COVER.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER, by Will H. Bradley, Chicago.

Electrotypes of above design, $5.00 each.

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THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

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M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

CHICAGO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

THE fourth annual "black and white" exhibition of the Chicago society of artists marks in no unmistakable way the progress of the society since its inception. On February 9 to 23, 1888, the first exhibition of the society was held. Fourteen months previous thereto, on November 19, 1887, "eleven artists met at the studio of one of the number to consider the project of forming a society of Chicago artists." Since that time the life of the society has been one of harmonious and steady growth. The reproduction in another part of this journal from some of the original sketches exhibited is suggestive of the work being done by the society. Among the drawings several meritorious pieces are noticeable with the signature of Mr. Bradley, whose name is familiar to our readers from the various specimens of his designs that have appeared from time to time in these columns.

A NOBLE INSTITUTION.

THE recent visit to Chicago of Mr. Robert Mitchell, who is making arrangements for an exhibit at the World's Fair of the work of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, and for the visit of 2,500 pupils to this city during the Fair, directs attention anew to this, the greatest institution for manual training in the world, and one that has no parallel in America — or elsewhere for that matter — in the scope and magnitude of its work. Founded in the year 1882 by the well-known philanthropist, Quintin Hogg, who endowed it with the princely sum of $750,000, the institute has now an enrollment of 14,500 students, of which 10,500 attended the educational classes last year. The estimation in which the Polytechnic is held by the English people is best shown by the fact that when the measure to appropriate for its maintenance an equal amount to that donated by Mr. Hogg came before the House of Commons it was passed without a single dissenting vote.

The institution is fully equipped with every necessary appliance to enable the pupils to gain a perfect knowledge of any mechanical occupation one may elect to study, while special classes in engineering and mechanical drawing are provided for those who wish to enter a wider field. In addition to these, and in accordance with the true Briton's love of outdoor sport, a great specialty is made of athletic training, the proficiency of the members being attested by the facts that they now hold the four-oar and eight-oar amateur challenge cups, the London cricket challenge cup, and last year held all the world's amateur championship bicycle records for distances under sixty miles.

It would certainly appear that the methods in vogue at the London Polytechnic are in every way calculated to benefit young men of modest circumstances for the great battle of life. Aside from keeping them free from the vicious associations and corrupt influences so easily encountered in metropolitan London, the pupils are afforded a practical schooling in the mechanic arts, and given an opportunity to broaden the intellect and expand the muscles; thus developing in a proper channel the manhood of that class of its citizens to which a nation must look for its physical and moral force and supremacy. The Polytechnic is favorably indorsed by the labor unions of London, though at its inception there was a disposition among the laboring classes to treat the organization of the institute in a slighting manner. A thorough investigation of the character and objects of the institution was ordered by the London Trades Council, which resulted in its hearty recommendation and the adoption of favorable resolutions by all London trades unions. We direct special attention to this statement, for the reason that there is an apparent inclination among many trades unions in this country to oppose the organization of manual training schools, an opposition that is clearly based upon a misconception of their intent and usefulness.

That American workingmen can learn much by a study of the methods employed by their transatlantic

cousins in their efforts to acquire mental advancement there can be little doubt. Such schools for the young mechanic as the Royal Polytechnic Institute of London find but very feeble imitation in this country, while the mechanics' lyceums so common in the larger cities of England, and which have proved so useful in spreading knowledge and information among the humbler classes, are almost entirely unknown to us. That ignorance and degradation should attend the extremes of wealth and poverty to be found in so immense a concentration of humanity as go to make up the great city of London is to be expected. The courage and philanthropy that will lead an individual to devote his lifework to improving the condition of his fellow man under such hopeless circumstances are entitled to the highest admiration, while the ready response that resulted so quickly in furnishing so large an army of pupils for the Polytechnic is greatly to the credit of the intelligence and common sense of the British mechanic. These occurrences will go far to convince mankind that there is yet to be found in "Darkest England" much of the spirit that made Great Britain the foremost commercial nation of the world. If the workingmen of America can do anything to make the visit of the pupils of the London Polytechnic in 1893 any more pleasant, they will be honoring themselves by improving the opportunity.

STRAIGHT TO THE MARK.

ASSERTIONS to some minds have all the weight of proof, yet only for a time. Experience demands proofs, and bald assertions are frequently but the subjects of ridicule. The advertiser in his efforts to get the best return for his outlay shows poor judgment in spending money for an advertisement in a paper which is calculated to be purely local when he desires a knowledge of his goods to be widely distributed. To those who have something to tell the printers, stationers, writers, editors, designers, engravers, and many general readers of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, India, France, Germany and Russia, there are few journals that will give better returns to the advertiser for the money expended than THE INLAND PRINTER. The valuable information in its columns proves its value — being read from cover to cover. Wherever it is seen it is carefully scrutinized, and the beauty and attractiveness of its advertisements are a matter of frequent comment — the ideas of the advertiser being worked out in perfection. In a letter received from the Indianapolis *News* on February 12, the writer says, "It is difficult to understand how any up-to-the-times newspaper man with taste and admiration for artistic work can look at your handsome specimens of printing without falling in love with the publication from which they emanate." The magazine which draws forth such expressions as this, and numerous letters of a similar tenor have been received, is one which it is desirable to advertise in and to subscribe for. THE INLAND PRINTER goes straight to the mark with your advertising; it goes straight to the mark and gives you and your patrons the information that you and they wish to have. New ideas are the demand of the public; state your requirements — THE INLAND PRINTER can satisfy you.

IRRATIONAL DEMANDS.

IN the history of all organizations there comes a time when particularly energetic means are required to remedy certain abuses, and at various times local typographical unions have been charged with urging very drastic measures where frequently a little business-like diplomacy would have been just as effective and would also have avoided the charge of tyranny. It is a matter of much regret to those who desire to see more harmonious relations maintained between the typothetæ and the typographical union that San Francisco Union should make the demand noted in the letter from our correspondent in that city, printed in the correspondence column of the present issue. Such a demand cannot be maintained, and why should any organization stultify itself by making demands which it will ultimately have to withdraw? It is a most distressing condition of things when the employer and employé are on the terms of an armed truce, each waiting for an opportunity to throw off the yoke that galls them and renew the strife. Can the workman apply himself to his work with any satisfaction or profit when he feels that his situation is merely held by him until his employer can gather means to force him to better terms, or can the employer hope for his business to prosper when he has forced his employés to accept conditions unreasonable and repugnant to them, making every man in his employ a foe to his interests?

STIRRING UP A HORNETS' NEST.

THE officials of the postoffice department are doubtless regretting that they have taken action against Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., in the matter of *Printers' Ink*. The paper is a general favorite with the press, being conducted in a bright and brainy way. The trouble seems to have arisen from a confusion of ideas on the part of the postoffice officials as to what shall constitute a bona fide circulation in the absence of well-defined instructions in that regard in the present laws. Something of the same kind has just been satisfactorily settled by THE INLAND PRINTER, the Canadian customs authorities levying an impost upon its circulation in Canada of 9 cents per copy, classing it as an advertising magazine, and needless to say considerable indignation was stirred up among the Canadian subscribers; but there was little difficulty in having the impost removed once the press of the Dominion took the matter up. It is indeed time that a proper interpretation of the present law regarding newspaper postage and what constitutes a newspaper should be made, and the proprietor of *Printers' Ink* is pushing the matter with characteristic energy.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. IV.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

DRESSING.

THE work from below having brought the form to a point where with a slight excess of pressure and ink the run might be made, the make-ready from above begins. The result of this second part depends not only upon the work of cutting and overlaying, but also on the choice and composition of the elements accessory to the make-ready. Before passing the sheets which serve as the make-ready, the fixity of the tympan sheet, upon which they are to be pasted, must be assured. The method of marking the overlay differs according to whether the press is one of platen and tympan, a cylinder press, or a platen press without tympan. The tympan should be as rigid as possible, and in order to have it so it should be often stretched again, which is seldom done, no matter how insignificant the operation is. Pressmen believe very little in the absolute necessity of the tension of the tympan, probably because they hesitate to re-paste it on account of the tradition which makes the passage of the tapes and the pasting of the tympan-sheet secrets of the trade. The initiated make believe that a peculiar sleight-of-hand trick is necessary to accomplish success, and to guard their monopoly they await the absence of other workmen to perform these simple operations. This belief in imaginary difficulties is often the cause of slurring, by the floating tympan pushing the sheet on the form. The rigidity of the silk or parchment is indispensable to the clearness of the impression and the exactitude of placement of the make-ready. These conditions of good tension, generally little understood, are not understood at all by pressmen who still put the make-ready on a blanket pinned to the edge of the tympan. It is nearly impossible to paste an overlay on the wool, and if it is longer than the tympan, its length will make it slacken as soon as it has to submit to a strong pressure. In each case the wool when placed between the tympan and the overlay forms a sort of mattress which spoils the precision of the cutting and the overlaying and renders a fine make-ready impossible.

On cylinder presses the fixity of the support of the make-ready depends as much on the system of the dressing as the manner in which it is employed. The cards or sheets which constitute this dressing can vary but very little if pasted all over or at least at the four sides. All parts should be placed at the same degree of humidity, so that the tension produced by their drying will be uniform. When this packing is not changed at each run, and the make-ready is placed on a flying sheet, it is very important that the latter be pasted on all its borders; then the bottom packing below the make-ready should be less heavy, so that the pasting of the sides bears on the margins only. This dressing may do in certain cases for cuts which need no particular care, but cannot be used on a cylinder press for printing crosswise, in the wrong direction, as it will wear out the form as soon as a sufficient pressure is given. It is not employable in any case with machines which displace the packing ever so little. It is traditional that the wool blanket wears down on the form; first the blanket and then the cloth designed to support the make-ready. On double machines the wool had to be covered with a merino to receive the missed impression, as the "trip" was not invented. After the discovery of this precious appendix the upper blanket was retained, much less on account of its real service than for the reason that it had become a habit to use it. From this arises the difference in the dressing of the machines — one blanket to a single press and two to a double.

I have proscribed both methods. The cloth above, because its threads, even in fine calico, will enter the eye of the letter at its first passage and ruin the best character. The double blanket, because if it is indispensable to have a little wool it is extremely prejudicial to have too much of it. I require in all cases a medium calico on the cylinder and a light merino on top. To assure the fixity of the make-ready, it is necessary that the cloth and calico should not become displaced in any way; but this rigidness is seldom obtained in a make-ready which is somewhat more than rudimentary. Where there is any overlaying the humidity of the paste and its subsequent drying will cause the stuff to shrink and draw the edges toward the center. These displacements are usually not noticed, because they are produced gradually, each make-ready sheet adding to that of the preceding one. The displacements caused by this shrinking are such a nuisance to a good make-ready that I always placed an iron ring at the side of each bearer on the cylinder, fastening the calico at the edge with screws fixed in the cylinder. When I used this precaution the first time, shortly after my début at the machine, it appeared so useless to my employer that he declined to bear the small expense of it. But I was so convinced of its service in securing the precision of my make-ready that I paid for it out of my own pocket. The advantages of these bands have not secured for them a general use, and after thirty years of successful experience with them I am probably their only patron. This shows that not enough account is taken of displacements of the make-ready, and yet if it does not bear exactly upon the points for which it has been prepared, the make-ready only produces much harm. If the absolute rigidity of the calico is indispensable, that of the bottom sheet which covers it to receive the make-ready is so just as well. This sheet should be fastened on all sides, and not simply pasted at the grippers, as is frequently done. At the same time the adhesion should not be so strong as to require the make-ready to be torn off in fragments after the run; it should come off in one piece, which affords the further advantage of permitting verifications. Under ordinary circumstances water but slightly tainted with paste is sufficient to assure the solidity of the make-ready.

(*To be continued.*)

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ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND HERALDRY.

NO. III.—BY CONRAD LUTZ.

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

THE marriage ceremony, whether solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, her near relatives, guardian or at the church, should be designated, except when a death in the family has occurred, by an invitation; a fashionable form of which is:

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Adam
request your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Annie Laura
to
Mr. Arthur G. Peterson
Wednesday morning, September third,
at ten o'clock.
The Congregational Church.
1891.

Both father and mother of the bride being deceased, the invitations should be issued in the name of nearest person in the fact of blood or law. The printing or engraving should be executed in plain script on a heavy, white wedding paper, the sheet being note size and folding once to be inclosed in the envelope, a special quality of paper for the purpose being procurable. Two envelopes are used and sometimes three cards are inclosed, one to be offered at the church, one for the reception and another for the At Home. In England a card is sometimes used at church weddings, stating the hour and place at which the bridal party takes the train.

An admission card to the church being used, the latest form reads:

Present this card to the Usher.

If a wedding breakfast or reception is purposed, a separate card is demanded:

Reception
from nine until eleven o'clock.
937 Twenty-fourth Street.

When a reception is given and the ceremony occurring at home, a form is used, identical with that of the church wedding, the words "wedding reception" being substituted for "marriage," and the house address for name of church; "and" replaces "to" between names of the contracting parties. In such case a card is inclosed:

Ceremony at nine o'clock.

When the bride and groom personally issue invitations, the proper form is:

Your presence is requested
at the marriage of
Jennie A. Montgomery
to
Mr. Lester W. Huntingdon
on Wednesday evening, August tenth
at eight o'clock,
St. Paul's Cathedral.
1891.

Often a reception is afterward given, to which only the relatives and intimate friends of the two families are invited, as few people are so fortunate as to have houses large enough to accommodate *all* they are acquainted with; hence a card is printed to be inclosed in only part of the invitations, as follows:

At Home
Thursdays after December twelfth,
Livingstone, Staten Island,
New York.

If armorial bearings are desired, the crest may be stamped on the flap of the outer envelope.

No one should feel slighted at not being invited to the reception, unless it is general, but when cards are issued to a church wedding, they are generally sent to all friends and acquaintances of both families, and those will surely feel slighted who do not receive cards. It is, therefore, very essential to use great care in making out the list of names to whom invitations are to be sent for a church wedding.

ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS.

Wedding announcements should supersede the invitations in case the ceremony takes place during the season following a death in either family. It is also proper to send out announcements, engraved in script on note sheets and mailed in two envelopes, after the ceremony, to all friends too far removed either by acquaintance or distance to be present. When the whole

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circle of acquaintances is present, announcements are superfluous. Two forms are allowable:

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wells
announce the marriage of their daughter
Katherine
to
Mr. Theodore Thurman
Tuesday morning, June third, 1891,
First Presbyterian Church,
Davenport, Iowa.

or,

Harry E. Hasbrouck,
Lizzie C. Kingsland,
Married,
Thursday, June twenty-first,
1891.
De Lacy Place,
Boston.

An At Home card may be inclosed or the reception announcement placed at lower left corner giving new address. In Boston it is correct to issue to friends not invited to the wedding or reception, two cards, one of the "Mr. and Mrs." size, bearing:

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones,

At Home *3123 Fifth Avenue,*
Saturdays in April. *Philadelphia.*

The other card is regulation size and contains the maiden name of bride.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A PHOTO-ENGRAVING PLANT AND ITS REQUIREMENTS.

BY A PRACTITIONER.

THIS article may be passed unread by those who are at present engaged in photo-engraving, its object being to supply information to any reader who may be considering the advisability of making a start in the business. There are many printing establishments situated throughout the country where scarcely a day passes without its being necessary to calculate for the supply and printing of photo-engravings, and it is quite to be expected that such houses would enter into the production if they were not deterred by a want of knowledge on the subject.

When the population is limited it is absolutely necessary that both line and half-tone work should be turned out, in order that the department may pay, although there is considerably less money and more work in the line engraving.

The first consideration after making up one's mind to embark is the question of premises, and this will depend upon circumstances.

If in a town where electric light can be had, the question simply resolves itself into the choice of a large enough room, with convenient water supply; but if there is no electric light then it is necessary to have either a regular photographic skylight or a very large window, preferably with a northern exposure.

For many reasons the electric light is much more desirable than daylight, partly from the comparative surety of results and partly from the fact of being independent of the weather and dark winter days, and the further advantage of being able to work at night when a press of work comes on. In most towns where electric light obtains there is a probability of there being two or more companies to supply it, and it is important that the current should be taken from an arc current rather than from an incandescent, for the reason that the arc current gives a light of more actinic power than does the incandescent, thereby shortening the operations to a very considerable extent.

Taking it for granted that the electric light will be used, it is only necessary to get a room large enough and with a convenient water supply. As near as possible to this water supply, construct a photographic darkroom, that is, a room lit through the medium of a non-actinic light, preferably yellow; this room should be roomy, but not roomy enough to allow of its becoming a receptacle for rubbish and dirt. It should be papered with a strong smooth paper, and have a bit of oilcloth on the floor; as little shelving as possible, for wherever there is a shelf there is a resting place for dust, that arch enemy of all good photograph work. It is not necessary to go to any expense in all this, for it is capable of being fitted up by a novice who can handle a hammer and nails.

The darkroom, although to be lighted through a yellow medium, must, however, be provided with the means for having any amount of white light admitted when necessary. It should have a large sink set as near as possible to the illuminating window, and with a very plentiful supply of water. This is absolutely necessary, as good work depends upon cleanliness.

Another room, somewhat larger than the darkroom, is necessary for manipulating the zinc plates, sensitizing, rolling-up, etc. This should have more light of the yellow nature, and have gas or incandescent light as well.

Outside, there ought to be two or three sinks with water taps, so that various operations may be carried on at once.

The outside room may now be divided into two or it may remain in one; this depending on the number of people to be employed, but it is, perhaps, better to divide it, keeping the purely photographic separate from

the mechanical work, as it is sometimes impossible to get a photographer who will work in sight of the other employés, thinking they may pick up his little ideas and ways of doing, and use them to his detriment. The electric light will be two arc lamps fitted up to the roof, capable of raising and lowering, and conveniently situated to the darkroom so that there may be no unnecessary walking to and fro. A platform swing, in some way, must be constructed to carry the camera and copy to be photographed; the swing being necessary to prevent vibration and its consequent want of sharpness in the negative. This may be done in many ways which will naturally occur to the mind of the reader.

We now come to the apparatus required to fit up the establishment. The platform has already been mentioned, so we may consider first the camera to go on the platform. This should not be less than 10 by 12 inches, and it would be better 14 by 17 inches, that is, a camera capable of taking a picture 14 by 17 inches. It should have a long extension, but any photographic stock house will supply the requisite camera if you tell them what you require; it should be fitted with a wet-plate holder, as the wet-plate process is the one used in all photo-mechanical work. In order to take a picture the camera must be fitted with a lens, and this is the most important instrument as well as the most expensive in the whole outfit. There are several makers of lenses, Dallmeyer, Ross, Steinheil, Voigtlander, whose names on the lens mount are sufficient guarantee of its quality, but then you have to pay for it, and a firm just starting is apt to think it will be all the same if they take a lens recommended by the stock house as being made specially for them and is very much cheaper. After a very long experience in lenses the writer has found it better to advise the getting a lens of a standard make, for although there are many good lenses to be picked up among the dealer's stock, still it is a very risky affair for one who knows nothing about them and the qualities to be looked for. If the firm can afford to do so it is better to have two lenses, one a wide angle lens capable of cutting the 17 inch plate sharp, and another of say 16 inches focus of the rectilinear type for half-tone work. In all cases, if at all possible, get the lenses on approval so that they may be tested for the work they are required to do.

In the photographic department we still require plenty of good glass, by good we mean flat, free from flaws and of good color; this can be had in French plate if we pick the sheets and have them cut up in pieces, from say 8 by 5 inches to 17 by 14. A fair supply is half a dozen 17 by 14, two dozen 10 by 12, two dozen 8 by 10, and the same number of 5 by 8.

A few graduates, say three — thirty-two, sixteen and four ounces — are required; a few empty wide-mouthed bottles of twenty ounces capacity for solution, two or three capable of holding a gallon or two — those known as gallon packers are very suitable; these latter are for spare silver baths when not in use. Next is required a dipping bath and dipper capable of taking the 14 by 17 plate; this is somewhat expensive, but they last a lifetime if no accident happens.

A supply of the necessary chemicals and the photographic department is complete.

The zinc printing and etching requires etching ink and a good lithographic roller, a rolling slab, a small stove wherewith to dry the plate, and a large earthenware or porcelain tray to develop the print in.

The etching alone requires an etching bath or tub on rockers, an acid brush, powdering brushes, dragon's blood powder, nitric acid, a pair of large pliers, a gas or gasoline heating stove, a bottle of bitumen varnish, a scrubbing brush, and a tin of concentrated lye.

The finishing may be done in two ways, that is, so far as line work is concerned, and depending on the amount of work to be gone through; the first is to have a routing machine, costing two or three hundred dollars, and the other to etch pretty deep, and use a jig or fret saw, trimming up afterward with engraving tools.

The mounting and blocking complete the operation, and may be done on the premises or by the nearest electrotyper.

A word or two may be said about the number of hands required to run the establishment, and this, of course, depends on the quantity of work.

First of all there is the photographer, then the etcher and the boy to clean zinc. An establishment can be run with one man and two boys, but men who can both photograph and etch well are indeed very scarce, and these same prefer to work for themselves rather than on a salary, so that it may be considered that two men and a boy are required for even a small place. It matters not what size of an establishment may be run, it is a necessary point that the principals should know something of the process, for knowing nothing they place too much power in the hands of their employés, and there is seldom a success made of the business. The most successful photo-engraving establishments in the country are those run by practical photo-engravers, and good business men as partners, and this, of course, is to be expected; and it would seem well under such circumstances that anyone going into the business should give his photographer an interest in it, besides his salary, in order that his interests may also be your interests in a business in which he has practically the best of you, and one you cannot know or learn the true inwardness of in a day.

HIS EXPERIENCE.

An editor who married a girl from a cooking club prints the following in his paper after a few years of married life: "Go stand where I have stood, go feel what I have felt, eat clammy half-cooked feed, and fish and eggs that smelt. Go take what I have took, go bear what I have bore, throw teacups at the cook and swear as I have swore. Go live on juiceless steak, and soggy bread half baked; at midnight lie awake and ache as I have ached. Go gnaw with all your might on tough pieces of doughnuts or pies, and stop between each breath to pick out hairs and flies. Go do what I have done — make yourself a fool; by winning as I have won, a girl from a cooking school."— *Ex.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REPORTERS AND THEIR TRIALS.

BY "LA MORT."

THERE are few occupations more full of incident, and, in a peculiar way, more fascinating, than reporting on a metropolitan newspaper. The reporter's life is one of incessant change and excitement. Except he have a special department he never knows till he "shows up" at the office what his work for the afternoon will be, and when he starts out on his afternoon assignment or assignments he has not the slightest idea of what he will be doing or where he will be in the evening. Reporters are proverbially Bohemian, and Bohemianism is a phase of life typical of, and, in a measure, a direct outgrowth of the peculiar work they have to do.

It is scarcely a figure of speech to say that the reporter meets everybody and that everybody greets him as a hail fellow well met. Good fellowship attends him wherever he goes. The press is a power, and the public knows that the reporter is the intermediate agent between the masses and the throne. The expression of opinion on the editorial page has not today the influence it had years ago. People think more for themselves on the basis of the facts given in the news columns. It is these that the reporter supplies. It is the reporter rather than the editor who today exculpates or condemns, and realizing this every man about town, every politician, ministers and merchants, lawyers and law-breakers — all seek the favor or, at least, have pleasant relations with the reporter.

It is scarcely a matter of surprise then that the reporter's life should be one beset with temptations, or that the history of journalism is full of cases in which bright young men have yielded to solicitations of one sort or another and fallen by the wayside. Drinking is one of the most fatal forms of allurement, and it is one which, though the caliber of the reporters is decidedly better than it used to be, is in no wise on the decline. Citizens who would never think of inviting a reporter out to lunch or to some harmless form of amusement seem to think it quite the proper thing to invite him to drink, and would apparently gladly spend twice the amount on him in a saloon that they would in a café. The old maxim that the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach seems to be interpreted by the public, so far as the reporter is concerned, as applying to that part of stomachic good cheer that is furnished by the saloons. The newspaper man must be appeased, placated, and he is invited to drink, drink. And — well, he drinks, and often much more than he ought to.

Franc B. Wilkie in his "Thirty-five Years of Journalism" says: "I have known personally perhaps a hundred editors, who, every day and night of their lives, after their labors were finished, filled themselves up with bad whisky, and who were always ready, even during business hours, to accept an invitation to go out and 'take something.'" There are few newspaper men of any breadth of experience, probably, who could not make the same statement. The invitations to drink are legion in number, and it must be a man of firm will or cast-iron interior who does not sooner or later show the effect of this pernicious custom.

Not infrequently the reporter's work, irrespective of the solicitations of newspaper acquaintances, induces the drinking habit. It is no uncommon thing for a man to be delayed in his afternoon work so that after turning in his copy he has not time to get supper before going out on his evening assignment. He needs some form of stimulus, and being unable to take a meal as he should, it is the most natural thing in the world for him to drop in at a saloon and take a drink. Often the very nature of the mission assigned him takes him to places where he is more than likely to be urged to drink, and it is to be doubted if city editors are not in a measure responsible for many of the false steps of the men working under them.

An instance will serve to illustrate the point in view. A few years ago a leading Chicago paper made a crusade against the Sunday saloon. Another reporter and myself were sent out with instructions to begin at Western avenue and call at all the saloons on Madison street between that point and the lake, he to take one side of the street and I the other and interview the proprietors, or, in the absence of the proprietors, the head bartender, as to their willingness to close their establishments on the Sabbath. We started in at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. I got back to the office at 9 o'clock at night. "I have been in seventy-one saloons this afternoon," said I to the city editor. "You look it," said he, dryly, "write your stuff tomorrow." The other reporter did not get in till late the next afternoon. He got stranded somewhere on the route. He was summarily discharged from the staff of the paper for not keeping sober, and I had to go over the same route and take his side of the street the next afternoon. If, in the performance of the duty assigned us, either of us had kept strictly sober, it would have been next thing to a miracle. But one of us had to suffer, even be disgraced, for the very thing the city editor might reasonably have expected.

Another little incident will serve to show the occasional hardships of a reporter's life and the temptation he is under to take stimulants. The day the Cronin murderers were sentenced I was in the courtroom, having a special phase of the matter to report. A chance circumstance which furnished a good story delayed me so that I was late in turning in my copy. A report came in that one of the jurors was going to be burned in effigy in Evanston, and I was instructed to hurry out there without a moment's delay. I had no time for supper. I trusted to being able to get something at the other end of the line. It was a wet, drizzling night, and when I reached Evanston everything was as quiet as a churchyard, and just about as interesting. I could not get a drink or a mouthful to eat. Finally, I telephoned to the office, and was told to wait till the last train and come in. The last train was after eleven

o'clock, and I had not had anything to eat since early morning. At length, in sheer desperation, I went to a drug store and got an eggnog, and then headed for the depot to await train time. I do not know whether it was exhaustion or the eggs, but that drink fixed me, and the first thing I knew I knew nothing. When I came to myself I was lying on my back on the sidewalk, trying to divine what had happened, and wondering whether I was on earth or in hades. Gradually I recognized an electric light, and concluded that I must still be in the land of the living. I had fainted.

Most reporters who have had years of experience could doubtless tell similar stories of how they have had to do work under unfavorable circumstances, and when they would have pawned their coat for a ham sandwich or a glass of lager. That such incidents are of daily occurrence is not affirmed, but it is a fact that the trend of a reporter's work is to induce irregularity in diet, habits and hours. It is policy for him to be ubiquitous, to meet everybody, high and low, on terms of apparent good will and cordiality, to cultivate acquaintances for the sake of news that he knows to be pernicious, and which, nevertheless, he is willing to risk. Not a week passes but he is thrown, by the exigencies of his work, in contact with people whom he would never think of seeking, and whom he would never meet in years were the line of his work different.

The scope of a reporter's interests is commensurate only with the possible range of daily occurrences. To-day it is a meeting of ministers relative to the revision of the creed; tomorrow it is a slugging match. In the morning it is perhaps a railroad disaster with its attendant horrors, and at night perhaps it is a fashionable wedding. The reporter may be told to go to such and such a church and report the sermon and stop on the levee on the way and see what there is in the reported brawl at a low-down joint. The highest and holiest interests of the city or the government divide his attention with the lowest and meanest. He meets the dregs of humanity as often if not more often than he does the élite. With most newspapers sensations — if not too sensational — are valuable news items, and the reporter has his finger in every dirty pie that is dished up for the public palate. If John Brown lives happily with his wife, raises an interesting family, is law abiding and a good citizen, that is all a matter of course and is not worth a mention. If, however, he takes to caressing his wife with the poker or the mop handle, or fancies somebody else has greater charms for him, or contrary to law thinks that he has a right to his neighbor's goods and chattels, it is a news item worth something and must engage the reporter's attention and occupy his time proportionally to its worth. It will not require a very close perusal of the papers to discover that the average newspaper man sees more of the dark side of life than of the bright, more of human crookedness than of human rectitude. It is often said that newspaper men become cynical if not misanthropical. It is scarcely to be wondered at.

It is this variety of work, of scenes, of interests that constitutes one of the chief charms of the profession and at the same time one of its besetting evils. That many newspaper men see too much of life for their own good can scarcely be doubted. They are obliged to be a sort of animated interrogation point, prying into what does not concern them and in which they will have no interest when once their story is written. They have to make themselves whips for the offenders, and are as often obliged to patronizingly pat on the back those whom they would like to treat very differently. Many a news item is gathered that never finds its way into the columns of the papers, and many a detail of the stories that are published is suppressed. The reporter gathers his facts and then with regard for the policy of his paper, public welfare, common decency, consideration for the persons concerned, he writes his report. The published story is fully as clean and good as the facts will permit.

Almost of necessity the newspaper man becomes skeptical, critical, cautious as to what he is told. In the majority of cases the whole truth is perhaps not told him. Often an effort is made to palm off on him palpable falsehoods. Often with regard to the same news item diametrically opposite stories are told. If one is true the other is false, and he has no other recourse than to hear both sides — often a half-a-dozen sides — and form his own conclusions. It is not an easy or a pleasant task to reconcile contradictory reports and make a consistent story. If the reporter sometimes errs in judgment it is scarcely to be wondered at. He gets as near the truth as he can and gives the public what he finds.

That the reporter's mission is often of a very delicate nature can very readily be understood. He is told things in confidence, and, to the honor of the profession, be it said that this confidence is rarely violated. The average reporter is as careful of his personal honor as he is of the interests of his paper. Even were he not so inclined be could ill afford to be otherwise, and if the public would be more frank, would put more confidence in newspaper men, tell more truthfully and unreservedly the facts respecting any case that has to be looked up, and trust to the honor of the profession to suppress what ought not to be made matters of common news, there would be fewer crooked stories in the papers and a less glaring array of painful, harmful and injudiciously exposed facts.

PRINTERS lose a great deal by not keeping note-books and scrap-books relating to their own business. If a young man, on beginning his apprenticeship, should note down, each day, everything new that he has learned during that day, it would enable him to retain the knowledge thus acquired, so that it would be of almost incalculable value to him in after life. So, too, if he puts into a scrap-book all the chance articles and items of like character that he comes across in his reading, he will have in tangible and convenient form a valuable collection of facts and opinions from others. These books should be thoroughly indexed, so that any item or article contained in them can be found at a moment's notice.— *British and Colonial Stationer and Printer.*

TITLE PAGE OF INVITATION.

Designed by Will H. Bradley.

AN ARTIST — F. D. MARSH.

STUDY HEAD IN PENCIL — JOHN H. VANDERPOEL.

THE SPAR YARD, BROOKLYN — C. A. CORWIN.

Written for The Inland Printer.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

BY R. M. HYNES.

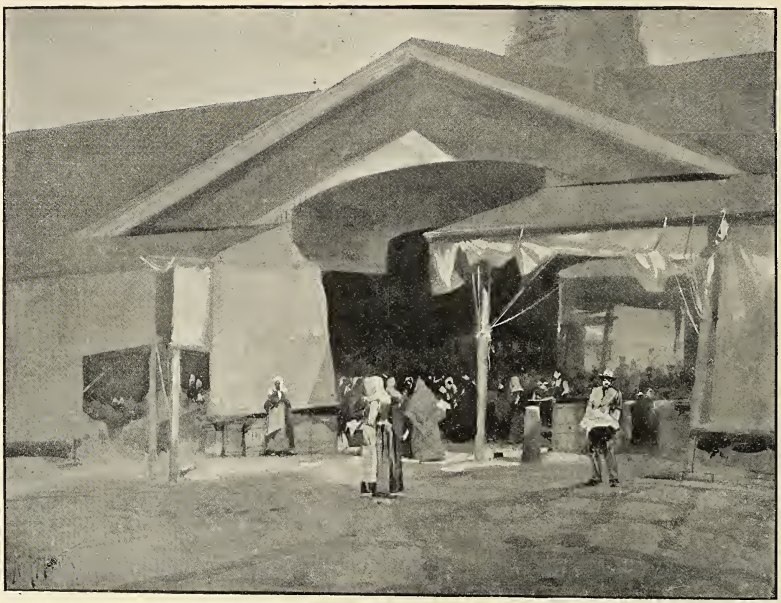
THE fourth annual exhibition of drawings and sketches in black and white of the Chicago Society of Artists opened on Monday evening, February 22, and proved to be more successful than even the most sanguine could have hoped for. This success was gained in great part by the unceasing efforts of the committee on black and white, Messrs. William Schmedtgen, Charles A. Corwin, Louis Braunhold and F. Linden, who not only secured an even collection of drawings of great merit but also produced a handsome illustrated catalogue, from which the plates in this article are selected.

The members of the club made a particularly strong showing, stronger, in fact, than in some of the color exhibitions — the organization containing men who have made their mark in black and white illustrating. Vanderpoel sent several pencil exhibits, perfect in feeling and drawing. Freer was represented by a variety of etchings, charcoal and pencil, well displaying his skill in the various mediums and sustaining his national reputation. Braunhold exhibited sixteen examples of the work that brings him commissions from all parts of the country, etchings predominating and making a most creditable showing. Schmedtgen contributed eleven designs, a pencil sketch in this article being a specimen of skill displayed in the remainder of the work in his exhibit. Guerin, Rupert, Marsh, Maratta and Grover each made a fine display in various mediums. Vincent had several sketches, one of which is shown here. Feudel sent several charcoals, and Will Bradley, whose work is already familiar to all readers of this magazine, was well represented in the different mediums. Corwin sent two out-door sketches, bright and sunny in effect. Stevens was represented by several very strong pen drawings, while Wickenden exhibited four original lithographs and a large study of oak trees. Sharp had two pencil sketches which showed a careful study of nature, and the illustration in this article of wash drawing by Hartson display the very fine treatment in his exhibit. Gray and Brooks had some fine portraits, and Lucy Fitch Perkins exhibited some fine character studies, as also did Thomas E. Powers; in fact, the illustrators on the newspaper press made a very strong showing in all varieties of work. Von Hofsten, Juergens, Ellingson, Lowell and Cameron had good examples of their skill. A very brilliant piece of work was exhibited by Ernest Peixotto, a group in pen and ink and wash, and pen work on Ross paper for photo-engraving, in which was preserved the beauty of freehand drawing while having the finished appearance of wood engraving.

Many of the pictures merit a much more extended notice than the limited space of this article will permit, as it has been deemed advisable to give as full space to the illustrations as possible — they being more indicative than words. No unprejudiced observer who visited the galleries and inspected the work of the society failed to be astonished at the remarkable progress made in all branches of the graphic arts as displayed there. The reception given on the opening night filled the galleries up to a late hour with a delighted crowd, and to one interested in intellectual and artistic progress in the West the sight was a most pleasant one.

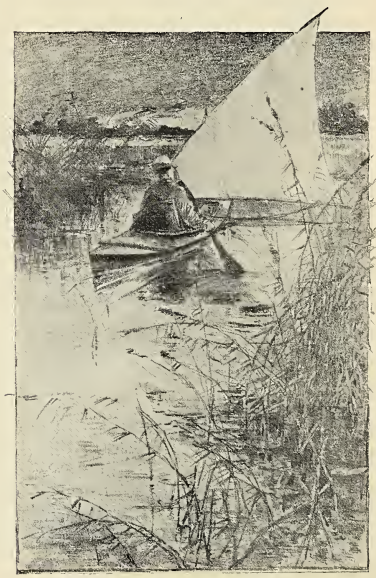
A SEPTEMBER TWILIGHT — W. C. HARTSON.

Chicago has been blamed, whether justly or unjustly, for the fault of lack of appreciation of the refining influences of belles-lettres and of art. Beyond doubt, the "commercial atmosphere" in which the work of some of the cleverest of Chicago's artists and designers is judged is a foe to that achievement which should be the pride of every bookmaker of the West. From the results seen at the exhibition under consideration, it cannot be doubted that the Chicago Society of Artists will command a patronage, both morally and financially, not to be surpassed on this continent.



POYDRAS MARKET — H. G. MARATTA.

WOOD INTERIOR — H. VINCENT.



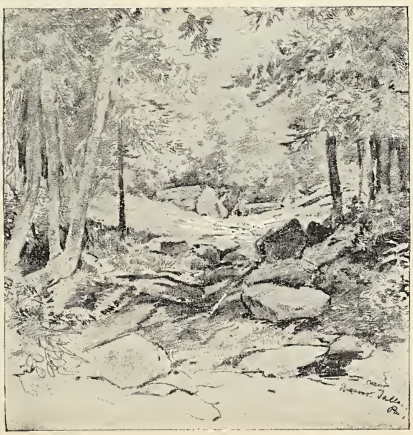
HOMEWARD — W. SCHMEDTGEN.

A HOLLAND DAME — MISS PAULINE DOHN.

PORTRAIT OF MISS CARRIE BROOKS — A. F. BROOKS.

NOVEMBER — A. FR. HANSEN.

IMPROMPTU SKETCH CLASS — W. D. STEVENS.



SCENE NEAR BEAVER FALLS PA — LOUIS BRAUNHOLD.

"CURLED UP"—FREDERICK FREER.

AN OLD CLOISTER, ROME—ERNEST PEIXOTTO.

CHARACTER SKETCH.
THOS. E. POWERS.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BOOKS, AUTHORS AND REVIEWERS.

BY W. I. WAY.

THE *National Observer* must be unknown to many readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. More is the pity. They do not know what they miss. It is not the organ of the home rule party, and particularly it is "forninst" Mr. Gladstone. The *National Observer* was at one time the *Scots' Observer*; but a few years ago Mr. W. E. Henley became its editor, and not finding the name sufficiently comprehensive, it was presently changed. It is now published at 115 Fleet street, London, and 9 Thistle street, Edinburgh, and it fairly bristles with thorns and thistles from its first page of "Notes" to its colophon. There are prickles even in some of the advertisements. The issue of January 2 last is particularly spicy and breezy, and one is tempted to pass in review at least a portion of its contents. A glance at the first leading article entitled "After Fourscore Years," tells us that something is wrong. But we read on and on through the several departments of the paper, critical and otherwise (?), and to our amazement we find *everything* is wrong. Mr. Henley's pen is peculiarly pointed and penetrating. He has been known in America as the author of an exceedingly captivating and original little "Book of Verses," and of a volume of vigorous and epigrammatic "Views and Reviews." But how does it happen that so many of the writers in the *National Observer* have acquired at least one characteristic of Mr. Henley's style? One is sorry to have his idols so sadly shattered. Since childhood one has been taught to venerate the name of Mr. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man of Fourscore Years. But here he is, metaphorically, with his hide on the fence to dry and his bones bleaching in the sun of withering satire. His whole life seems to have been a mistake. "We are finding it harder," says his reviewer, "year by year to treat him with ordinary courtesy; to allow him the freedom of our cities or the membership of our clubs." His scholarship "is denied by the instructed, and his statesmanship by those who know most of affairs. He is a great orator who has never said a good thing; and a politician who, while neglecting (as some maintain) the business of his country, has ruined both the party he led and his own career." Even his philanthropy is a sham and has been worked "for his private advantage." He has been "consistently egotistical, while affecting an easy benevolence." The Grand Old Man's position has "made his demerits a crime. Had he chanced to be of negative temperament, he would have set Professor Goldwin Smith in the shade. But, with a liberal intellect and a limitless vitality, he is (artistically) something between Mr. John Morley and Alexander Dumas. A political portent, his achievements have been merely destructive." Practical capacity is denied him; wit and wisdom are alien to his reputation; "sagacity is the last virtue of which his disciples shall accuse him." His political prophesies are often ridiculous, and never fulfilled. "Parliament, in effect, is the one field of his ability, and a fluent rhetoric his only weapon." He has brought "dishonor and misfortune upon the country, to view the which without resentment were to argue either want of patriotism or want of candor." And our present reviewer can find "nothing kindlier to say of Mr. Gladstone than that he is a monument of misdirected energy." A magnanimous confession, it strikes one, in view of what has gone before. In the article immediately following, the Grand Old Man comes in for another scoring where "he has tied two Irish cats about his neck by the tails, and he feels them clawing madly at each other somewhere about his middle." How very painful. And to show with what singular unanimity the several contributors pay their compliments to this colossal faker, one need only quote a stanza of the poetical satire, "For a Birthday," printed in another column near by:

> "'Tis pleasant to consider him (our William), as he sits
> Enjoying of the sunshine on the *plage* at Biarritz,
> And musing, in the intervals of Morley's conversation,
> Upon the many noble turns he's done the British nation;
> For instance, by the simple force of genius and authority,
> He's knocked his party all to bits and murdered his majority.
> 'And how to make things right again, and tame the Tory crew?'
> It's a most engaging riddle when you're only eighty-two."

On another page is a most engaging article entitled "Art and the Mob," where the latter-day British female "is being taken to task on one ground or another. This one would make her out a politician born, while to that she hath no relish for aught but home, new bonnets, and the sixpenny tattle-mongers. Now her vanity and skittishness provoke the wrath of Mrs. Lynn Linton, and now her gift of absolute respectability moves the great Ouida to epigram and the achievement of a novel about duchesses too proud to be proper and so lovely withal that polyandry is at once a duty and a necessity." Human nature seems to be the same the world over. First the "Mob," then poor "Art" gets it; but there is some justice in what follows. The business of the mob is not, nor has it ever been, "with the thing called art. Of course it may write the said thing with a big A, and rejoice and be exceeding glad in its cleverness, and turn with delight from Barbotine and the Morris Chintz on its one horizon to Mr. Holman Hunt" and Mr. Oscar Wilde, *par nobile fratrum*, on the other. But in art the fact, art with a little a, it has no interest and no part. The artist works for himself and certain friends, and the mob is never of these. For if it were the artist would perish miserably; and his art would be written with a great A; and Mr. Walter Crane would call him 'Comrade' (which is Artistic for brother); and he would say unto the Academy, 'Thou art my sister,' and the world of art (art with a little a; the world of Milton and Tennyson, Donatello and Rodin, Velasquez and Whistler) would know him no more."

Passing on, we come to an article "Concerning Dress," particularly woman's dress, and we find it has hitherto been wrong, all wrong, deplorably inartistic and vulgar; but the dawn of a better day is breaking, and "at the present moment there is much to rejoice in. * * * No petticoats were ever much prettier this side of Eden" than those now worn, and one wonders if the writer of this article is a man. Space, or the absence thereof, warns us that we must pass by much we had hoped to dally with, yet one would fain linger a little while over Mr. Henley's signed article, "Two Singers." This is a review, very critical, of Mr. Lang's selection from Burns, "published with that feeble yet pretentious title page we know so well, by Messrs. Kegan Paul." How is this for a starter? It prepares one to hear that Mr. Lang's selection is wrong, at least mostly wrong. Mr. Henley does not approve a selection of Burns suited only to the needs of a popular audience, and one is inclined to agree with him here. Such a selection must needs embrace what is artificial of Burns, while the real Burns is discarded. The other "singer" is Herrick, and his complete works have been edited by Mr. Alfred Pollard for Lawrence and Bullen. "It is a pity," Mr. Henley thinks, "that Mr. Pollard should have thought it necessary to descend upon this most picked and exquisite of poets in a shower of notes, the most of them irrelevant and superfluous." While Herrick is not utterly superior to annotation, where annotation is necessary Mr. Pollard does it clumsily.

In the department of Book Reviews proper, Mr. Joseph Jacobs' collection of "Celtic Fairy Tales" is "done up." The illustrations are "artistically uninteresting, and marred by the uncertain touch of the amateur."

"An Imperative Duty," by Howells; "A Singer's Wife," by Miss Murfree, and a score or less of English books, are all noticed, and each is left like the hedgehog, "rolled up the wrong way, and tormenting itself with its prickles." What a comedy of errors, all the way through. But it does one good to read the *National Observer*, if only to set one's wits on edge.

MESSRS. BECKTOLD & CO., publishers and book manufacturers, of St. Louis, Missouri, have sent out a very neat advertisement in the shape of a cloth book-cover, handsomely colored and embossed, arranged to stand like an easel, upon the face of which is a clock dial with hands that can be moved to any desired position. It is intended to be used as a card to announce when a person leaving the office will return, and is something that would be kept by everyone receiving it.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL LIBEL CASE IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE libel case of the manager of the *Catholic Times* (claim $3,000), against the president and secretary of the Wellington branch of the New Zealand Typographical Association, was finished in the Supreme Court December 16, 1891, after three days' hearing before Mr. Justice Richmond, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £50 ($250) damages and costs, which entails payment of twelve special jurymen at $5 per day each, two lawyers' fees, as well as court fees. The verdict means $1,500 altogether. The main points of the evidence are given in the following, and the opinion is offered that the case for the printers was lost through sheer bad management. The letters upon which the charge of libel was based are as below :

NEW ZEALAND TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION,
WELLINGTON BRANCH,

To Archbishop Redwood : September 28, 1891.

YOUR GRACE,—I have the honor, in accordance with instructions, to forward the inclosed letter, and to inform you that, failing receipt of a favorable reply by the 5th proximo, it is the intention of the Board of Management to publish the same in the principal newspapers in the colony. I have also to inform your Grace that the members of the Board decline under any circumstances to communicate with or recognize in any way the present manager of the *Catholic Times*, but would with pleasure enter into negotiations with any other person it would please your Grace to appoint.

(Signed) J. W. HENRICHS, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION,
WELLINGTON BRANCH,

To Archbishop Redwood : September 28, 1891.

YOUR GRACE,—We have the honor, on behalf of the Wellington Branch of the New Zealand Typographical Association, to make a final request that you will receive a deputation from this body in regard to the *Catholic Times* office, which, we are given to understand, is conducted on the sweating system, inasmuch as a certain sum of money is paid weekly to the manager or overseer, who is permitted to appropriate to his own use and benefit such amount as represents the difference between the sum received and that paid in wages to his subordinates. Your Grace will doubtless recognize the serious evils of such a system, when we point out that as a consequence the maximum wage paid to a journeyman compositor in that office is £2 5s. per week, as against the minimum of £3 paid by other employers, and that an excessive number of boys is employed, to the detriment of capable men who have families to support, and who are resident in the city. This condition of things is so utterly opposed to the precepts laid down in the recent Encyclical of His Holiness, the Pope, as also to the utterances of Cardinal Moran on the Labor Question, that we are tempted to attribute your previous refusals to receive a deputation to the fact that you have been willfully kept in ignorance of the above; and we humbly beg to assure you that in making this request we are actuated by no other motive than a desire to obtain a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and that our request is preferred entirely in a conciliatory spirit. We trust your Grace will favorably consider our request, and honor us with a personal reply, as hitherto our communications have been referred to the manager of the *Catholic Times* (an individual who at different times has conducted a freethought journal, lectured upon a freethought platform, and ultimately accepted the management of a religious paper), a degradation which, we humbly submit, we have done nothing to deserve.

(Signed) E. THORNTON, President.
J. W. HENRICHS, Secretary.

The plaintiff, Mr. Evison, was in the box for five hours, the lawyer for the typos devoting the majority of the time to a religious examination, and as he was not very sound himself upon some fundamental beliefs, he was scored off upon several occasions. Altogether, it was said his opening mode of attack was a mistake. The following are some of the chief points of the plaintiff's evidence : He did not consider the employment of men at £2 5s. per week an evil, nor did he acknowledge any obligation to pay compositors £3 per week. He did not object to the typographical association interfering in the affairs of the *Catholic Times* with a view to the adjustment of wages, so long as the interference was kept within reasonable bounds. Considered that £2 5s. or £2 10s. per week for an unmarried man was enough to keep him in "reasonable and frugal comfort"—he had had to live upon less. What he objected to was the inference conveyed. If it was disgraceful for compositors to be brought into contact with him, how much more disgraceful would it be for an archbishop to deal with him. The charge was laid against Mr. Evison that when the Master Printers' Association was formed he became a member, received a copy of the tariff book (a strictly private document) and that after an interval just sufficient to take a manuscript copy of the tariff, he withdrew from the association and handed in his book. In evidence upon his withdrawal from the Master Printers' Association, he said he had withdrawn from it because he recognized that it was composed of firms which had a standing in the town and could afford to keep up prices, whereas his office, being a new one, had to give some special inducement to the public, but it was understood that he should rejoin the association at some subsequent time.

Archbishop Redwood, proprietor of the *Catholic Times*, who had just arrived from a trip to Australia, gave evidence for his manager, and said he considered the letters gross libel, interpreting the "degradation" to mean that Evison was a worthless fellow. His opinions on sweating were : Sweating was the practice of a middleman or contractor paying his men inadequate wages, and deriving an unlawful profit by doing so, the men being under the necessity of taking the wages offered, or starving, so that their employer made capital out of their misery. There could be sweating without starvation—starvation would be the extreme of sweating. Witness condemned sweating when it was the making of an unfair profit by a middleman or sub-contractor. Would not consider it necessarily sweating for a sub-contractor or middleman to pay less than the maximum rate of wages paid to workmen in a particular trade. It would not be sweating in every case to pay less than the minimum ruling rate. Supposing the minimum wages for compositors to be £3 per week, it would depend on circumstances whether it was unfair for a sub-contractor or middleman to pay his men only £2 5s. He could conceive hypothetical cases where that would be unfair. Supposed the rate of wages was fair according to the men's capabilities, because he had never received any complaints.

Fred Cooper, an ex-society man and foreman of the *Catholic Times*, swore that on making the arrangement to produce the paper for a fixed sum he did not lower the wages of a single man. Up to that time only one man received more than £2 per week. This year three of the men had had an increase of wages to £2 10s. per week, and those in receipt of smaller sums had also received increases—which the witness gave in detail. That the men stayed with him for three years was sufficient proof that they were satisfied. They had never complained to him. Witness made from £3 10s. to £4 per week. Knew that the society offices in the city paid their compositors a minimum of £3 per week. Witness charged for jobbing work according to his own judgment. Had never seen the tariff of the other printers in town, and did not know how his charges compared with it.

The strongest witness for the plaintiff in public estimation was Mr. J. R. Blair, of the firm of Lyon & Blair, one of the best printing and publishing houses in the colony. Mr. Blair is also chairman of the chief educational body of this district and president of the Master Printers' Association. It was a strange position for him to occupy, the fight being as much with the object of benefiting the employers' as well as the men's association. But, then, Mr. Blair has never been a stanch friend of the typographical association, and at the present time especially (if report is to be relied upon) he is no friend of the society. In his evidence Mr. Blair said that if he had received such letters as those produced, in reference to his manager, he would think there was something wrong with his management. If it was true that the typographical society was quite unable to communicate with the plaintiff or he with the society, it was a serious position for anyone carrying on a printing office to be placed in. If it had happened in his case he did not see how he could have avoided either a breach with the society or the discharge of his manager. Under the circumstances of the office, he thought the management a desirable system, and not at all improper. Witness was of opinion that the defendant's letters contained a charge of sweating. Did not think that a system of subletting at a fixed sum, and leaving it to the printer to employ such men and pay such wages as he chose, would be conducive to the welfare of the men altogether. Witness conducted his own office on society lines, and paid his journeymen £3 per week. Whether £2 5s. per week would be insufficient for a journeyman would depend on the work he was required for. The work at the *Catholic Times* office was plain and

straightforward, and a skilled journeyman would be thrown away upon it. The jobbing done at the *Catholic Times* office was of a special class such as witness' establishment would probably not get if he would do it for nothing. The *Catholic Times* had not had the slightest influence in reducing the charges made for work, nor did he think it would have any general effect upon the rate of wages.

This witness finished the case for the plaintiff. For the defense Mr. McGur, of the government printing office, ex-president of the branch, underwent a long examination. He stated that he was one of the deputation who went in July of 1890 to the manager of the *Catholic Times*. On that occasion Mr. Evison appeared to act straightforwardly to them as did they to him. The understanding they came to was that the society should go through the paper and give an estimate of the cost at which they could produce it. They undertook at a subsequent interview to get out the paper on society lines for £16 (it was being farmed for £14) per week. Plaintiff said that the £2 extra was neither here nor there, and he would have no objections to work on society principles if that was all it involved. By the term *sweating* or *farming*, as applied by the printers' trade, witness understood the action of a man who contracted for a certain sum to produce an article and employed other men under him to produce it. This tended to lower the rate of wages, because the consequence would be that other masters would also go in for sub-contracting, and the hands would have to either take what the sub-contractors offered them or go. In his opinion the system carried on in the *Catholic Times* office was nothing more or less than sweating or farming. A charge of sweating carried with it a certain amount of discredit to the person charged. All sub-contracting was sweating when the workmen were paid less than the recognized rate of wages. The rate of wages for printers was fixed at 10s. per day by arrangement between the society and the majority of the master printers. The letters to Archbishop Redwood were written by directions, because the society believed that if its officers could obtain an interview with him, and point out that sweating was being carried on in the *Catholic Times* office, he would not allow the system to continue.

Robert Thomson, a master printer, of the firm of Brown, Thomson & Co., printers, etc., deposed that a man named Finucane finished his apprenticeship at that firm's office last January, and was a fair tradesman, entitled to be paid £3 per week. If he worked at the *Catholic Times* office for 32s. 6d. per week he would be giving his services too cheaply. Employing a man in that way would be what was popularly termed sweating. Finucane had a widowed mother and sisters to support. He believed the *Catholic Times* office was undercutting the tariff of the Master Printer's Association for jobbing, but did not think the amount of work done there seriously affected other printers. Witness' office had been a union office for about two years. It employed on an average two or three journeymen, besides some improvers, who received wages from £1 5s. per week upward, according to their ability. Payment according to capabilities was, in his opinion, a very good principle, but the payment of £3 per week to all men was also good, only that under that system incompetent men would not be employed. Witness paid Finucane £3 per week at the close of apprenticeship, and before he went to the *Catholic Times*.

John Rigg, of the government printing office, president of the Trades Council; Edward Thornton (printer at Bock & Co's) and J. W. Henrichs (compositor on the *Evening Post*), the defendants, also gave evidence, but it was only a repetition of what had gone before, and disclaiming any malice in the sending of the letters, merely carrying out the objects of the society.

R. Coupland Harding deposed that he was a master printer and journalist. He conducted a printers' technical journal called "Typo."

Mr. Gray: "The Taipo?" (Laughter.) No, sir. The name is from the Greek, not the Maori. ("Taipo" is Maori for *devil*.)

Examined as to the alleged libelous letters, witness said he failed to see anything in them that could fairly be called libel. Asked to define "sweating," he said that, as used by printers, the word might not be exactly the same as when used by others of these trade societies. There was some confusion between "sweating" and what was known as a "rat office." There was a technical distinction between the two. A "rat office" was an office which was conducted in defiance of the known rules of, and without reference to the union, and a "rat" was a printer who worked in such an office. Now a "rat office" as a general rule paid lower wages and employed inferior workmen to the society office, but it did not necessarily do either of these things. Many years ago—he did not know whether it was so at present—the London *Times* was a "rat" office, and yet it paid a higher rate of wages than the society offices. A "rat office" was therefore one which was not recognized by the union and in which union workmen were not allowed by the union to work. An office in which "sweating" was conducted was one in which the proprietor or the manager or the overseer relieved himself from immediate responsibility for the payment of wages; instead of taking control himself and being responsible to the men in his employment, he paid a lump sum to some person beneath him who himself arranged what wages should be paid. A sweating office was one in which the work was in some manner sublet. The sweating system did not necessarily involve lower wages, but it was one in which it was left to the discretion of someone below the employer or proprietor to fix the rate of wages, by which means the proprietor or manager divested himself of responsibility to the workmen. The *Catholic Times* was now a "rat office" with the addition of being a sweating office.

This finished the case for the defense, and after the lawyers for and against had addressed the court, his honor, Judge Richmond, summed up in a long speech of which the following is an abstract:

He said the jury would understand that they were not sitting there to at all try the merits of trades unionism. Neither were they there to try the merits of the system upon which the *Catholic Times* was conducted. They were solely and purely asked to determine whether these letters were defamatory of Mr. Evison, and if they were of opinion that they were defamatory, it would be their duty to say to what damages plaintiff was entitled. He had exceedingly little to say upon these several paragraphs. Paragraph 1 imputed that a certain sum of money was paid weekly to the manager or overseer; that his men were paid what he chose to pay them, and that he kept the balance himself. That was termed, according to ordinary usage, sweating, and the plaintiff alleged that he was accused of sweating. The charge was that the money was paid to the manager, or overseer, and it was contended, for the defendants, that Mr. Evison was neither manager nor overseer. Several witnesses, however, and especially Mr. Blair, stated that he could understand that Mr. Evison was the manager, while Mr. Rigg, on the other hand, said he himself regarded Mr. Cooper as the overseer, but that they did not know whether Cooper or Evison was the person they desired to incriminate. Even although the letter was construed in that alternative sense, it might be defamatory. He now came to what appeared to be the most important of the alleged defamatory statements, namely, the reference to the manager to which so much allusion had been made, in which the writer treated it as a degradation to be asked to interview him. He agreed with Mr. Gully that two witnesses for the defense had put their own construction upon it, and it seemed to him that this was the true construction. It appeared to be the construction that Mr. Jellicoe had adopted as well as his clients, for several times during the previous day the learned gentleman had treated this concluding paragraph of the letter as an imputation on Mr. Evison; that he was what is called a humbug, but the imputation was more properly one of hypocrisy. Several witnesses for the defense had used it that way, and others indorsed it. Mr. Rigg was very emphatic upon this, and gave the fullest account of it. He spoke of the plaintiff as "a religious adventurer; a man who sold his religious principles to the highest bidder." There was no doubt that such an imputation as that was defamatory. It had been expressly decided in at least one case that an imputation of hypocrisy was libelous. The bald facts did not bear out the charge of hypocrisy. Names might be cited

of great men who at different times had done things as dissimilar. Hence the saying, "The greater the saint the greater the sinner." Men of passionate temperament many a time when they had turned the right way had been as notable for their piety as before they were notable for their impiety. The greatest doctor of the Latin church — and he belonged to all of them and not merely to the Latin church — St. Augustine, was perhaps an instance, and there were many others. What gave the sting? It might be altogether fanciful. If so, the jury would give a verdict for the defendants. If there was a sting — and they might think there was — it lay underneath this subtle suggestion of the most hateful vice, that of hypocrisy, and the venal advocacy of religious ideas. There was, no doubt, a desire on the part of the typographical association to get at the archbishop — to put Mr. Evison, as the buffer, out of the way, and get face to face with the archbishop, so as to succeed in their object — for which a good deal could be said, no doubt, in itself — so as to put down the cheap publication of this paper. In his concluding remarks the judge paid a handsome compliment to the defense witnesses in these words:

"The witnesses for the defense were a remarkably gentlemanly and intelligent set of young men. Their object in maintaining their professional position was, in itself, it seemed to him, a laudable one. To maintain the respectable position of compositors seemed to him to be a worthy object. All public men were greatly interested in having respectable, well-paid men in that position. He would be very sorry himself to see them degraded, or their emoluments diminished.

The jury retired at 5 P.M. and returned at 5:35 P.M., finding a verdict for the plaintiff for £50 damages on the whole of both letters.

Judgment was then given for plaintiff for £50, with costs according to scale, execution being stayed on Mr. Jellicoe's application till the first banco sitting after the vacation, with the view of permitting him, should he think necessary, to ask leave to move for a new trial.

The crown prosecutor for the colony conducted the case for the crown, and great interest was felt in it throughout the colony. The local papers gave a very full report of the case, the three days' report occupying some five or six columns. Many journalists and printers attended the hearing daily, and some high dignitaries of the Romish church sat throughout, including Archbishop Redwood.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

BY invitation of the World's Fair Commission the members of congress and senators have been the guests of Chicago for the purpose of inspecting the grounds and buildings now in course of erection. Unqualified enthusiasm has been the result, and in view of the stupendous operations being carried on, the necessity for additional appropriation was made most manifest.

The following brief description of the Transportation building, together with that of the building to be devoted to mines and mining, will be interesting in connection with the cuts upon the opposite page. In the Transportation building will be exhibited everything devoted to the purpose of transportation, from baby carriages to mogul engines. This building is one of the group forming the northern or picturesque quadrangle and is situated at the southern end of the west flank, and lies between the Horticultural and Mines buildings. Its axial relation is with the Manufactures building on the east side of the quadrangle, the central feature of each of the two buildings being on the same east and west line. It is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, but it is intended to make it very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it savors much of the Romanesque, although to the initiated the manner in which it is designed on axial lines, and the solicitude shown for fine proportions and subtle relation of parts to each other, will at once suggest the methods of composition followed at the École des Beaux Arts. Viewed from the lagoon, the cupola of the building will form the effective southwest accent of the quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight elevators, the northern court, the most beautiful effect of the entire Exposition, may be seen in all its glory.

The main entrance will consist of an immense single arch, enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings. The entire feature will form a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color climax, for it will be treated entirely in leaf, and will be called the Golden Door. The remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade, with subordinated colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues. The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman Basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions, the middle one rising much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arcaded clearstory. The cupola, placed exactly at the center of the building, and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators will of themselves naturally form a part of the transportation exhibit, and as they will also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant placing of passenger elevators, will prove quite accessible to visitors. The main building of the transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 256 feet deep; from this will extend westward to Stony Island avenue a triangular annex covering about nine acres, and consisting of one-story buildings sixty-four feet wide, set side by side. As there will be a railway track every sixteen feet, and as all these tracks will run east and west, these annex buildings may be used to exhibit an entire freight or passenger train, coupled up with its engine. It is likely that the display of locomotive engines will be quite stupendous, for they will all be placed end on to the central avenue or nave of the main building. As there will probably be at least one hundred engines exhibited, and placed so as to face each other, the perspective effect of the main avenue will be remarkably effective. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be imagined that the interior of the building will be one of the most impressive of the Exposition.

The style of architecture of the Mines and Mining building is classic, and its dimensions are 700 by 350 feet, while the height to the main cornice is 65 feet. There is an entrance on each side of the building, the grand entrances being at the north and south ends. These entrances are 110 feet high and 32 feet wide, each opening into a vestibule 88 feet high and elaborately decorated. At each corner of the building there is a pavilion, 68 feet square and 90 feet high, surmounted by a dome. A balcony, 60 feet wide and 25 feet high, encircles the building, and leading to it are eight stairways. The roof is of glass, 100 feet from the floor. The cost will be $350,000.

THE Bell Printing and Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke, Virginia, has shown remarkable progress. When this company first started in business six years ago its entire force consisted of one man and a boy. There are now on the rolls of the company over thirty employés, and this number is being constantly added to. A handsome new three-story building has been erected on North Jefferson street, opposite Hotel Roanoke, at a cost of $25,000. The building is 52 by 100 feet and has three and one-half times the floor room of the company's old quarters in the Gale building. The office of the company, with the manager's private office, is on the first floor. The presses occupy the remainder of the floor. On the second floor is the composing room, while the bookbinding department is located on the third floor. The Bells, of Lynchburg, who had been interested in the company since its organization, recently sold their stock to Mr. J. B. Fishburne, cashier of the National Exchange Bank, and Mr. Ed L. Stone, the latter gentleman becoming president and general manager of the company.

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

From electrotypes by A. ZEESE & Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

APPROACH OF THE STORM-KING.

Half-tone reproduction from photogravure by A. Zees & Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago

CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM ROCHESTER.

To the Editor: ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 1, 1892.

State of business here is fair, the job offices being rushed with work, some working overtime. As a result of the machines introduced at the *Democrat and Chronicle* office, in the newsroom, there has been quite a decrease of help, and subs are plentiful.

The *Post-Express* will soon move to more commodious quarters, which are located on East Main street, corner of Water street, where they will have a model office, both in location and fixtures.

The John P. Smith Printing Company is now booming, being under the control of Mr. R. M. Myers, the well-known wholesale dealer in printers' supplies and paper of every description.

The Union and Advertiser Printing Company have, the past season, added a show-printing department. They have been so crowded with work that they have been compelled to place an extra force in the newsroom on catalogue and straight matter.

J.

FROM OIL CITY.

To the Editor: OIL CITY, Pa., February 16, 1892.

H. B. Scribner has thrown up his position as linotype operator on the *Derrick*, and is now located at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Ott Pettit, formerly on the staff of the Titusville *Herald*, has accepted the position of city editor of the *World*, of the same place.

W. O. Smith has severed his connection with the Bradford *Era*, and taken charge of the Punxsutawney *Spirit*. A. S. Brown, formerly of the *Derrick* bindery, has located permanently in Pittsburgh. C. M. Wilson left today for New York City, where he has secured a position on the *News*, operating a machine. He is succeeded on the *Derrick* by William Boyle, of the Toledo *Commercial*. At a special meeting of No. 151, held Sunday, it was decided that machine operators shall give one month's notice when desiring to quit, and receive the same notice in case of proprietors desiring to make a change.

G. W. B.

FROM JACKSONVILLE.

To the Editor: JACKSONVILLE, Fla., February 14, 1892.

The state of trade in this city is rather peculiar on account of a big strike that occurred here many years ago in the office of the *Times-Union* when C. H. Jones, now of the St. Louis *Republic*, was editor, in which the union was defeated, and from which it has never fully recovered, so that while that office is manned with fraternity men, all the other offices in the city, though open to this day, are mostly run by union men. Since the strike new ventures have been made in the newspaper line, and we have now in this city two morning papers (and did have three, but one is defunct) and two afternoon daily papers. Besides that we have two weekly papers, and three temporary society papers, one devoted to the interest of Pablo Beach, and the other two to St. Augustine, where the world and Chicago are well represented by society people, who come for health, for recreation, and to escape the blizzards, the snows and the ices of the North and West. In fact, there are nearly as many tourists here in the winter as there are permanent residents in the state.

The prices in the different offices for composition differ but little, the morning papers paying 33⅓ per thousand and the afternoon papers, 30. There is an immense deal of printing done in this city for its size, several railroads centering here from north, south, east and west. There is but one large book and job office, which, of course, does the bulk of the work here. There are three other smaller job offices which are eking out a precarious existence, but keep hammering away. The prices paid in job offices is $18 for foreman and $16 for week hands, there being but little piecework done in the job offices.

L. P. A.

FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor: ALBANY, N. Y., February 20, 1892.

At the last annual meeting of Typographical Union No. 4 it was voted to send two delegates to the International Typographical Union meeting at Philadelphia. The contest for election as delegates is being warmly waged. The election will occur in March. A proposition to increase the regular monthly dues from 50 to 75 cents was voted down.

The ball given by Typographical Union No. 4 was a pleasing affair and a success; about $35 was netted. The dancing favors were in the form of a miniature newspaper called "The Wrong Font."

It is rumored that the Albany *Sunday Express* is to be revived in the spring.

Walter J. Gunn, a popular Albany printer, and Miss Grace Pontius were married February 10, at Trinity Episcopal church. They went to Canada on a wedding tour.

The best previous records made by operators on the Mergenthaler typecasting machines in this city, have been surpassed. William D. Younge broke the record by setting and correcting 46,835 ems in eight hours. The best previous eight hours' work was 44,783 ems, and was accomplished by Clarence Houghton. Eugene Ferris broke the record for a week's work (forty-eight hours) by setting and correcting 246,094 ems. Miss Martha A. Shipman, who has held a desk on the *Evening Journal* for about four years, has severed her connection with that paper and has gone to New York City. Work at the state office at this writing is good. A bill for the establishment of a state printing house has been introduced in the assembly and senate.

X. Y. Z.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., February 6, 1892.

The employing printers of San Francisco are considerably disturbed over the circulars recently received by their employés from the typographical union. The notification is to the effect that in the future, unless the dues of the members of the typographical union be promptly paid, the same will be levied on the proprietor of the printing office, and that unless he pay the sum due to the union, he will be either compelled to discharge such employés or have his office declared unfair. The members of the typothetæ express themselves as being much dissatisfied with this new edict of the typographical union, claiming that it is unfair to make them an assistant collecting agency. They think that having paid their workmen their wages at the end of the week, their duty should be considered at an end. As they have all agreed not to employ non-union printers, members expelled from the typographical union for non-payment of dues could no longer remain in employment, and they object to being made judges and executioners at the same time. They say, "Let the union notify us when we have non-union men or expelled members in our employ and we will discharge them."

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, the following amendments to the "weekly newspaper scale" were proposed, to be voted on at the next meeting:

Compositors shall not receive less than 40 cents for ordinary matter set during the regular working hours for day time work as prescribed by the union.

Compositors employed on time shall not receive less than $18 per week of fifty-nine hours.

Another amendment proposed at this meeting will, if adopted, effect a considerable change in the present plan of collecting the dues of the members of the union. It is proposed in the future

to adopt a percentage system, a monthly assessment to be levied on each member according to the amount of pay he receives for his work. The percentage is not stated in the amendment, the rate to be determined after its adoption. As this plan has been successfully carried out in eastern cities, it is thought the new system will be adopted here without much opposition.

German Typographia No. 22 has presented to Alf. Pennington and J. E. McCormick, ex-members of the executive committee of the San Francisco Typographical Union, a set of resolutions thanking them for their services in defending their boycott against the *Abend Post*, of this city, before the Manufacturers' Association.

E. P.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., February 17, 1892.

At the regular meeting of Detroit union held on the 7th inst., it was resolved, inasmuch as George W. Childs was to attend the dedicatory services of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, on May 12 next, to ascertain if Mr. Childs, on his way west, would stop at different cities, and if so, to include Detroit. To this letter the following reply was received by Secretary H. D. Lindley:

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. LINDLEY,—I am deeply touched by the kind invitation of the Detroit Typographical Union, No. 18, to visit your city, and I should like to see the city of which I have heard so much from my old friends, General Grant and General Meade, both of whom were made very happy there years ago. Please say to your fellow members I have not yet decided to visit any points excepting Chicago, Colorado Springs and California, but I may take in Detroit on my return trip. With many thanks and appreciation,

Very truly your friend,

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Should Mr. Childs on his return trip include Detroit he will receive a most hearty reception. Detroit union would feel highly honored by a visit from the gentleman.

Detroit union has decided to be represented by two delegates at the fortieth annual session of the International Typographical Union next June, at Philadelphia. The following are the nominees for delegates and officers for the ensuing year: Delegates—Noble Ashley, William L. Bessler, Thomas J. Dixon, Philip A. Loersch, James P. Murtagh; president—George W. Duncan; vice-president—Walter Blight, Mrs. M. M. Oderkirk; recording secretary—H. D. Lindley; financial and corresponding secretary—Richard Lindsay; treasurer—Edward Look; sergeant-at-arms—Edward Donaldson, Bion Hough, William H. Neack; executive committee—Thomas G. Duncan, W. J. Foy, J. W. Heffernan, J. McElroy, Jr., P. J. O'Grady, Henry Rosecrans, Henry J. Smith, Henry E. Williams.

To the convention to be held in Grand Rapids, to effect a state organization, Charles O. Bryce was elected to represent No. 18. It is to be held March 4.

P. A. L.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 11, 1892.

Business prospects for the year 1892 open brighter than might be expected. The universal impression seems to be held that times are down to bedrock, and rumors of new printing enterprises are flying thick and fast in a most encouraging manner. The suspension of the *Evening Times* was an unexpected misfortune, throwing a large number of men out of employment, but the field thus left vacant bids fair to be occupied by more helpful and promising enterprises. Dr. Morrison Munford has the option on the only press franchise obtainable, and if rumors are correct will in a very few days launch his new paper on the public. He has secured the press and material of the *Sunday Sun*, and from all appearances will make it a "go."

The suppression of the *Sunday Sun* is, taken altogether, a very queer affair. Everybody in Missouri, Kansas and Texas knows what the *Sunday Sun* has been. It was legislated against in the three states and its circulation suppressed in various localities, but with grim persistence and pluck its editor successfully managed its career. Missouri a year ago passed what is termed the McLin law, and under its provisions a few weeks ago the editor was arrested and arraigned in the criminal court. The succeeding issue of the paper was carefully edited, and nothing objectionable was to be found in its columns, but less than a hundred copies were printed and none were sold. The police went to the *Sun* office to catch the proprietors in the act of printing the paper, but found the doors locked, and before they could break them in the presses stopped. The chief of police says he will arrest anyone found selling or offering the paper for sale, and that it can no longer be printed in Kansas City. Thus the matter rests, notwithstanding the efforts of the proprietor to secure protection from these acts of the police, and the transfer of the material to the control of Doctor Munford appears to be the finishing act of the drama.

There are also rumors of an evening republican paper being started. Such a paper would receive much encouragement and support. It is something the town needs, and would represent a very considerable and influential element in the city's population.

In the job printing line nothing startling is to be observed. Gus D. Welch has removed to 919 Walnut street, where he has cheerful and much better quarters. Mackey & Herbert, at 918 Walnut, have a neat office, and are securing a good run of patronage. Work in the majority of offices is only fair.

Candidates for office in No. 80 are coming to the fore. Election will be held March 30. It is to be hoped that in the selection of financial secretary someone may secure the office who can be found during the business hours of the day. Since the appointment of Mr. Guyette, however, there has been an admirable reform in this. The selection of officers will be announced in due time, as prognostications are unreliable and incorrect generally.

The *Chief*, a newspaper devoted to the interests of the colored population, has been revived.

E. C. Mills, for years past the bookkeeper and cashier of the Kansas City *Live Stock Indicator*, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. His peculations will, it is claimed, amount to over $3,000. Heretofore the accused has enjoyed a reputation for honesty and integrity.

L. E. H.

THE UNSANITARY CONDITIONS OF PRINTING OFFICES.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., February 20, 1892.

The disregard to the hygienic conditions of newspaper composing rooms by some publishers who spend large sums in fitting up sumptuous business offices is a thing not generally understood by the outside public. The printing business is not unhealthy of itself any more than any other sedentary employment if carried on in a dirty, foul-smelling loft, with dislocated window frames and crevices in the wall through which the chilly blasts of winter have full sway, with no sanitary conveniences, and an old slime-covered bucket with about half a gallon of water to wash in. There is not a printing office in Detroit above censure in this regard. The thermometer in the otherwise best regulated composing room in Detroit seldom registers less than eighty degrees, and eighty-five is not an uncommon temperature. The steam pipes in this institution are presided over by a couple of autocratic foremen, who seem to be fat-fryers, and it is as much as a man's situation is worth for him to turn off the steam. In other shops an overcoat does not seem uncomfortable while at work, and the writer has set type in an office in this town where he could gaze upward through a four by six aperture in the skylight. Now, the blue sky of heaven is a very pretty sight viewed from the right point of vantage, but it is best to draw a line at star-gazing in décolleté dress. There are several offices, also, which have no sanitary conveniences even, and they are owned by people who wish to pose as public benefactors and philanthropists. The charge that the proverbial poor health of printers is due to dissipation, if investigated, will be found untrue; their ill health is due to the causes I have mentioned. Colds, catarrh, la grippe, pneumonia, death, are often directly due to the criminal carelessness of some employers.

A PRINTER.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, Neb., February 17, 1892.

Business has brightened up to some extent of late. The depression that has existed for some months in all lines of trade has given way to confidence. Work is coming in faster, and there are plenty of men to handle it.

Typographical Union No. 190 gave their annual ball January 14. Socially it was a grand success. Financially, the committee's report says they came out "about even."

With the approach of the annual election the crop of candidates is wonderful to behold. Cards are being distributed right and left. The men who would like to represent No. 190 at the Philadelphia convention are decidedly numerous.

The *Young Men's Journal* has moved from Twelfth and Farnam streets to the Sheeley building. They have added two Gordon jobbers to their pressroom, and are pleased with their new quarters.

The Eaton Printing Company is a new job office, strictly union, located in the north end of the Exposition building.

Sylvester has moved his office in with the Carpenter Paper Company. He is still running the plant, printing wrapping paper for that firm.

The Western Printing Company has put in a new No. 3 Babcock press.

Since last report W. M. Kimmel has moved from Howard street to 108 South Fourteenth. The firm is now the Kimmel Printing Company, John C. Kimmel, of Mason, Michigan, having associated himself with his brother in the business.

Ackerman Brothers & Heintz were the successful bidders on the city directory. It is now under way and will be out in about thirty days.

Mr. Frank L. Sherman and Miss Margaret A. Will, of Fairview, Illinois, were united in marriage January 28, at the residence of Dr. P. S. Merrill, who performed the ceremony. Mr. Sherman is a member of the composing-room force of the Omaha *Bee*, and his bride is a young lady who recently came to Omaha from her home in Illinois. B.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, P. Q., February 15, 1892.

The trade here is going from bad to worse. There has been this winter no less than six failures, and by the time this is in print perhaps a few more will be added to the list. Of course none of them are large offices except the *Herald*, which is a large enough concern if properly managed. It has been crawling along, eking a miserable existence for the past eighteen months, in fact since they locked out their union force it has been gradually going down, down, till none seemed to care to take it up. It has been in liquidation the past few months, and $85,000 was the price set. A couple of weeks after $18,000 was offered, and they jumped at it, but even then the tenderer seemed to think it was not worth that amount. It was then agreed to put the concern at public auction February 22, if not sold before that date at private sale. It will take $10,000 to pay rent and back wages. The Dominion Typefoundry is one of the heavy creditors.

Becket Brothers, doing business in Dallard Lane, failed to connect. They had been in business here for a number of years. Their business went into the hands of the Canada Paper Company.

Waters Brothers & Company were the next to fail. They had been in business about two years, had two fires in that time, two extensions of time, did work for glory, and fell short $22,420.01. The Dominion Typefoundry, Canada Paper Company, Whitlock Machine Company, Miller & Richards, and a few others, were partly secured. It will turn out very bad for the others.

The Goodchild-Tector Printing Company, and the Lessard Company have also failed.

L'Etendard, a French daily, ceased to publish a couple of weeks ago. It is expected to start again soon.

Louis Z. Boudreau, ex-president of No. 176, is the workingman's candidate for Montreal Center. As he has two opponents it will be a big fight, but it is hoped he will, at the finish, have the biggest string to measure. Workingmen are well organized, and are running other candidates, but not printers.

Business is very poor, and it is hoped tourists will give us a wide berth till after the *Herald* matter is settled. J. P. M.

FROM FORT WORTH.

To the Editor: FORT WORTH, Texas, February 15, 1892.

Trade is better here than it has been for the past eleven months. The Faust Printing Company have increased their facilities by consolidating with Groeney's job office and taking into their employ the well-known pressman E. C. Brenholts, who will superintend his particular branch of the business, thereby enabling them to turn out a better class of work in the future.

The railway employés have an organ in the shape of a sixteen-page 9 by 13 weekly, which is now in its first volume, with bright prospects of a long life of usefulness, as a ten thousand dollar stock company has been organized, and they have bought the entire plant of the *Trade Review*, and enlarging it with the view of getting their share of the vast amount of railroad work which is done in this city.

The laboring class has an organ, the *Fort Worth Advance*, which is now in its fourth number. It is an eight-column folio.

The *Evening Mail*, in order to get increased press facilities for its ever-enlarging circulation, has contracted with the *Gazette*, a morning paper, to do their presswork on their perfecting presses, and are offering their job office for sale. Here is a chance for some enterprising man to get a moderately good office in a good printing town cheap.

"Phax" Daniels and Charles Payne, two practical pressmen and rollermakers, are contemplating the starting of a roller factory in this city. They both have many friends in this section, and have the hearty coöperation and backing of every pressman who knows them.

At a late meeting of Fort Worth Pressmen's Union, No. 47, the following officers were elected: Thomas M. Hamilton, president; C. R. Payne, vice-president; J. I. Mulkey, Secretary-Treasurer; John Wilson, Ernest Haywood and C. E. Brenholts, board of directors; Ollie Tucker, sergeant-at-arms.

The Unique job office has been closed to both unions, and is now in the "hands of the enemy," but with fair prospects of its soon coming back into the fold. J. I. M.

FROM GALVESTON.

To the Editor: GALVESTON, Texas, February 11, 1892.

The job printing business in Galveston is enjoying a boom, and several of the subs have accepted temporary jobs on bookwork, tariffs, briefs, etc., in the job offices. Newspaper work is not booming. All bookwork is done by the week at $20 per week. This plan is found to work better than the piece system. The strings are measured, and each man keeps his time on tickets as do the job printers, and the work shows for itself. Under this system there is no quarreling about the "phat," and compositors can be changed from briefs to directors, tariffs, etc., without any inconvenience or "kicking." In dull times everything is distributed, ready for the "rush," and there is no standing around waiting for copy or type, as is so often the case in job offices where the piece system is in vogue.

Considerable interest is exhibited in the coming election of delegate to the International Typographical Union. At present Mr. Guy Harris and Mr. F. N. Whitehead are the only names mentioned for nomination. Mr. Harris was a delegate from Dallas to Kansas City in 1888. Mr. Whitehead is well known to the printers of Chicago and Denver. He has been in Galveston over a year, where he has made a host of friends among the printers.

The Galveston union has indorsed Mr. S. J. Triplett's application for superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home for Printers. The printers of Texas would feel proud to have one of their number selected for superintendent of the home, as they recognize the

appointment would be an honor to the state. Mr. Triplett was born in Monticello, Florida, thirty-one years ago, and came to Texas when he was thirteen years old, and he has since resided in that state. He has held many responsible positions, and is a competent, careful and industrious workman. His address is pleasant, and he has many friends throughout the state who would be glad to have him secure the position. C. S. B.

FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor : BALTIMORE, Md., February 16, 1892.

Judge Dennis has signed an order fixing March 18 as the day for the hearing upon the application for the appointment of a receiver of the Baltimore Publishing Company. James Potts & Co., New York publishers, are among the creditors of the Baltimore concern. The recent failure of the Nicholson bank involved the Baltimore Publishing Company, which had control of the Catholic *Mirror*. This paper has passed into other hands, Cardinal Gibbons owning $1,000 of its stock. The Cardinal appears to be deeply interested in the paper, as he visits the office about three times a week.

Charles Flanegan, a veteran newspaper man, was buried in this city last week. He was a Baltimorean by birth, and a newspaper reporter in this city when the profession here could boast of but five members. He died in Philadelphia.

The mayor has appointed Col. James R. Brewer, formerly editor of the *Daily News*, as one of the commissioners for opening streets. Colonel Brewer's departure from journalism seems to be very much regretted, but he will still serve the public, if only on the streets.

It would seem to be the fate of labor papers generally to become involved in wrangles among their constituency. The editor of a labor sheet published here has got himself into hot water with some of the labor unions to such an extent as the issuing of a boycott circular against his paper. The editor of this paper is a local leading Knight of Labor, and also an honorary member of Baltimore Typographical Union. The printer's union came to his rescue last week by denouncing the boycott in the daily papers.

A committee from Baltimore Typographical Union visited the state capital this week to urge upon the legislature the passage of a bill to abolish printing offices in all reformatory or penal institutions within the state.

Among other things discussed just now by our solons down at Annapolis is the state's representation at the Columbian Fair. It is proposed to have the old state house duplicated at the Fair and a memorable scene reproduced in wax figures — General George Washington delivering his farewell address. There is no doubt that Maryland will make a creditable showing upon the whole, but very little may be expected as to one industry, that of the "art preservative." When it comes to that it must be confessed we are not "in it." We have not progressed with the age in such respect, and any attempt to compete in this line with cities north and west of us would result in dismal failure. In such connection I cannot refrain from relating an incident which came under my observation last week. Manager John W. Albaugh, of the Lyceum theater, called upon the publisher of a weekly paper for the purpose of having a half-tone cut made and inserted in the publication. It was a matter of $20 to the publisher, and yet he had to turn his would-be patron off, and just because the job could not be done in Baltimore. There was not time allowed to send the order to another city. The excuse our engravers make to me is, that there is not enough work of such character to justify one in securing the proper facilities for its performance. On the other hand, I will say that if such facilities were here work of that description would come along rapidly enough.

Mr. Tom Walsh Smith's excellent journal, the Baltimore *Herald*, has just completed its nineteenth year.

It is with much regret that I chronicle in this correspondence the very serious illness of Mr. Nicholas Talbott, president of Baltimore Typographical Union, who was stricken down last week with paralysis. Mr. Talbott has been engaged in the *Sun* job office for a number of years past. He has a host of friends, who will be pained to learn of his misfortune.

The dissolution of the partnership between Mr. George T. Melvin and Mr. William S. Ridgely, publishers and editors of the Maryland *Republican*, at Annapolis, Maryland, is announced. By this arrangement Mr. Melvin becomes sole owner of the paper.

The *Morning Herald*, a daily paper of this city, is sometimes confounded with Editor Smith's journal, in consequence of the somewhat similar names. Mr. Smith claims priority, and the confusion of the names of the papers has long been a source of irritation to that gentleman.

A new weekly paper made its appearance here recently; it is called the *Nationalist*, and is edited by the Editorial Committee of the Nationalist Club. It is devoted to the nationalist doctrine. With the advent of this late comer, Maryland now claims 201 newspapers.

Business with the craft is not overly brisk, but the outlook for the spring is good. FIDELITIES.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor : ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 20, 1892.

The state of trade is rather unsettled, with not too good a prospect for the near future. Business as a whole with all the offices during the past month has been ordinary only.

G. F. Sander, a printer doing business at 413 Franklin avenue, was taken into custody on February 16, upon complaint of his mother, who said he was insane upon the subject of betting on horse races, and as his actions for some time past bore out her assertions he was taken charge of by the police. He has been engaged upon some device of his invention by means of which he claims he is sure to win in any race. On any other subject but that of racing he is rational.

C. Schraubstadter, Jr., is on a quiet lookout for new and more commodious quarters for his office and factories, we are advised. His rapidly increasing business is already too large for the space occupied by it, but Carl says he will not move until he can find perfectly acceptable quarters. The action for infringement which was brought against him by Mr. Hoke has been decided against Carl, but he has changed the ingredients of the composition used in his Star engraving plates, and does not seem to be disturbed in the least by the result of the suit.

G. M. Rackcliffe, business manager of the St. Louis *Truth*, was compelled to appear in the police court during the first week of February to answer to a charge of fraud preferred by a gentleman to whom he had sold a horse. G. M. came out smiling and victorious. His paper is proving very successful and its appearance is as handsome as that of any paper published in St. Louis, and was more improved upon by the addition of a heavy-tinted cover beginning with the issue of the 12th. The literary contents are in keeping with its typographical beauty.

The St. Louis Paper Company has become fully settled in its new location, and its offices and store rooms are fitted up elegantly. The members of the firm and the clerks are very proud of the neat appearance, and carry their heads perceptibly higher since the change. The St. Louis *Critic* also "got a move on itself" during the past month, and removed from 1119 Locust street to 313 North Eleventh street, which is just around the corner from their old location and where they have more room for conducting their business.

About the first of February the Owen Printing Company experienced a temporary embarrassment, being attached by the Louis Snider's Sons Company of Cincinnati for the amount of a paper bill, but we understand the difficulty was soon overcome and that work was not suspended thereby.

Several large cylinder presses have been put into different offices during the past month, thereby evidencing that some printers at least find a large amount of work to do. The offices and composing rooms of the *Interstate Grocer* will soon be removed from their present location at 310 Locust street, to the Granite building at Fourth and Market streets. T. Kytka, the photo-engraver and

zinc etcher, has recently incorporated a company under the name of Kytka Art Engraving Company and has greatly increased his plant and facilities for turning out work. His firm is turning out some very fine work at present.

It is rumored that one of our largest printing and publishing houses is proposing to get out an elegant souvenir of the city of St. Louis, to cost in the neighborhood of $10 per volume, and has broached the Fall Festivities Association to get them to take a certain number of the books for the purpose of advertising St. Louis. We hope the rumor may be true and that the plan will culminate successfully.

Levison & Blythe Stationary Company, which went into bankruptcy in January, had their outfit advertised and sold out by the assignee on February 17 after having received two offers for the outfit in bulk, one for 50 cents on the dollar and the other for 60 cents on the dollar. Both offers were ordered declined by the court and hence the sale of same piecemeal. The prices secured were not high by any means.

It is said on very good authority that two or three trade journals new to the world will soon be launched upon the sea of journalism in their respective lines. Mrs. A. L. Y. Swart, editress and publisher of the very successful monthly, the *Chaperone*, performed the feat of obtaining a divorce from her husband for desertion, he having deserted her some years ago, and then being married to Mr. Frank Orff and getting out of town two days before the public knew it. It was managed that the reporters were allowed to get her name spelled Smart instead of Swart, hence the real identity of Mrs. Smart was not suspected for some time.

O. V. L.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor : NEW YORK CITY, February 14, 1892.

The printing trade in this city has taken no "jump of joy" since my last letter. But it has improved in a conservative, steady jog-trot manner in the book and job departments. New orders are not so excitingly rare as they were, and hopes of a brighter season's business are stronger and less irrational. Union politics have become exciting in sundry quarters in connection with the June convention of the International Typographical Union. Nominations for office are the order of the day in intention, to such an extent that, if fulfilled, the union would have dozens of presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, etc., all born geniuses, ready to suffer, if not perish, in the interest of the society. A correspondent in the *Union Printer* of this city suggests that the employment of idle printers is not to be brought about by five-day rules, etc., but by reducing the hours of labor — "bringing" into the union the smaller offices in large cities, and the larger offices in the smaller towns, and by coöperation. He appeals to printers' foremen in the interest of subs, sensibly saying that many of them waste years of their lives hanging about an establishment as sub, under a hope that "in time" they will come into steady employment ; that, alas ! many — most of them — are nursing a delusion. He suggests that in such cases a foreman might display a list of such as he fixes upon for the next few vacancies. The suggestion is in no way unfair if a foreman *is* above-board in his "patronage." If a sub is disliked by his foreman in any impalpable way, for a real or imaginary reason, let him know it in the suggested direction. That is not asking too much.

The *American Bookmaker* seems to think there is a probability of the speedy termination of the calamitous printers' strike in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It says opinion is about equally divided as to the wisdom of conceding the nine-hour day ; it means probably the Typothetæ's opinion that most of that society's members are ready for the change, conditional upon an agreeable formula ; and that the secretary of the same body has been ascertaining the current opinion on the subject. The *Bookmaker* suggests a meeting of the executives of the contending parties for a subsequent conference, with the proposal of coming to an agreement after narrowing down the crucial difficulties — one special difficulty, as alleged, being the date from which the nine-hour day should start ; other questions, it says, would be simple. This latter *is* an important point from an employer's point of view, since the projected curtailment would affect the estimates of the orders in hand as to prices and profits. It would be *necessary* to fix the date of the change sufficiently far ahead for all existing orders on the books to be completed at current expenses and prices. The union should admit that much and act with judgment and consideration — "do as they would be done by," and let no mere hot-headed amateur counselors lead them into a ditch. There were signs of approval of the nine-hour day so far back as last October at the Typothetæ's meeting at Cincinnati.

Union No. 6, on the typesetting machine question, at a recent meeting, recommended establishing a school for teaching the art, suggesting the hiring of rooms with steam power, to rent two or more machines, etc. It is proposed to run the same day and night to allow of day and night employés being included — in eight-hour shifts. This looks like business. It will cost money, but it is essential, and, as Antony said to Cleopatra, "hang the expense ; put on another herring."

It is said that, in the interest of the itinerating compositor, euphemistically known as a "sub," a movement is in progress in this city with the object of abolishing distributors in newspaper offices where composition is done by the piece. I presume there is some bad English in the statement, since it is difficult to conceive of distributing being actually "abolished" under existing sublunary conditions in a printing office. However, the statement is specifically made, as also that subbing would be benefited by it. There is no idea of introducing the proposal direct into the union, but *sub rosa* by, it is said, a side wind, through a delegate at the coming annual convention of the International Typographical Union. Distributors will stand some displacing, being satisfactory workers as a rule, and I fancy the convention will have too many distributors' friends to allow them to be surreptitiously elbowed out on a stolen march.

A New York issue states that Mr. Powderly proposes an organization composed of workingmen and manufacturers for the consideration of such questions as rent, taxation, transportation, the tariff, wages, questions, etc. If Mr. Powderly can and will bring about such an association he will deserve more credit than he sometimes receives for giving way to irascibility in dealing with employers — a method that he should know is essentially fraught with danger. The Cleveland miners, of Yorkshire, England, in some respects have for years acted in the proposed manner with their employers. Each side has a "standing committee," the two committees meeting monthly by fixture and specially when required to mutually debate grievances, wages disputes, claims, etc., and if they fail to agree they appoint an outsider as arbitrator. Ward heelers might become a thing of the past if employer and employé met as proposed to discuss the tariff, taxation, etc. ; and as to the rent question—in this city it constitutes a glaring scandal, and one which when workingmen awake to it will generate thunder "in the sweet by and by."

It is intended to organize a party of union printers in and about this city, to visit Colorado Springs on the occasion of the Home's dedication on May 12 next.

I read that the journeymen bookbinders of London, England, are, since January 1, working under an eight-hour day.

The five-day rule here was "born in sin and shapen in iniquity," judging by its shortness of breath. It met with opposition from the start in high quarters, and was an enemy in its own household It was dictated by a spirit of good nature ; but the reality was less tolerable than the appearance. In the next ten or fifteen years it looks as if the question of subs and their numbers would need considering and dealing with.

Two or three machine operators have been added to the committee which has in hand the consideration of the proposal here to start a machine typesetting school under the control of No. 6 Union. This is as it should be.

The *Engineering News*, of this city, which formerly had its own composing room, then farmed out its composition to Atkins, of Chambers street, has contracted for three typesetting machines, to return to its own composition.

LEONIDAS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the handsomely printed and useful and interesting almanac of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, through the courtesy of Mr. George W. Childs.

THE DAILY NEWS ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1892. Compiled by George E. Plumbe, A.B., LL.B. 404 pages; price, 25 cents.

This valuable work should be in the hands of every citizen. From no other source can there be obtained so conveniently reliable information on domestic and foreign affairs. It is a treasure-house of information, statistical and historical.

DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND MANUAL. Price, $2. Chicago: Isaac S. Dement, 1891.

This well-known teacher and writer has published a handsomely printed book to elucidate Graham's system and elaborate Pitman's. There are a few misprints which will probably be omitted in future editions. The principles are clearly explained. The examples have the merits of being apt and profuse. To a student of that style of shorthand we can heartily recommend this work. There are some new characters and signs in the work.

MISERERE (A Musical Story). By Mabel Wagnalls. Square 12mo, cloth; illustrated with four full-page half-tone wash drawings; gilt top; in a box; price $1. Funk & Wagnalls, publishers, New York.

Miss Wagnalls' book has been favorably criticised by such authorities as Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Marshall P. Wilder, Marietta Holley and others. The plot and incidents of the story are shallow, yet the simplicity and unaffectedness of the author's style lends it much interest. The half-tone illustrations are weak and lack character. The binding and printing are well and tastefully executed.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION: Its Proceedings as a National and International Organization, 1850-1891. By John McVicar, Detroit, Michigan.

Up to the present time the history of the typographical union has been unknown to a large extent to the present generation of printers who have been desirous to obtain a full knowledge of this pioneer workingmen's organization. Mr. McVicar has compiled in the compass of 247 pages a brief summary of the history of the union, which will find a cordial welcome from every printer throughout the country. The book is uniform in size with that of the regular proceedings.

AN HONEST LAWYER. By Alvah Milton Kerr. 12mo., cloth, extra, gilt top, $1.25; paper, 50 cents. F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, Chicago.

The title of this work certainly has a flavor of paradox to the popular taste, and bears the impression that the author who would write in harmony with it must display a certain forcefulness in character sketching. The work is a disappointment in this respect. It is a mixture of the washy sentiment of E. P. Roe and Mrs. Southworth's much admired works. In the incidents of the story time is swallowed up or lengthened in a manner most confusing. The author's works are popular, however, and the book will doubtless have a large sale.

LOWELL'S LATEST LITERARY ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES.

One reads Mr. Lowell's Latest Literary Essays and Addresses with the same melancholy interest that one read a few years ago the posthumous essays of Mr. Matthew Arnold. As a thoughtful reviewer in the *Critic* says: "The voice that speaks from 'behind the hills of death' always speaks with a pathos and power that the living voice has not, just as miracles of beauty and art reveal their full loveliness only when they are embalmed in a language we call 'death.'"

Gray, Landor, Milton's "Areopagitica," Walton, Shakespeare's "Richard III," The Study of Modern Languages, and The Progress of the World (happy juxtaposition), these are the subjects of the essays and addresses that make up the larger portion of Mr. Lowell's volume. To many of his readers Mr. Lowell's essays on Gray, Landor, Walton, are not altogether new, but few have read the last two in the collection, and perhaps fewer still have hitherto been privileged to see the delightful note on Milton written for the Grolier Club's edition of the "Areopagitica."

Mr. Lowell always had an intense admiration for the poet Gray, and has allotted to him his full share of space in the present volume. One ventures to hazard the opinion that Gray's place has been permanently fixed in the affections of men, and even were his claims to being a great poet rejected, he can never be classed with the many. As Mr. Lowell pertinently puts it, "This unique distinction, at least, may be claimed for him without dispute, that he is the one English poet who has written less and pleased more than any other."

In all these essays that are of a purely literary character, one is delighted to find the stamp of Mr. Lowell's approval affixed to precisely those passages in Gray, Landor and Walton that have always seemed to stand out most prominently on the page. There is nothing that flatters one's vanity so sensibly as to find one's preferences bearing the indorsement of a scholarly critic of Mr. Lowell's keen perceptions and fine sense of discrimination. He does more than this to be sure, and sets a new light to illuminate a doubtful passage, or discovers some hidden beauties in passages wherein we have, mayhap, gathered only a portion of the precious gems strewn by the way.

What a noble passage, and poetical, is that describing the music sometimes secreted in prose, "often more potent in suggestion than that of any verse which is not of utmost mastery. We hearken after it as a choir in the side chapel of some cathedral heard faintly and fitfully across the long desert of the nave, now pursuing and overtaking the cadences, only to have them to grow doubtful again and elude the ear before it has ceased to throb with them." How applicable is this to the author's own prose, with its music "often more potent in suggestion" than that in his verse.

Mr. Lowell must have been a worthy disciple of honest old Izaak. No "sour complexioned" person ever has been a lover of the "gentle art" of angling, or in such complete sympathy with the father of "contemplative man's recreation" as Mr. Lowell seems to have been. "The essayist's memory had an alarm-bell in it which perpetually reminded him of what he had read, and sprinkled his paragraphs with felicitous sayings of celebrated men, bearing on the subject in hand." (*Critic.*) He could always pause long enough to tell a story to illustrate a point, and several good ones are "sprinkled" over the pages devoted to Landor, whose domestic relations were rather strained, and whose "furies," as Mrs. Landor called them, were always getting him into trouble, as when he threw his cook out of a window of his villa at Florence, and ruined a tulip-bed.

In his "Study of Modern Languages," Mr. Lowell tells us, among other good things, that "to know the literature of another language, whether dead or living matters not, gives us the prime benefits of foreign travel."

A foreign language, quite as much as a dead one, has the advantage of putting whatever is written in it at just such a distance as is needed for a proper mental perspective. "The words of our mother-tongue have been worn smooth by so often rubbing against our lips or minds, while the alien word has all the subtle emphasis and beauty of some new-minted coin of ancient Syracuse."

It is hardly necessary for us to understand the Persian of Omar Khayyam, "which led Fitzgerald to many a peerless phrase and made an original poet of him in the very act of translating." But generally Mr. Lowell advocated the study, even of dead languages, in collegiate institutions, and was therefore pleased to learn, in this commercial age, that his eldest grandson was taking kindly to his Homer. The choice of Greek he preferred rather than any modern tongue. "The wise gods have put difficulty between man and everything that is worth having."

Nineteenth century progress Mr. Lowell was not always quite in sympathy with. "Alas! we cannot have a world made expressly for Mr. Ruskin, nor keep it if we could, more's the pity! Are we to confess, then, that the world grows less lovable as it grows more convenient and comfortable?" he naively asks. In this essay we have a very thoughtful and deliberate treatment of a very large subject, and it were well if every reader of The Inland

PRINTER could make its acquaintance. "I should be glad to speculate on the tendency of population towards great cities," says Mr. Lowell, "no new thing, but intensified as never before by increased and increasing locomutation." And this evil he believes "is intensified by the fact that this migration is recruited much more largely from the helpless than from the energetic class of the rural population." The country should be made more entertaining, "as in village libraries that may turn solitude into society." The plowman who is "also a naturalist runs his furrow through the most interesting museum in the world." But alas! there are few Ayrshire plowmen in these days; they are mostly politicians. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston. $1.25.)

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

R. W. CLARK, *Gazette*, Medina, Ohio, titles for Masonic directory. Well and clearly printed.

F. M. DAILEY, Beverly, Massachusetts, samples of society printing, tastefully and well printed.

W. B. POWELL, job compositor with Will S. Marshall, Jr., Lexington, Kentucky. Specimens of general work creditable to a degree.

A. H. EVERETT, Kansas City, Missouri, sends business cards which show considerable ingenuity in design and composition and are cleanly printed.

H. B. WILSON, Herald Publishing Company, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, sends samples of jobwork in colors, which, despite a certain crudity, are commendable.

ED. E. WILSON, foreman Gallatin (Mo.) *Democrat*. Samples of general job printing which, despite disadvantages attending their production, are commendable.

THE Homestead Job Print, Springfield, Massachusetts, sends a monthly calendar blotter, entitled "Our Drummer." It is well-designed, well and cleanly printed, and well worded.

THE illustrated *Tribune*, holiday issue, of Dillon, Montana, reflects credit on its management. Some specimens of job printing submitted show good results from moderate resources.

WALTER M. MOORHOUSE, of the Oil City *Derrick*, submits a very creditably designed calendar, fire alarm card and street directory, combined. The execution is of Mr. Moorhouse's usual excellence.

A HANDSOMELY engraved and printed business card has been received from the printing department of Brown Brothers, Detroit, Michigan, for J. K. Wright & Co., printing ink works, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MCCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, send a large and varied number of specimens of general, commercial and society work, well and cleanly executed. The use of obtrusive dashes in some of the samples is to be deprecated, however.

"A PRINTER WHO PRINTS FOR PRINTERS" is the legend on an embossed card printed after hours by Mr. D. A. Hufford, Los Angeles, California, and if Mr. Hufford turns out such work after hours, his merit as a workman during hours is unquestioned.

"A TRACT ABOUT PRINTING," is the title of a neat little booklet issued from Mekeel's printing establishment, at St. Louis, Missouri. It is well written and well printed, and fully emphasizes its motto that "Typography is an art; advertising is a science."

HARRY F. STUFF, formerly with the job department of the evening *Telegram* of West Superior, Wisconsin, but now superintendent of the Leader jobrooms of the same city, is turning out work of a superior character, as evidenced by specimens sent.

TO MR. GEORGE W. JEFFS we are indebted for samples of general work produced at the office of Spiers, the printer, Whatcom, Washington. The specimens show that Mr. Spiers has a well selected office and that his material is used to good advantage.

J. H. OGDEN, State Printing and Publishing Company, Olympia, Washington. Samples of the company's advertising methods, which display considerable discernment. The query at the foot of one of the pages, "Is the best any too good for you?" gets added force from the correct taste in the wording of the circulars and mechanical execution.

FRANK C. TOLAN, job printer, Fort Wayne, Indiana, submits a programme for the Woman's Reading Club. Neatness, taste, thoroughness and care characterize the work. Such printing attracts customers who are willing to pay living prices for correct work.

THE programme for the eleventh annual ball of Des Moines Typographical Union, No. 118, held January 26, 1892, has been received. It is the work of the Kenyon Press, and in appropriateness of design and fine workmanship throughout it would be difficult to excel.

"IT'S INSIDE," is the title of a book showing some effects in half-tone process printing produced by Gilbert G. Davis, 38 to 44 Front street, Worcester, Massachusetts, and is a *chef-d'œuvre* in the art of printing, which cannot but commend Mr. Davis to his clientèle.

FROM John W. Langston, manufacturing stationer, printer and binder, 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago, programme for entertainment and hop, well executed in all its departments, with the exception of the display, which lacks strength and is not appropriate in some lines.

THE FOSTER-HYNES COMPANY, of 14 Pacific avenue, Chicago, have just gotten out a little leaflet entitled "A Hint," which emphasizes the fact that pictures used in advertisements and printed matter of various kinds, will "often make plain what a column of words could not."

GEORGE R. BROWN, president Press Printing Company, Little Rock, Arkansas, sends a specimen of a railroad hanger in colors, in which the design and composition is most attractive and the presswork excellent. Robert W. Butler, the pressman in charge, shows his ability to compete with any in this line of work.

AMONG the numerous holiday numbers sent to this office by the various journals, that of the *Spectator*, of Seattle, Washington, is commendable. A lack of taste, however, in the dashes used, as well as poor judgment in spacing, is shown. These blemishes are all the more noticeable on account of the beauty of the work otherwise.

THE *Engraver and Printer* for January, 1892, comes to us again, enlarged to its old size, and printed in elegant style. This number, so far as the character of its illustrations, the excellence of its presswork and the interest of the articles are concerned, is certainly a great improvement on any of its predecessors. The paper seems to have taken a new lease of life under the present management, and its success now seems assured. We look forward each month with a great deal of interest to the coming of this magazine.

THE New York Engraving and Printing Company, 320 and 322 Pearl street, New York City, have issued a very elaborate calendar, running from January to June, 1892. The work is entirely half-tone, and admirably done. The portraits of six popular actresses are shown, one on each page, while a sportive cupid is shown in a variety of quaint attitudes, appropriate to the supposed salubrity of the month. Printed on highly finished cardboard and tied with a white silk and gold cord, the work has a chaste and elegant appearance.

TO THE courtesy of Mr. Clinton M. Schultz, the publisher of the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Daily News*, we are indebted for a copy of the beautiful special souvenir edition of that paper. In the quality of the articles, finish of paper, designing, composition, engraving and presswork the souvenir is a testimonial to the city and environments of St. Joseph for which the *Daily News* cannot be too highly commended to the enterprising citizens of St. Joseph. The innumerable and well executed half-tone portraits of the members of the city council and prominent business men are the work of Messrs. Zeese & Co., of Chicago.

CALENDARS RECEIVED.—W. S. McMath, printer, Cincinnati, Ohio, monthly calendar blotter; Weigly, printer, Lebanon, Penn.,

three calendars for insurance offices; Libbie Show Print, Boston, Mass.; John W. Little & Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; "Enterprise," Port Chester, N. Y.; Thomas P. Nichols, printer, Lynn, Mass.; the *Call*, Paterson, N. J.; Ewens & Eberle, printers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Terwilliger & Peck, New York; the Coburn Stationery Company, Boston; Times Publishing Company, Bethlehem, Penn.

BOOKMAKING EXHIBIT AT AMSTERDAM.

An exhibition of books and all industries connected with them will take place at Amsterdam in July and August next, under the auspices of the Association pour Favoriser les Intérêts de la Librarie Néerlandaise, which will thus celebrate its sixty-fifth anniversary. The whole history of books will be laid bare to the patrons and the following divisions of the groups will show that every artisan connected with the manufacture of books will have an opportunity to display his skill.

Group A.—The book of the present time in all its forms; works of music; newspapers, daily and periodical publications; maps, atlases, plans, etc.

Group B.—Printing: hand presses, treadle and steam; type-casting; composing and distributing machines; printing material; stereotyping, etc.; printing inks; impressions of wood engravings and electrotypes.

Group C.—Engravings: presses and material for their production; copper and steel engravings and etchings.

Group D.—Lithography: hand and steam presses and material; stones, colors and varnishes; lithographic productions.

Group E.—Photographic auxiliaries: photogravures, etc.; productions and materials used.

Group F.—Bookbinding: machines, instruments and finished works; hand and power machines; stamps and designs; ornaments; materials—leather, parchment, linen, paper, glue, etc.

Group G.—Paper: material, manufacture and machines.

Group H.—Office necessaries: account books, almanacs, etc.; papers, print and writing; envelopes, stamps and wax; pens, pencils, ink, typewriters, autographs, etc.

Group I.—Bookcases, etc.; necessaries.

Group K.—Ancient editions anterior to the fifty years; ancient books, etc.

SPECIMENS OF TYPE FROM THE DE VINNE PRESS.

When the Prince of American Printers sets out to compliment a customer he does it handsomely. In issuing his very elaborate catalogue of Roman and Italic Printing Types, Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne has far surpassed all his previous efforts in the souvenir line, painstaking and tasteful as those were. The undertaking must have been a costly one. It is not simply a dry catalogue enumerating the different fonts of type in use by the De Vinne Press, but an exceedingly handsome volume of 145 pages, including title, of page selections, gathered from a great variety of sources, from Richard de Bury to the New York *Sun*, and printed from as many varieties of type. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be given by stating that there are ninety-four illuminated initials beginning as many different selections, and printed in every conceivable color. The writer has examined at least two copies of the work very carefully, and is unable to detect a single fault in the printing of these illuminated initials. The title-page is all in black, except the printers' device, which is illuminated. Then follows on third page a note from the printers, in which they state, among other things, that "an effort has been made to contrast the old style and modern cuts of letter on opposing pages. To facilitate a comparison of effects the sizes most frequently used are shown in three forms — solid, leaded, and double-leaded. Initials have been inserted to show how an otherwise unattractive page may be brightened." This is sufficiently modest, surely. Following, on the fifth page, we find some very pertinent information in the nature of general rules on "the number of words in a square inch"; "make-up of a book"; "relative sizes of types"; "relative values of bindings"; "customary sizes of books"; "about manuscripts"; "title-page and preface"; and "the expense of printing a book." The editor must be a scholarly reader, else he could not have filled so many pages with selections, all bearing directly on the subject of type, paper, engraving, ink-making and bookmaking generally. In these selections is a vast fund of useful information culled from the most authoritative sources. One is often struck by the appropriateness of the type used to the selection chosen—as, for instance, what could lend greater dignity and impressiveness to the quotation from Swift, "When a proud man keeps me at my distance, it is comforting to see him keep at his, also," than the use of "Four-line Pica Roman, Quadruple Leaded"? But was it not a sly touch of humor that led the editor to print on page 97 a long quotation from the *Saturday Review* (London) anent tall copies, editions de luxe, etc., and then follow it on page 117 with an almost verbatim reprint (unacknowledged) from *Paper and Print*. Aside from its value as a guide to the "trade" and the customers of the De Vinne Press, the Specimen Book of Printing Types would be invaluable to the general book-loving public, but we must inform the gentle book-lover that he is likely to be disappointed if he tries to procure a copy, as it is reserved only for the elect. But few copies have been printed for private circulation, and it is not for sale. A free translation of the Greek in the De Vinne Press device may interest the curious.

> "The wealth of Numbers to the world I gave,
> With Letters ranged in mystical array;
> And Memory with sweet mother-care to save
> All art—all wisdom—changeless and for aye!"

COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the German printers has collapsed, and according to all accounts the state of the printing trade throughout the whole of the German empire is a deplorable one. The strike was started by the employés to gain the nine-hour workday and a slight advance in a certain class of work. Their demands were acceded to by a great many proprietors of small offices, but nearly all the proprietors of the larger establishments refused them. They, as well as the workmen, were organized, and were determined not to yield. Their losses were enormous as the strike progressed, as a great deal of their work found its way into Belgium and Holland, because in their crippled condition they could not turn it out. The men, on the other hand, fought bitterly in their endeavor to obtain their demands. No violence of any kind was resorted to anywhere. At the start, 500,000 marks (about $100,000) were in the treasury of the central body of the printers, and when this was exhausted, assessments on those who had employment were made and contributions solicited from all available sources. The appeal was responded to very liberally, not only by sympathizers in Germany and other European countries, especially England, but also by the printing fraternity of this country. The employers wielded too strong a power in every respect—the strong hand of the government interfering, from the burgomaster of an insignificant town up to the highest powers of the country. The government of Bavaria, and that of Saxony, ordered printers who were serving as soldiers in the army to drop the musket and pick up the composing stick to help out the proprietors. This trick was played in Dresden, in the office of Teubner, one of the largest printing establishments in Europe, where, ordinarily, several hundred employés are working. Indignation meetings of citizens were held, and the soldier-typos were withdrawn. In Munich, the military authorities for some time paid no attention to protests from any source, but finally withdrew their soldiers. When the collapse finally came, after twelve weeks of hard struggling, a compact was made between the proprietors' organization and that of the employés, by the terms of which the employés were to return to their old posts upon the old conditions. This compact the majority of employers have broken, and refuse to take back their old force. A regular boycott exists against the strikers, and this has caused an intense feeling of bitterness against the employing class, not only among the printing craft, but among all labor organizations. There are 400,000 members of trades unions in Germany, and the printers have always stood at the head of the labor organizations of that country, and their defeat is deplored by all who have any feeling of fellowship.

Branch Office of

St. Louis Printing Ink Works

B. Thalmann, Prop.

A. P. DALY
AGENT
21-23-25 PLYMOUTH PLACE
CHICAGO

189

Letterhead by E. F. Billings, with J. C. Winship & Co., Chicago.

The Henry O. Shepard Co.

Printers
Binders

212-214 Monroe Street
Chicago.

TELEPHONE "MAIN 555."

Business Card by A. R. A., Chicago.

The Henry O. Shepard Co.
PRINTERS
BINDERS
212 and 214 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO.

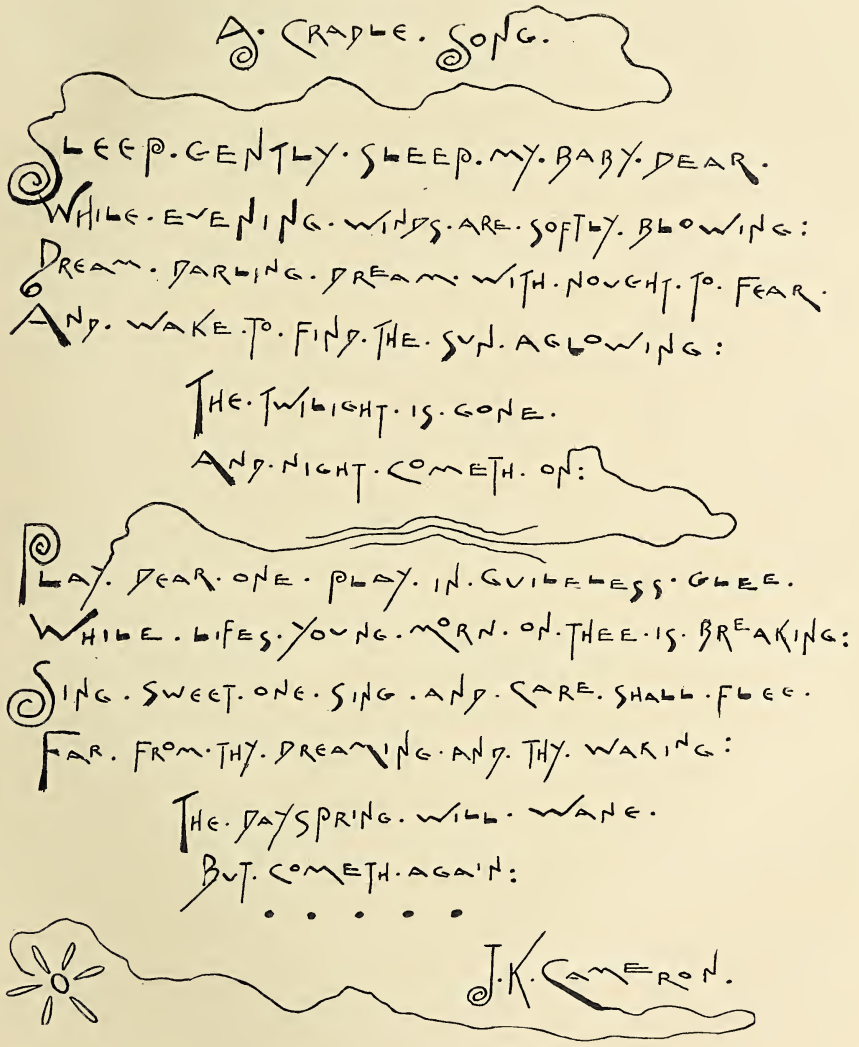
Envelope Corner Card by A. L., Chicago.

BARRY & LUFKIN
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTERS
SALEM, MASS.
159 Essex Street.

Envelope Corner Card by A. A. Stewart, Salem, Mass.

THE CRADLE-SONG.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by Electro-Tint Engraving Company, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.


A CRADLE SONG.
SLEEP GENTLY SLEEP MY BABY DEAR.
WHILE EVENING WINDS ARE SOFTLY BLOWING:
DREAM DARLING DREAM WITH NOUGHT TO FEAR.
AND WAKE TO FIND THE SUN AGLOWING:
THE TWILIGHT IS GONE.
AND NIGHT COMETH ON:
PLAY DEAR ONE PLAY IN GUILELESS GLEE.
WHILE LIFES YOUNG MORN ON THEE IS BREAKING:
SING SWEET ONE SING AND CARE SHALL FLEE.
FAR FROM THY DREAMING AND THY WAKING:
THE DAYSPRING WILL WANE.
BUT COMETH AGA'IN:
J.K. CAMERON.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, the typefounders, expect to be located in their new quarters at 183 to 187 Monroe street, about the middle of this month.

The Thomas Knapp Printing and Binding Company announce themselves perfectly equipped, at 418-420 Dearborn street, to do first-class presswork and binding for the trade exclusively. Promptness and accuracy are guaranteed.

Mr. B. W. Child, of the Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, Boston, Massachusetts, passed through the city recently on his way north. Mr. Child will superintend the putting up of one of his cutters in De Pere, Wisconsin, among other business matters he is attending to in the West.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Nettie A. Shedd, daughter of Mr. A. F. Shedd, of Chicago, to Mr Charles O. Barnes, has called forth the congratulations of the numerous friends of the happy couple. The ceremony was held on Thursday, February 4, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will be at home at the Virginia after March 15.

J. W. Ostrander, manufacturer of electrotype and stereotype machinery, and western agent for the Dooley and Paragon paper cutters, announces that on the fifteenth of March he will remove from the present location at 77-79 Jackson street to 88, 90 and 92 West Jackson street, where he will be in better position than heretofore to supply his numerous patrons.

A new weekly publication has appeared in Chicago entitled *The Banner of Gold*. It is devoted to the interests of the bichloride of gold cure for drunkenness, and is edited by Col. Nate A. Reed, Jr. Its contributors include Opie Reed, Charles Eugene Banks, J. J. Flinn, Stanley Waterloo and Edith Keeley Stokely. The initial number forecasts its success.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Story & Fox, of Buffalo, New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent by the retirement of Mr. John T. Story. The business will hereafter be conducted by F. G. & A. E. Fox, who alone are interested therein, and who will pay all indebtedness and who are authorized to collect all money owing to said firm. Mr. Story will continue the same line of business in Chicago.

The Pioneer Paper Stock Company, packers and graders of paper stock, announce their removal from 235 and 237 Michigan street to 322 and 324 South Desplaines street. They have now one of the most commodious warehouses in the West, with greatly increased storage room and facilities. They will materially increase their stock, and be in a better condition to do business than ever before. They solicit the patronage of the trade.

At the annual election, in March, of Chicago Typographical Union, Messrs. Charles G. Stivers, John C. Harding and George W. Day will compete for the presidency; Michael Colbert, M. J. Carroll, Victor B. Williams and M. Madden are also mentioned as prospective candidates. Will J. Creevy is announced for the vice-presidency, and William McEvoy for secretary-treasurer. T. N. Francis and Frank Kidd seek the office of organizer, and Peter Price, W. J. Forrest, R. S. Phillips, George W. Morris and B. L. Beecher want to represent the union at Philadelphia.

The announcement of the death of Julius Kellar, at Portland, Oregon, in January, came to his many friends in Chicago with a shock of painful surprise. Mr. Kellar had been employed as a compositor in the office of the Henry O. Shepard Company, and had worked in numerous other offices in this city where he had gained many friends. His extensive experience in travel on the European continent made him a most interesting companion, while to those who penetrated his natural reserve he testified his friendship in many unexpected and open-handed ways.

E. P. Watkins, a well-known printer of Chicago, employed by Marder, Luse & Co., died Monday, February 1, 1892, of heart failure induced by a lingering attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Watkins was an exceptionally artistic printer, original and effective in his designs, a number of which have been produced by the firm employing him and have proved very successful. He was a member of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, and Humboldt Park Lodge I. O. O. F., both of which organizations lose a valued member in his death. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Coyle Stationery Company is a recently organized concern located at 177–179 Monroe street, Chicago, its object, as stated in a very handsomely designed circular, being to supply printers and stationers with all kinds of fine correspondence stationery, ball programmes, wedding and mourning goods, visiting and menu cards, papeteries, etc. Mr. Joseph P. Coyle, president of the company, has been connected with the Calumet Paper Company during the past four years, and his acquaintance with the trade and ability to produce desirable goods will guarantee the success of the company.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Under the new postoffice law in France, all letters mailed without a stamp are charged on delivery double the usual rates; for letters insufficiently stamped, double the deficiency is charged.

A very pretty plaque can be made from a magazine illustration by placing the picture face up in a plate and pouring melted sulphur over it. When cool, soak in water till the paper comes off; every line of the original will be found sharply reproduced on the sulphur panel.

Leon Gruel in "*Le Reliure*" (bookbinder) of December, has an interesting article warning his readers to beware of makers of false antique manuscripts and books, works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries being forged with such exactness as to deceive anyone not an expert in such matters.

Hot-air engines, suitable for driving presses, are used very successfully in France, and are extremely economical, as one of one fifth horse power has been run on a little over a pound of coke an hour. A two-horse power engine consumes six pounds only. The machines will burn wood, coal, coke or gas.

Programmes for balls, theaters, etc., when printed in colors should be inspected by artificial light, as tints of ink that harmonize perfectly by daylight look very different under artificial illumination. The color of the paper is often accentuated or extinguished by electric light, and this detracts seriously from the appearance of a color job which seemed perfect in the daylight, but which looks quite otherwise at night.

THE PRINTER'S ART.

Under the above title Mr. Alexander A. Stewart, at No. 4½ Hathorne street, Salem, Massachusetts, has issued a neat little volume of about 100 pages, which is a work that all lovers of the typographic art will welcome as a valuable addition to the books already published.

The odd pages are taken up with progressive and well selected information on the printer's art, the printer's implements, the printer's types, and the typesetter's art, and it is fair to say that not to the tyro alone is the information valuable, but the more accomplished "art printers" will find Mr. Stewart's carefully selected and edited pages a pleasure and a benefit. No less valuable is the treatment of the matter on the even pages. On these are shown every form of type display from the well-conceived newspaper advertisement to an elaborate card in tints, colors and bronzes, in all the perfection of modern art.

Mr. Stewart is to be congratulated no less on his ability as an accomplished printer than on his discrimination and taste in selecting and compiling this truly admirable little work. It is placed at the moderate price of $1.

A large number of interesting letters have been received too late for insertion in the present issue. Communications should be mailed so that they will reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding publication. To the contributors of specimens of printing for criticism and review, we desire to say that specimens hereafter will be reviewed in the order in which they are received.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Kansas City (Mo.) branch of the Graham Paper Company has been discontinued.

LEVEY BROTHERS, Indianapolis, Indiana, are about to increase their establishment by the addition of another story to their building, their large and growing business rendering their present quarters altogether too cramped.

WE acknowledge receipt of a specimen sheet of half-tone engraving from the Boston Engraving Company, 227 Tremont street, Boston, showing two portraits. The work is excellent, and if all the productions of this house are similar, Boston should be proud of the firm.

THE business of Charles Seybold, patentee and builder of bookbinders' and printers' machinery, has been incorporated under the name of the Seybold Machine Company, and will continue at the old stand, 28 and 30 Webster street, Cincinnati, Ohio, with largely increased facilities.

BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, "the Cranston pressman," of San Antonio, Texas, is out with a flashy four-page circular setting forth the advantages of the press he represents. The circular is well printed, and is certainly a credit to the "country printshop" of Johnson Brothers Printing Company, as well as to the makers of the press on which it was done.

MR. H. T. SCHOLL, of Elmira, New York, has entered into partnership with his brother, Mr. C. E. Scholl, recently foreman with the Keystone Lithograph Company, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, at which latter place they will operate a new establishment — the West Branch Printery, 234 and 236 West Fourth street. The firm will be known as H. T. & C. E. Scholl.

"ARTISTIC NOVELTIES FOR PRINTERS" is the title of a handy little volume that has just reached us from the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis. The work contains the very choicest faces of the Central and Boston foundries, and as a ready reference book for type needed every day by the progressive printer it certainly "fills the bill." Several new faces appear in its pages. Every printer after the "latest" should secure this work.

UNDER "Trade Notes" last month the item referring to the Griffith, Axtell & Cady Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, not being exactly in accordance with the facts, we cheerfully make this correction. Mr. Cady has sold his interest, but the name of the corporation is not changed or the company dissolved. Mr. Griffith is still manager as before, and it is the intention to push the embossing business at the old stand with even more vigor than in the past. The motto: "Come in and talk it over" still adorns the building.

THE Publishers' Printing Company of South Dakota recently organized with the following officers: Board of directors — F. L. Mease, *Sentinel*, Madison; J. E. Hipple, *Advance*, Parkston; N. C. Nash, *News*, Canton; W. C. Brown, *Herald*, Hurley; L. D. Lyon, *Public Opinion*, Watertown. President, L. D. Lyon; secretary and business manager, George Schlosser. The organization is for the purpose of printing and furnishing patent insides on the coöperative plan. The scheme is entirely a new one, and if successful, will undoubtedly revolutionize this great industry throughout the United States, which is now nearly controlled entirely by the auxiliary unions.

WE acknowledge a call from Mr. I. L. Stone, president of the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, who was recently in this city, attending to matters in connection with his press business. Mr. Stone reports that his company have all the orders they can well look after, and are working night and day. They have recently placed Cox presses in the offices of the *Gazette*, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; the *Times*, of Chester, Pennsylvania; the *Morning Press*, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; the *Palladium*, of New Haven, Connecticut; the *Courier*, of Lowell, Massachusetts; and in a number of other offices. Reports from all the papers adopting this press are most favorable. One of the gentlemen ordering a press was so well pleased with it that he paid for the press after seeing it run at the factory, and before it was placed in position in his establishment, although his contract did not call for any arrangement of this kind. This certainly speaks well for the Cox press.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE death is announced of Ted Nugent, a well-known printer of Savannah, Georgia.

FIVE of the Australian provinces are represented by printers, two compositors having been chosen to sit for South Australia and Victoria.

THE officers of Fort Smith, Arkansas, Typographical Union, No. 249, for the year are: President, R. A. Skinner; vice-president, W. Wigman; secretary-treasurer, Z. Wells; sergeant-at-arms, M. Winsor.

THE earliest specimen of a printed mourning border on a death notice bears the date June 27, 1645, according to *Archieves de l'Imprimerie*. The first marriage announcement was printed September 19, 1769.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the annual ball of Indianapolis Printing Pressmen's Union for February 18. The invitation is a most creditable piece of work, Messrs. Carton & Hollenbeck, the printers.

A PRINTER at Vienna, Austria, was recently fined 50 florins for employing in his office two apprentices over the regular number. If the law under which he was convicted were in force in the United States it would probably be beneficial.

AN idea of the precarious condition of the printing trades in Paris during 1891 may be gained from the fact that the typographical profession furnished more applicants for free food and shelter to the Parisian poorhouses than any other trade.

THE annual election of officers for Galesburg Typographical Union, No. 288, was held on February 3, resulting as follows: President O. W. Walkup; vice-president, A. G. Matheson; recording secretary, Miss Lee Bradshaw; financial secretary, F. W. Fuller; treasurer, C F. Calson; sergeant-at-arms, W. Scott Thompson; executive board — E. B. Tansey, W. G. Kinney, L. R. Maddox.

AT Washington, the house judiciary committee, on February 25, ordered a favorable report on the bill to prevent desecration of the United States flag. The bill provides that any person or persons who shall use the national flag either by printing, painting or otherwise placing any public advertisement thereon for public display or gain shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding $50, or imprisoned not less than thirty days.

SENATOR WOLCOTT, on February 28, introduced a bill at Washington, providing for a system of registration of laborers so that all may have an equal chance of employment on government works, when physically qualified, without regard to political opinions or influence. The bill applies to all laborers and mechanics on public works and vessels and in the navy yards and to messengers, laborers and mechanics under various departments and in the customs and postal service.

BOXING is undoubtedly the best of all exercises for the development of man's mental and physical powers, says the March *Outing*, but in order to be agreeable to men of refinement the objectionable features of slugging contests, like many of the alleged amateur entertainments given by athletic clubs, must be done away with. When the amateur athletic millennium arrives we shall be able to chronicle the fact that gentlemen of breeding box themselves instead of paying coarse and uncultured persons to slug for their amusement. The decline of the Roman empire commenced when the Romans began to make their slaves do the fighting.

A CONGRESS of labor organizations is to be held shortly at Halberstadt, a manufacturing town in Prussian Saxony, at which delegates from all the trades' unions of Germany are to attend, with the view of forming a central body for the whole country, somewhat similar to the American Federation of Labor. Whether

this central organization is to be the successor of the defunct international of years ago is not certain, but it is not likely to be of that character. August Bebel, socialist leader in the reichstag, delivered an address in Berlin on behalf of the striking printers to an audience of five thousand people. This speech is printed in full by some of the trade journals, and is a masterly argument in the cause of the strikers.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Post* will shortly appear in a new dress.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* a few days since put in another Hoe perfecting press.

The new evening paper of Savannah, Georgia, the *Press*, is said to be prospering.

The *Independent Statesman* and the *Evening Monitor*, Concord, New Hampshire, will hereafter be printed on a Goss perfecting press; 10,000 per hour.

George M. Barron, formerly editor of the Foxboro (Mass.) *Reporter*, has purchased the newspaper and job printing office of the Antrim (N. H.) *Reporter*.

The Toronto (Ont.) *World* has moved into its new quarters, the change being made on February 1. Instead of being in two offices everything is now under one roof.

On February 3 the Louisville (Ky.) *Sunday Star* changed ownership. Mr. Brent Altsheler is now editor and proprietor. Mr. M. B. Kendrick continues as business manager.

The Wellington (Kan.) *Press* has been absorbed by the *Monitor*, and ceases publication. Jacob Stotler, its editor, will be connected with the editorial management of the consolidated paper.

Articles of incorporation were recently granted to the Akron (Ohio) Tribune Company to carry on a general publishing business; capital, $50,000. The new daily, the *Tribune*, will soon appear.

The *Arts Review* is the taking title of a new monthly magazine published in the interests of employing printers throughout the world. It is published at 29 Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price, one shilling.

In December last, 58 new publications started in France, divided as follows: Political, 23; illustrated, 2; fine art and sport, 1; agriculture, manufactures and commerce, 13; religion, 1; finance, 5; literature, 6; science, 6.

The *Kansas City Star* says: The Atchison *Champion* receives in exchange the New York Weekly *Tribune* addressed to the *Squatter Sovereign*, that having been the name of the paper before John A. Martin bought it and changed it to *Freedom's Champion*. That was thirty-five years ago.

The matter of the Kansas City *Sunday Sun* is further complicated by the continued publication of the paper from Chicago, and expressage to Kansas City. Its sale is being conducted surreptitiously, and its editor announces this as his programme until such time as he can procure a favorable decision from the courts.

Articles of incorporation have been issued for the World Newspaper Publishing Company at Kansas City, Missouri. The capital stock is placed at $50,000, half of which is paid up. This is the company which is represented by Morrison Munford, and places the starting of a new daily paper among the strong probabilities.

The firm of Smith & Pattillo, job printers, at Rome, Georgia, has been dissolved, Mr. E. F. Smith having bought his partner's interest in the business, and is now conducting it alone. Mr. Pattillo has purchased the *Weekly Alliance Herald*, and will turn it into a morning paper about March 10, thus giving Rome two morning papers and one evening.

Announcement is made that there will appear at Boston in the not distant future "a quarterly review of the liberal arts called the *Knight Errant*, being a magazine of appreciation, printed for the proprietors at the Elzevir Press." The paper will not be a commercial undertaking, it will not seek for popularity, nor yet will it be representative, save in so far as it may voice ideals well nigh inaudible in the current din. For the first year the issue will be limited to five hundred copies.

The *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie* is responsible for the statement that among the "sensational" journals of America are seven which are printed on handkerchiefs, three that give their subscribers coupons for free photographs, five that invite their subscribers to dinner once a month, two hundred and sixty that provide gratuitous medical advice and medicine; and three which bear the expenses of the funerals of their readers!

We acknowledge the receipt of "Specimens of Pluck's Printing." The work is in the form of a neat pamphlet, and contains a great variety of specimens in colors and bronzes, the plainer and more staple part of the printer's art receiving due attention. The work in question is the third number, and both the second and third numbers can be obtained at 25 cents each by addressing the publisher, D. B. Landis, 38 East Chestnut street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

THE TYPEFOUNDERS' COMBINATION EFFECTED.

The long talked of combination of American typefoundries has culminated in the incorporation under the laws of the state of New Jersey of the American Typefounders' Company, for the purpose of uniting and controlling the different foundries of the United States. This combination is expected to include every prominent foundry in the country, eighty-five per cent of the foundries now composing it. The capital stock of the company will be fixed when operations commence. The following gentlemen have been elected directors: Robert Allison, president; William B. MacKellar, vice-president; G. Frederick Gordon, eastern manager; John Marder, western manager, and A. T. H. Brower, secretary. It had been considered that incorporation papers would be applied for under the laws of the state of Illinois, but the frequent and radical changes in the incorporation laws of the West and of Illinois in particular rendered the more stable legislation of New Jersey preferable. It is anticipated that the price of type will be advanced in the near future.

OBITUARIES.

William J. Murphy, at one time connected with Golding & Co., but latterly with the Campbell Press Company, died early in January in Colorado, whither he had gone in search of health.

Leon H. Farrow, a popular Philadelphia printer, after a brief illness, died at the residence of his sister in Pemberton, New Jersey, on January 31. Mr. Farrow served in one of the regiments under General Grubb's command during the civil war, at the close of which he spent several years in the leading cities west of the Ohio, finally settling in Philadelphia, where he was connected with the Leisenring Printing House and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company. He represented Typographical Union No. 2 at Kansas City in 1888, and held a high place in the esteem of his fellow craftsmen. No recent death has caused more general regret among the craft than his.

Mr. George Jackson Pierce, one of the proprietors of the Dickinson Typefoundry (Boston), suddenly died at his home, Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 5, of apoplexy. Mr. Pierce was born at the old North End, Boston, September 30, 1821. During his early life he identified himself with the shipping interests, and later he became connected with the Dickinson Typefoundry, in which concern he became a partner in 1864. His personal associations extended backward into the active lives of the early pioneers in typemaking and printing, of whom his reminiscences were entertaining and instructive. Mr. Pierce had a wide acquaintance, and had traveled extensively in this country and abroad. A man of refined and scholarly tastes, he was possessed of an extensive collection of paintings and a large library, exceptionally strong in local historical works, to which he was particularly inclined. He had a rare fund of anecdotes of Old Boston, and was a most appreciative story-teller. For years he had

LAURA BURT.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

INCORPORATED · MARCH 1890.
ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.
O. N. BLOMGREN, PRES.
C. G. BLOMGREN, V. PRES.
JOHN SODERBERG, TREAS.
OS. H. BARNETT, SECY.
BLOMGREN BRO'S & CO.
Electrotypers · Stereotypers ·
175 MONROE ST.
CHICAGO.
PHOTO ZINC WOOD ENGRAVERS.

endured with wonderful bravery and fortitude a painful, depressing disease, living on by an indomitable will. His cheerfulness rarely deserted him, and his friends will miss the genial, kindly greeting and cordial friendliness that embraced the personal wellfare of all with whom he came in contact.

OLIVER SHAW JENKS.

In the latter part of 1886 there came into the proofroom of THE INLAND PRINTER as copyholder a boy of about fifteen years whose close devotion to the work in hand and evident desire to meet intelligently the duties that usually fall to those who interpret the mysteries enwrapped in obscure penmanship, attracted the attention of his associates. Intellectual in appearance rather than robust, retiring rather than assertive, always content after making a statement to let it rest without combating the assumption of superior knowledge of those who differed with him, but who soon learned that he never made a positive statement without established grounds for his belief, he soon found that judgment called upon and his expressed opinion accepted.

Such was Oliver Shaw Jenks in the beginning of the five years which were all that were given him of a career.

He was born at Marengo, Illinois, July 4, 1871, his father, whose namesake he was, a practicing physician there, but who removed to Evanston shortly after Oliver's birth, in order that his family might have the educational advantages offered there. His father's death in 1881 left many of his plans for his son's future incomplete, and at the age of thirteen Oliver entered the office of the *Inland Architect* to learn the rudiments of office life, where he remained until the work of the proofreader opened to him and through which he hoped to find an entrance to a literary career, which was the one ambition of his life.

We who were with him from day to day can see better in the retrospect, the peculiar beauty, faithfulness and patience of his life, the fidelity with which he labored and how evidences of failing health were abundant long before he complained.

The life he led, rising early, taking an early train to the city, the close application for ten hours, the late return and much later hour for retiring, his evenings being spent in study, told heavily upon a not too strong system and late in the past fall a protracted cough developed into a lung affection and he was ordered to go south for the winter. Going to Lookout Mountain he seemed for a few weeks to be rapidly recovering; but his nervous system had been shattered and meningitis developed, and his sister, hastily called, reached him in time to receive his messages to those at home and see the end of that bright life. He died on February 9, just as the sun was setting behind those grand hills that like an abiding faith wrapped him round and yet beyond which his thoughts ever wandered to his home and people. He was buried at Marengo in the family plot and many friends attended the funeral, which was held at Evanston from among those who had associated with him in life.

It is sad to see the tree that has breasted the storms of a hundred winters upon a mountain crest laid low at its base. It is sadder to see a ship that has breasted many storms in the mid-ocean of its greatest venture wrecked by some sunken rock, but it is saddest to see the ship just launched with sails hardly spread go down with all the hopes of its builders before those hopes could be in any way assured. Such was this life that went out. With little opportunity for reading, everything read was remembered. As president of his home literary society and a contributor to the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, he has left the only visible evidences of the genius that was certainly within him. His contributed articles show careful study and close observation and a literary quality far beyond his years. A recent article from his pen upon the life and character of Addison, written during his illness for his society, showed how thoroughly he had studied that prince of litterateurs.

In disposition he was all of gentleness as in character he was all of truth, and the world has lost that which in it is most rare — a mind formed for advanced thought with a love for those attributes which make the scholar and the man.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD P. DONNELL.

In the February issue of this journal a short announcement was made of the death of Mr. E. P. Donnell. We present herewith a more extended sketch with the accompanying portrait, the energy and ability Mr. Donnell displayed in life being an exemplar to be studied. As stated, Mr. Donnell was born in Cincinnati. He attended the excellent schools of that city, and graduating, entered the revenue service about the close of the war. A few years later he became identified with Snider & Hoole, of Cincinnati, and early developed exceptional business qualities, which made him the peer of salesmen in his particular line. When his firm opened a branch in Chicago about 1879 he was placed in charge, and by ability and push soon built up a business of such magnitude for the Chicago office that the branch became the main house, the firm moving their entire plant from Cincinnati to Chicago. Mr. Donnell then started on his own account, making bookbinders' machinery and dealing in kindred supplies. His knowledge was about his only capital, but with characteristic energy he overcame the many obstacles, and made the business a success almost from the start.

Mr. Donnell was a man of ideas, an untiring worker, and some of the most important labor-saving improvements in bookbinders' machinery are due to his inventive faculty. He was a generous man, thoughtful of others, and many a thriving bookbinder can recall that he owes his start in business to Edward P. Donnell. Overtaken by illness, he was a constant, though silent sufferer for the past three years. Mr. Donnell left a will providing for the continuance of the business under the same name, i. e., E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, not forgetting to make provision for employés. Mr. Donnell leaves a widow and two sons, aged respectively 10 and 13 years.

WOOD CASTING.

Since the linotype machines have come into use another metamorphosis has taken place, and it is claimed that lead will no longer be used to cast characters for printing, but is to be dethroned by wood. After long and patient research, an electrician in France, M. Bizouard, and M. Lenoir, mayor of Semur, have invented a process of casting wood instead of lead. It is said that the material takes ink well and endures washing with potash and other chemicals. Considerable excitement has been caused by the announcement in Parisian printing circles. If half that is claimed for the process is true, it will not only revolutionize

wood engraving, wood letter cutting, electrotyping, etc., but will also work wonders in cabinet-making and ornamental wood working of all classes. The process is, of course, secret; but certain it is that wood, which has heretofore been regarded as infusible and eminently inflammable, becomes in the hands of MM. Bizouard and Lenoir as easily worked as wax. They put a quantity of sawdust and chemicals into a crucible and obtain a fusion as complete and ductile as lead or tin, and in a few minutes produce an exact reproduction in wood of a silver five franc piece with only the most rudimentary accessories. The money used for the matrix was not in any way injured or even slightly oxidized. From the time the material is put into the crucible till the process is complete, all air is excluded, as the oxygen would produce a jet of flame of dangerous intensity, so the mold is connected with the melting pot and the fused material runs directly into the matrix by natural expansion of the gas; it is then instantly cooled by a system of refrigerating currents ingeniously applied, and taken out. The only work the attendant has to perform is to turn on and off the molten current, and take the plates out of the machine. So far, type as small as ten and twelve point has been successfully cast; but that is by no means the limit, though it is perhaps smaller than would be of real practical value. The inventors claim the process is similar to the one by which nature forms diamonds, and consists of removing all foreign substances from the carbon which is then of the nature of an imperfect molten jewel. On being cooled the manufactured wood resembles ebony, but is harder and more shining; it is insoluble in alcohol and unaffected by water, although soaked for several weeks. The refuse forms a superior quality of venetian red, so that nothing is wasted in the process.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Aberdeen, S. D.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15. The *Daily News* has recently changed business managers, but force in mechanical departments will in all probability remain the same as before.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and 32 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12 to $15; pressmen, per week of sixty hours, $15 to $17. Pressroom and bindery of Werner Printing Company are so busy both departments work overtime four nights each week.

Alton, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, moderately good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $10 to $12.

Americus, Ga.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine-and-half hours, $15.

Anderson, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $11 to $15. Anderson Typographical Union will be one year old March 20, 1892. Will present a scale of prices the latter part of March.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, better next month; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. On February 15, the Ann Arbor *Argus* commenced to work nine hours a day and eight on Saturday. It may be said that this is by request of the employés and not of the employers.

Anniston, Ala.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $15.

Asheville, N. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15.

Atchison, Kan.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $15. Three daily papers, one morning and two evening; also two first-class job offices, both of which are running night and day.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition (female) on evening paper, 16 cents; bookwork (female), 16 to 18 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, not good; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week (nine hours per day), $20. The printers' union, in connection with other labor unions, will give a big ball here on February 22, and as it is the first ball given under the auspices of the labor council, they expect a big time.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Work has not been so poor in years.

Bismarck, S. D.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $18. Plenty of permanent resident printers until about October 1 next.

Bloomington, Ill.—State of trade, very good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening papers, 25 to 27½ cents; bookwork, $12 to $14 per week; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $13 to $18. At the February meeting of this union, No. 124, the vote will be taken on raising the scale of wages, but the members seem to be divided on the subject and it is impossible to prophesy how the vote will terminate, but, owing to the fact that the *Bulletin* and *Leader* use plates, while the *Pantagraph* sets all its type, makes it uncertain what the outcome of a demand for a raise would be, as it costs about as much to get out the *Pantagraph* as both of the other papers.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $15.

Butte, Mont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not favorable; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $24. Quite a number of idle men in town.

Canton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on Sunday morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $10 to $18. A typographical union has just been organized and is now in working order. The officers are as follows: President, W. W. Fielding; vice-president, Den McCoswalt; recording secretary, H. O. Newell; financial secretary, Arnold J. Businger; treasurer, H. Ashenhurst. Prospects for a good union.

Champaign, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; wages of job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $13. Newspaper printers get $10 per week of fifty-nine hours. The union here will soon try and make the scale 25 and 28 cents per thousand. The foremen in the three offices get $14, $15 and $16; pressmen, $15 per week.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, flat; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $17. Nothing doing in bookwork; too many subs in town; printers should stay away.

Charleston, W. Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 31 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. Everything dull excepting job-work, and plenty of printers in town.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15 to $19. There is a rumor to the effect that the *Times* will place typesetting machines in its new building which causes a rather unsettled feeling among the compositors on that paper.

Chicago, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $18.

Columbus, Ohio.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Ohio State Journal* book and job department has been purchased by Glenn & Spahr, who employ non-union men. The transfer threw out seventeen union printers, who are now walking the streets. Messrs. Glenn & Spahr declare their intentions to have nothing to do with Typographical Union No. 5, though great concessions were offered by that body if they would unionize.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Have three flourishing papers employing from three to ten men each.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. At present about two men for every situation.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12.

Cumberland, Md.—State of trade, first-class; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $10 per week; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $10 and $12. Everything in Cumberland in the printing and bookbinding line is booming at present, and the outlook is good for a fine year's work in both branches. The *Daily Times* has put in a new press and an entire new outfit in the composing room.

Davenport, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better for job offices; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 12; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $14.

Defiance, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. Defiance Union, No. 281, is but one year old, and is in a good condition; it is aimed to get the *Victor*, the new sheet, to sign the scale of prices, and then Defiance will be union all over.

Des Moines, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. There is a big rush at the state office, but plenty of printers to do the work; it now runs forty cases. There is a rumor that a new printing house will soon be opened which will furnish a large number of men with employment.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $17. The Duluth *Tribune* has been made a straight union office. Subs are plenty.

Durham, N. C.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $9 and $12.50.

Erie, Pa.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32½ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $13.50.

Evansville, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $14. Jobwork especially good on account of spring catalogues, etc., but plenty of subs for all news offices.

Fall River, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, do not indicate much; composition on evening papers, leaded, 24 cents, solid, 28 cents; bookwork, generally paid by the week; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $13 to $18 and over. For printers seeking employment this city is not much, having a surplus of compositors who prefer to stay in town and wait than chance a venture in some other city. Sojourning printers meet with but little work.

Findlay, Ohio.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.

Fort Smith, Ark.—State of trade, good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Fort Worth, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $16.50. Subs on *Gazette* plentiful, but all get in time enough to meet necessities of life. Work has improved here in the past two weeks, but improvement may not continue.

Frankfort, Ky.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12 to $14; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $16.50. The National Perifoyd Company recently put in a plant here, and by their new process claim to do very fine work in reproducing pictures, etc.

Galveston, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 42 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $20. There is an average daily slide of six cases on the *News*, which is the only morning paper here. There are a good many idle printers here, and tourists are warned to keep away for the present.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $14. The action of the union abolishing plate was declared void by President Prescott because of irregularities. The union is now revising its constitution and by-laws and scale of prices, and plate will again receive a little attention. A state union will be organized here March 1.

Greensburg, Pa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $15. Newspaper printers are paid by the week—from $8 to $10.

Guthrie, O. T.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12.

Haverhill, Mass.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, probably better; composition on evening papers, 22 and 27 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $10 (on average). No morning papers at present.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $13. At the last meeting of No. 99, A. W. Black and James McQuillin were chosen to represent Jackson Typographical Union at the state convention at Grand Rapids in March.

Johnstown, Pa.—State of trade, above the average; prospects, not discouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $16. It is hoped by printers here that the scale will be raised in the spring.

Joliet, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $13.50 upward.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, very quiet for this time of year; prospects, very encouraging as money is easy; composition on morning papers, non-union, 37½ cents; union, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; though most of the union offices pay 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $17. The more bookwork a Kansas City office turns out, the poorer the proprietors become. This class of work (strange as it may seem) is fought for with a vengeance. We have too many shops here, a majority of the proprietors being overgrown amateurs. This is the outgrowth of having two typefoundries and two paper warehouses here.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. Knoxville is one of the best organized towns in the country, there being no unfair office in the city. Union has a membership of about seventy.

Laramie, Wyo.—State of trade, poor; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 and 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $21.

Leavenworth, Kan.—State of trade, fair with plenty of subs on hand; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. A trades council has been organized and a monthly paper will be published giving lists of union and non-union offices.

Lexington, Ky.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ and 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. In all newspaper offices when day work is done the scale of wages is $15 (though some get more) for foremen; night foremen, $18. All home printers have plenty of work, while there are several tourists who make a living.

Lincoln, Neb.—State of trade, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine and a half hours, $15.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, exceedingly good; prospects, a decided decline; bookwork, per week, $16; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $16. Bookwork has been of the most importance this winter, although there has been an exceedingly large amount of jobwork; the work is nearly all local, there being very little from the state, hence the uncertainty of its continuing good. There are so many home men here that they more than fill all the positions to be had.

Lockport, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $13. There are subs enough in the city to supply the three offices and jobrooms. Quite a few travelers have been in the city of late.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $20. All bookwork is done by the day. There are enough compositors and pressmen here to fill all demands at present. It would be advisable for the craft to keep away from here unless they come for the climate.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15. Tourists are still requested to give Lynchburg the go-by. All the newspapers in the city have been reduced in size. The *News* from eight pages to four, and the *Virginian* and *Advance* have each taken off four columns. The decreased size of said papers has not reduced the amount of plate matter.

Lynn, Mass.—State of trade, news, dull; jobwork, excellent; prospects, continuation of present state; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15. Scale of prices adopted February 7 calls for $15 for job compositors; $13.50 for cylinder pressmen; $12 for platen pressmen; apprentices, $3, $5, $7 and $9 for the four years; we expect to get all the larger firms to sign scale. S. J. Hamilton, one of our delegates to the Central Labor Union, was elected president of that body at its meeting February 7. Four applications at last meeting. Plan No. 2 proposed by the Reorganizing Committee of the International Typographical Union meets with little favor in this city as a whole, though all agree that it has many fine points. We are anxious for a state organization, and are looking to Boston for it.

Marion, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not so good; composition on evening papers, 23 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. Compositors make from $8 to $10 per week. Union No. 286 will establish a scale of prices. All offices will pay a fair rate.

Massillon, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, nearly all working; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $14. Municipal election with the legalized caucus laws will make the next month a good one in Milwaukee for job and book printers as well as paper men.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $16.

New Albany, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.

New Brighton, Pa.—State of trade, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-three hours, $11. The jurisdiction of Beaver Valley Typographical Union, No. 250, embraces the towns of Beaver, Rochester, New Brighton and Beaver Falls. There are four daily and six weekly papers published in these towns.

New Brunswick, N. J.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 (average). Typographical Union No. 307 was but recently organized. We are endeavoring to establish uniform prices and better wages; we think that the object can be achieved, although we may have considerable missionary work to do with some of the proprietors. Tourists will do well by giving this place a wide berth for the present.

Newburgh, N. Y.— State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $10 to 12.

New Castle, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $10.50.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18; book printers, $16.

Oshkosh, Wis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-eight and a half hours, $10 to $14. The above job printers' scale, regarding number of hours, applies only to the *Times*, the rest all work sixty hours. The *Times* force quit work at 4:30 on Saturday.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, excellent, all employed; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, $11 per week; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $11 to $13; government printing bureau scale, $12 for fifty-four hours. At last regular meeting of Ottawa union, the following scale for machine composition was adopted: $15 per week of forty-eight hours, eight hours each day; $18 per week, night work, same number of hours; no piecework allowed. There are now four Mergenthalers in the printing bureau, and it is rumored four more will shortly arrive, although very little actual composition has as yet been done upon those now in use.

Quincy, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $15.

Paterson, N. J.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.

Peoria, Ill. — State of trade, moderate; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15, $18 and $21.

Petersburg, Va.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $13 to $18. There is the finest opening in this city for a first-class daily paper that was ever known; only one morning paper here in a town of 26,000 inhabitants, whose merchants are liberal advertisers.

Providence, R. I.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $14 to $18. The *Journal* and *Bulletin* use the Mergenthaler machine and pay 20 cents for both day and night composition.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $20. Newspaper business is moderately good; subs are numerous; job offices are doing well and orders in for considerable work; prospects good for a prosperous spring season.

Rock Island and Moline, Ill.—State of trade, fair: prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15 to $18. Owing to the opening of the scale by No. 107, and the usual uncertainty connected therewith, it is advisable to avoid this locality for the present time. The prospects for amicable agreement between proprietors and union is fair, but cannot be definitely or positively foretold.

Roanoke, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, pretty good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $13.50 to $18. *Herald* strike still on, with about even prospects for reclaiming the office to the union.

Rouse's Point, N. Y.— State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on bookwork, 25 to 30 cents. Printers who are desirous of a summer's vacation could find no better locality than Rouse's Point, as it is noted for its fine fishing, boating and drives, and work can be had at any time during the summer.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers. per week of fifty-nine hours, $18.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $18.

Savannah, Ga.—State of trade, poor; prospects, discouraging. Adjustment of the scale of prices pending; at present unsettled.

Sedalia, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. O. W. Klinger and S. M. Hodges placed on honorary list, Sunday, February 14.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15.

South Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, very encouraging; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $16. There is no piecework given out. All work on newspapers is done on a scale of $14 per week, straight composition.

Springfield, Mo.—State of trade, good, demand fully supplied; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. No morning paper in Springfield, a city of 40,000. The *Farm and Fireside* now has its full force of compositors (40), and are occupying their new addition. The discharge of union printers in the Ohio State *Journal* job rooms, Columbus, Ohio, owing to change of firm, caused an influx of printers here.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, $10 per week; weeklies, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $18. Wages of stereotypers on morning papers are $21 per week of seven days. Six hours are considered a night's work. Daywork wages are $18 per week, ten hours a day. Plenty of unemployed men in town at present.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $11.

Virginia City, Nev.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not promising; composition on morning papers, 65 cents; evening papers, 65 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $28. Compositors working on bookwork are paid by the week ($28 a week), nine hours constituting a day's work.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-three hours, $21.

Waco, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $16.50 to $18. The *Day* (morning) has taken off one case, as has also the *News* (evening). There are ten or twelve subs on the *Day* with only seven cases.

Warren, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $14. The one daily paper is mostly set up by boys, so the subbing given out is scarce. The boys at present in the trade are most all good union men in embryo, otherwise the trouble in this town is like most other country towns—too many cubs.

Waterbury, Conn. — State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 and 30 cents; evening, 25 to 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15. The best papers pay 35 and 30 cents to men and girls respectively for night work, and 30 and 25 for day work. One evening paper pays 35 cents for bastard brevier.

West Superior, Wis.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $17 and upwards. On account of the unionizing of the Duluth *Tribune* several printers from Superior have secured situations on that paper, causing a scarcity of subs. The *Evening Telegram* has added another case, making nine in all.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. Work in jobrooms has been rather slack, but the outlook is encouraging. Newspaper work is good, but there are plenty of men here at present to do all work.

Wilmington, Del.— State of trade, very fair; prospects, excellent; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12.

Winona, Minn. — State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $13. The *Herald* has cut off a case, but prospects are good for its addition very soon. The *Republican* runs six cases. Jobwork is quiet. Extensive improvements are being made in the *Republican* composing room which will make it very convenient and a desirable place in which to work.

F. A. RINGLER.

Imitation steel stipple, after a photograph, by our photo-electrotype process. F. A. Ringler Company, manufacturers of plates for all printing purposes, 21 and 23 Barclay street, to 26 and 28 Park place, New York.

(See the other side of this sheet.)

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TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11 x 14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price $2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

F. A. RINGLER CO.,

Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes.

21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET,
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NEW YORK.

(See Plate on other side.)

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE THORNE TYPESETTING MACHINE.

On page 555 of this issue we show an illustration of the above machine. Publishers and printers everywhere interested in type composing machines should write for descriptive circulars of the Thorne, or when in Chicago call at the exhibition room, 175 Monroe street, and see the machine. The large number of newspapers, periodicals and printing offices now using this machine shows the favor it is meeting with.

CUTS OF WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

To obtain electrotypes of any of the illustrations of the World's Fair buildings similar to those shown in this issue, write to A. Zeese & Co., 341 Dearborn street, Chicago. This firm have recently issued specimen sheets showing all these cuts, and will gladly send them to any address. The cuts are made in various sizes and are suitable for any class of printing. Being drawn from the architects' plans they can be depended on as faithful likenesses of the buildings.

THE NEW CHAMPION PRESS.

Mr. A. Olmesdahl, manager of the New Champion Press Company, of 41 Centre street, New York city, makers of the above machine, in a recent letter, states that he has sold over one thousand of the New Champion presses, and has sent them not only to all parts of the United States, but to many foreign countries. The demand for a simple, durable and powerful job press, and one sold at a reasonable price, seems to be on the increase, and in this press the prospective purchaser of a machine of this description will find one that will meet his every need. Information not given in the advertisement on page 556 will be cheerfully supplied by writing the company.

DURANT'S COUNTING MACHINES.

One of the new catalogues just issued by W. N. Durant, 237 Twenty-second street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, showing his various counting machines for printing presses, has been received at this office. The work is a neatly printed pamphlet of forty pages, and gives cuts, prices and descriptions of the different kinds of counters, among them the new electric counter, which can be placed in the office or at a distance from the press, and registers as accurately and perfectly as if attached to the machine. The numerous testimonials received from users of the Durant Counter in all parts of the country attest the esteem in which it is held. Copies of Mr. Durant's new catalogue can be obtained upon request.

THE DUPLEX COLOR DISC.

This simple device for printing two colors at one impression can readily be attached to any job press. It is manufactured and for sale by the Duplex Color Disc Company, 85 Dearborn street, Chicago, who will send circulars and all information to printers wishing them. From all reports that come from parties using them but one opinion seems to prevail, and that is, "it is a grand attachment." The disc is simply an ink plate similar to those used at present upon all platen presses, but divided in the center by a groove, and having two separate discs revolving independently on each side to properly distribute the two colors of ink. When not needed for two colors the plate will do exactly as well for one color. From a trial made in this office of the new device, we are free to say that the work produced was simply a marvel, and it can readily be perceived by anyone at all conversant with job presses that the disc is a simple, practicable and labor-saving invention, and will take its place as one of the most useful inventions of the age.

A JOB MAN, twenty years experience (five years foreman and manager) desires situation as foreman in first-class establishment. Thoroughly trained; absolutely reliable and sober; energetic; prompt; competent in all places; not afraid to work. Address O. F. THUM, 104 Block W, Pueblo, Colo.

6–6

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL POSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

FOR SALE—A well-equipped plant for railroad printing, located in railroad center (60,000), and doing good commercial as well as railroad business; $4,000. Address "CASH," care INLAND PRINTER.

GET THEM WHILE YOU CAN.—"Practical Specimens" will soon be gone. Two out of the many: "I have just received your book of 'Practical Specimens,' and prize it very highly."—W. J. PARKER, St. Louis, Mo. "Most excellent."—L. H. GRANGER, Rochester, N. Y. Inclose 25 cents in stamps to M'CULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minn., and get one. Mention INLAND PRINTER.

PHOTO ENGRAVER (zinc etcher) wants situation; capable of taking charge; references; not an experimenter; no objection to newspaper. Address "PROCESS MAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS: Ambitious and capable job compositor desires permanent position in good office. All-round hand; used to neat offices only. References. F. J. BRUNNER, 582 Main street, Springfield, Mass.

SECOND-HAND OUTFIT for newspaper and job office. (31 by 46 C. & B. cylinder). Inventory on application. MORGANS & WILCOX, Middletown, N. Y.

SECOND-HAND PRESSES, cutters, folders and other machinery. MORGANS & WILCOX, Middletown, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—Proofreader of experience and ability desires situation. Address "R. W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED—By job printer, six years' experience; steady, sober and industrious; reference from present employer. Address "A. T. G.," *Times* office, Bethlehem, Pa.

SPECIMENS—American Exchange unbound sheets, hereafter, Vol. IV, 86 cents; III, $1.40 postpaid. ED. H. MCCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y. For thirty days both volumes by express, not prepaid, $1.50.

WANTED—Good German job printer. Must be well up in English. Address "TEUTON," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A first-class man to buy a bookbindery with a good outfit for manufacturing blank books. The only bindery in a place of 25,000 inhabitants. For particulars address "P. H.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—To sell an ALARM COUNTER and PAPER JOGGER at every printing house in the United States. Send for circular. R. A. HART & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—A skilled job printer as salesman. Must be of good habits and otherwise well qualified. Address "MATERIALS," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—By printer of eighteen years' experience, position as superintendent or working foreman of large news or job office. At present in charge of printing department of largest blank book and commercial printing establishment in New England. Address, with full particulars, FRANKLIN M. WARREN, 4 Worcester Square, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—I want to sell moneyed interest in a business that paid good salaries and interest on capital in 1891. Established ten years, and business increases each year. Largest business in most prosperous city of 20,000 people in the state. Will sell only to A No. 1 bookbinder or printer or printing house manager of practical experience, who can give good record and manage men. Address "PROOF," care INLAND PRINTER.

WE WANT a first-class artist job compositor. To the right man $25 per week. Submit samples to show style. GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY CO., fine printers and embossers, Holyoke, Mass.

ELITE RULE BENDER SEND FOR ONE.

PRICE, $2.00.

ELITE MAN'F'G CO., - MARSHALL, MICH.

FOR SALE.

Complete Job Office Outfit.

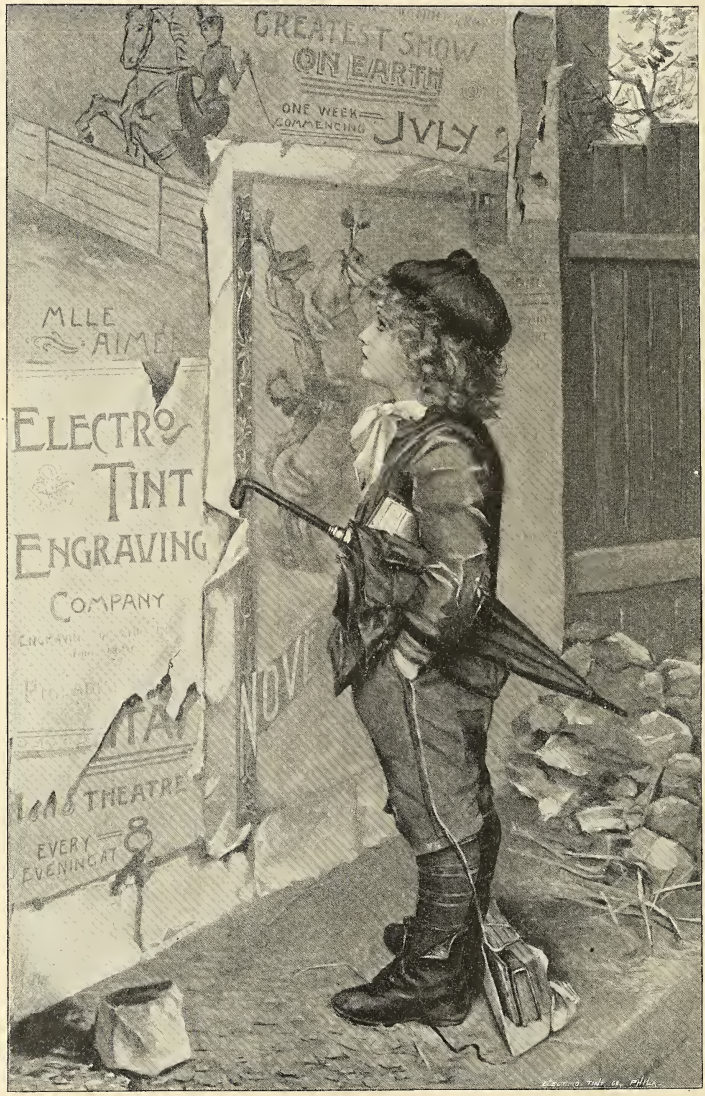
Consisting of Two-Horse Power Engine; Gordon Press, 13 x 19, with Ink Distributor and Steam Fixtures; Universal Press, 10 x 15, with Steam Fixtures; Morse Paper Cutter, 30 inches; Card Cutter; Cases; Assortment of Type, in fact a complete outfit *in good order*.

WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR WANT OF USE.

DUANE H. NASH,
Millington, N. J.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,

726 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.



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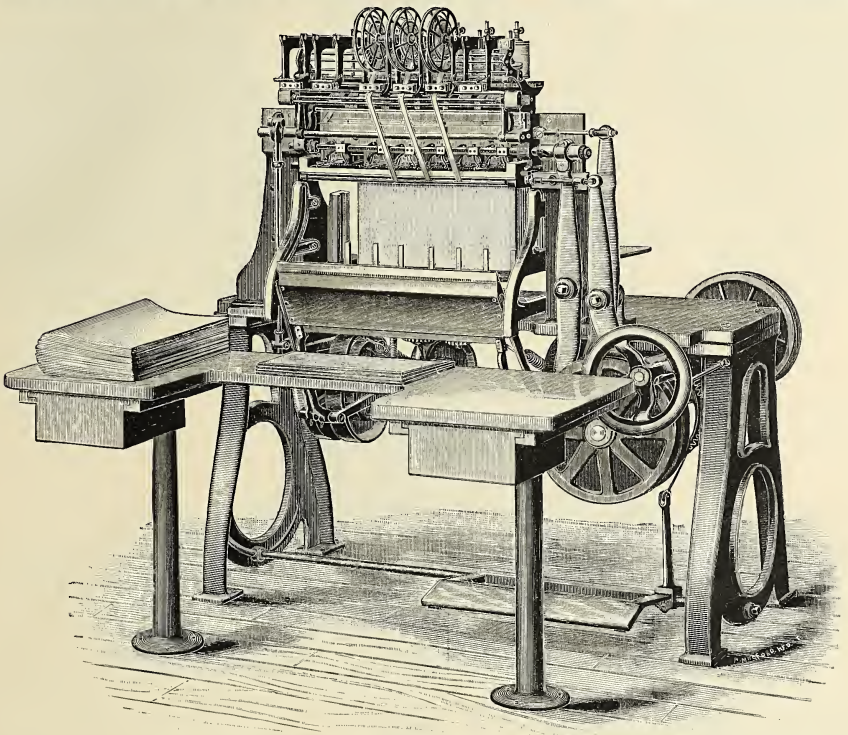
BRANCH OFFICE—423 Temple Court, Nassau and Beekman Sts., NEW YORK CITY.

Latest Improved Bookbinders' Machinery.



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THIS machine will sew either blank books or edition books three inches square up to 18 x 14 inches. Sews with tapes or cords, or without either. A flexible book, without saw marks. The work is superior in every way to hand sewing, both in appearance and strength. The saving, according to the work in hand, equals the work of from four to ten girls.

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THE AUTOMATIC PAPER-FEEDING MACHINE,
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THE SEYBOLD AUTOMATIC BOOK TRIMMER,
THE SEYBOLD STANDING PRESS,
THE ELLIS ROLLER BACKER,

Manufacturers of EMBOSSERS, INKERS, SMASHERS, FOUR-ROD and ARCH PRESSES.
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Ruling Machines, Paging and Numbering Machines, Round Corner Cutters, Gauge Table Shears, Grinding Machines, Job Backers, Gilding Presses, Iron Standing Presses, Brass-Bound Boards, Finishing Presses, Sawing Machines, etc.

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We can give you just the goods required in our H. D. Book Ink, of which we sold over 100,000 pounds in 1890. We can refer you to houses that have ordered and used tons of it, and would not be without it. Give it a trial.

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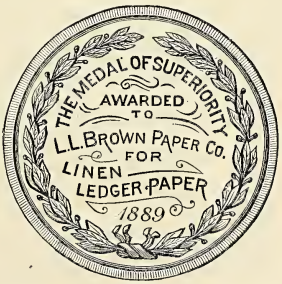

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Our Book Folders are the most perfect ever constructed, being built under the supervision of Mr. William Mendham, who has had twenty-seven years experience in building Book Folders.

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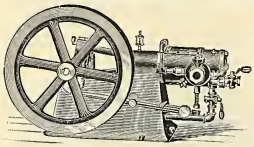
GAS OR GASOLINE FOR FUEL.

NO FIRE! NO BOILER! NO DIRT! NO DANGER!

Operated by an Electric Spark from Small Battery.

You Turn the Switch, Engine does the rest.



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We also make our Safety Boiler with combination fire-box, so that coal or coke can be used for fuel, together with oil. Engines and Boilers always crated to save freight charges for our customers. For prices address

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PUBLISHERS of Literary or other classes of Illustrated Newspapers can secure some fine Cuts, at very reasonable rates. Our specimens show the largest variety of Wood Cuts and Half-Tones suitable for illustrating stories, sketches, love scenes, battles, duels, domestic difficulties, travel, etc., to be found in the West. These Cuts can be fitted to numerous subjects very readily, and will be sold at very low rates. Send 25 cents to pay postage on Specimen Book, and it will be forwarded to you by return mail.

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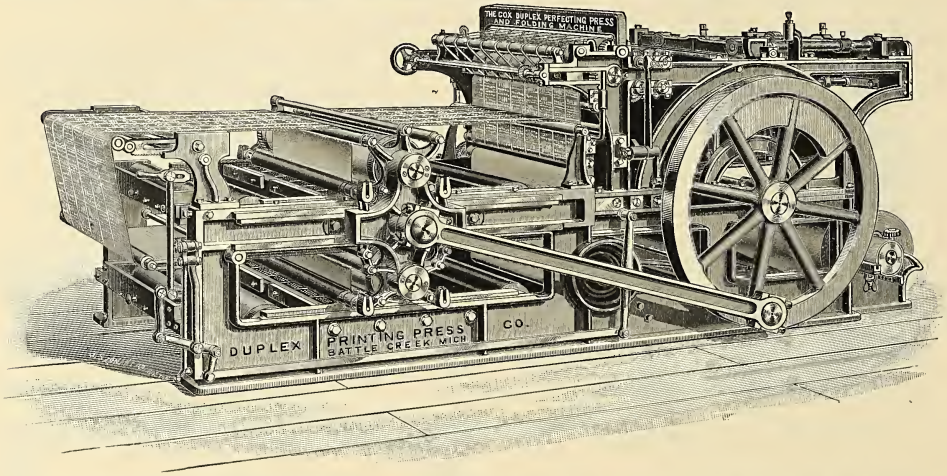
For cash with order, or within 10 days, from customers who have opened credits with us, we allow an extra **5** per cent discount on the net of invoices.

PRINTERS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.

THE COX DUPLEX PERFECTING PRESS AND FOLDING MACHINE.

Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either FOUR, SIX or EIGHT pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



THE DUPLEX PRESS will print and fold, with equal speed, either a FOUR, SIX or EIGHT page paper, WITHOUT ANY ADJUSTMENT.

OFFICE OF DAILY AND WEEKLY HOME NEWS.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Battle Creek, Mich. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., February 11, 1892.

Gentlemen,—After having had one of your New Cox Stationary Flat Bed Perfecting Presses in daily operation for over three months, it gives me great pleasure to report that in every respect it has more than fulfilled my expectations and the guarantees given me. I had anticipated considerable trouble from the breaking of the web, but have been happily disappointed; it occurs so seldom that it is hardly necessary to be taken into the account.

I am fully convinced that it is a better and more economical press for papers of from 3,000 to 7,000 circulation than any stereotype press in the market, because of the saving of the entire cost of labor, room, heat, power, waste of metal, etc., necessary and unavoidable with a stereotype outfit.

The advantages of being able to hold all forms open until press time, and the readiness with which changes can be made, are much in its favor; and though the speed of the stereotype press may be greater, the time lost in stereotyping the forms enables the Cox press to turn out fully 1,200 completed papers before the first copy can be had from the other.

We find the press to answer every claim made for it, turning out from 3,500 to 4,100 completed eight-page papers an hour. The labor required to care for and operate the press for an afternoon paper is comparatively light, being in our case only about two hours each day by the pressman and helper.

Many practical pressmen have examined the press in operation here, and are unanimous in declaring that it is a wonderful piece of mechanism, so novel, simple, strong, compact and efficient in the performance of its work, that it is the admiration of all.

Although run every day above the guaranteed speed, no part seems to be overworked, and the generally expressed opinion is, that it could with safety be run much faster. While many have tried, no one yet has been able to determine, by the sense of feeling, when the crosshead and cylinders reverse their motion.

In a word, the Cox press seems to be just what newspaper publishers have been waiting for. It is therefore no surprise to me to learn that your large facilities are taxed to their utmost, day and night, to fill the orders for this new press; as I know that at least four of the newspaper proprietors who have been here to see my press in operation, have each ordered one for themselves.

If among the fraternity you meet any doubting Thomases as to the merits of this press, send them along to me. They will need no arguments to convince them, after seeing it run.

I may add that I have found the Duplex Printing Press Co. to be one of the most honorable of firms, carrying out every promise, and sparing no effort to satisfy patrons.

Yours truly,

HUGH BOYD, Editor and Proprietor *Daily Home News*,
New Brunswick, N. J.

Circulars and any information in regard to this press will be promptly forwarded upon application. Correspondence invited. Address,

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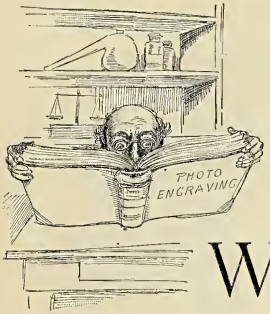

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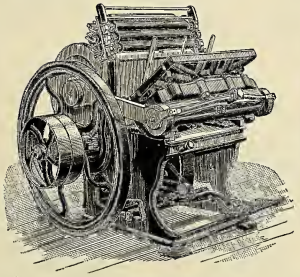

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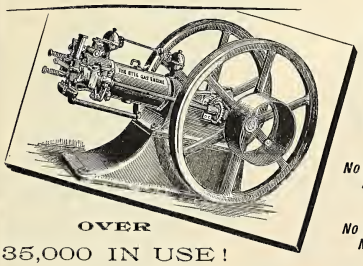

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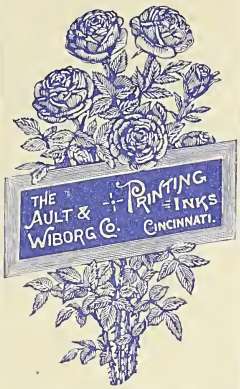

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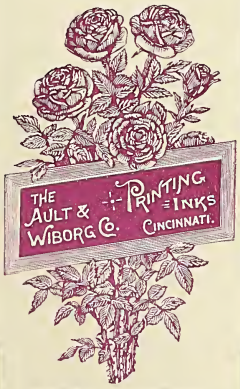

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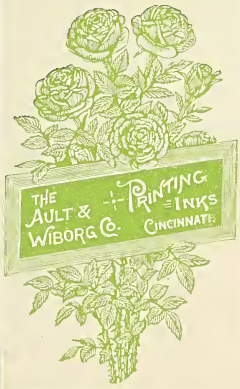

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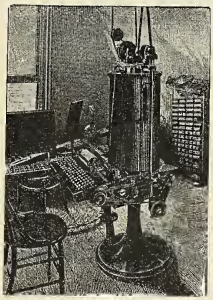

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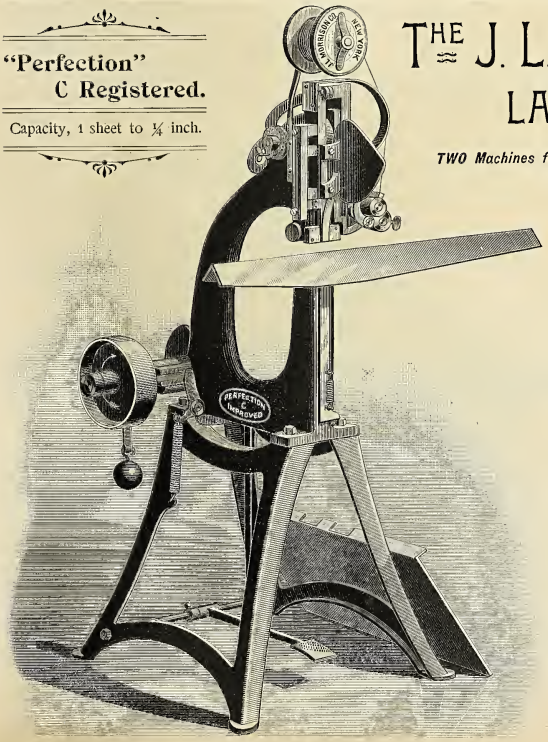

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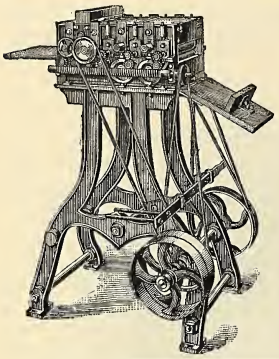

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No. 1 will bronze and clean cards 10 inches in width.
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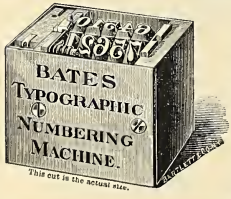

Every machine fully guaranteed.

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1st.—It is the **smallest** automatic numbering machine ever produced, occupying the minimum space of about one inch square.

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4th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high machine printing figures closely together—the most desirable compact spacing.

5th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high numbering machine made **ENTIRELY** of **STEEL.**

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7th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high numbering machine made with **INTERCHANGEABLE** parts throughout.

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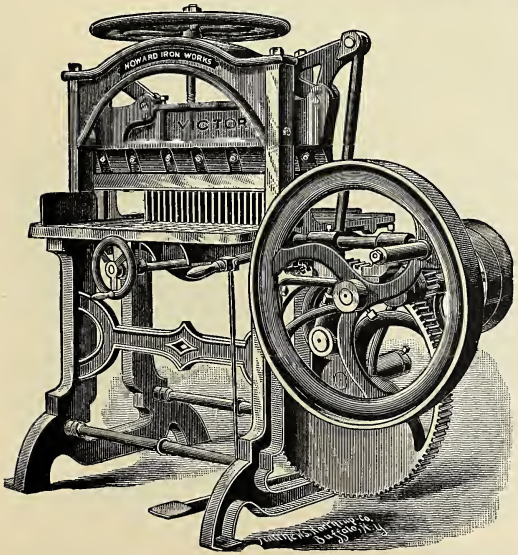

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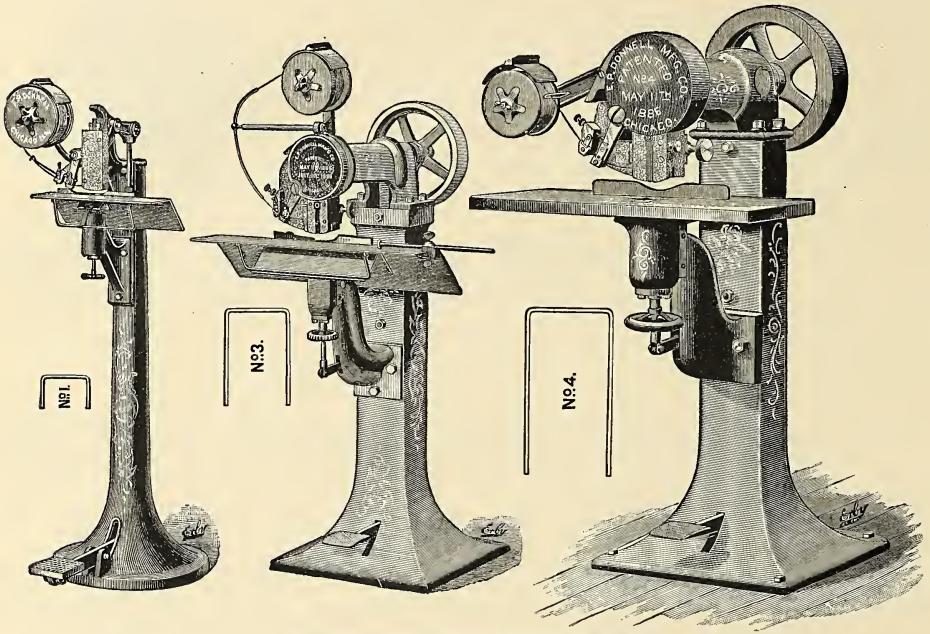

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No. 4.	**Extra Heavy,** round or flat wire (from 2 sheets to 1⅛ inch in thickness), flat or saddle stitching,	" 600

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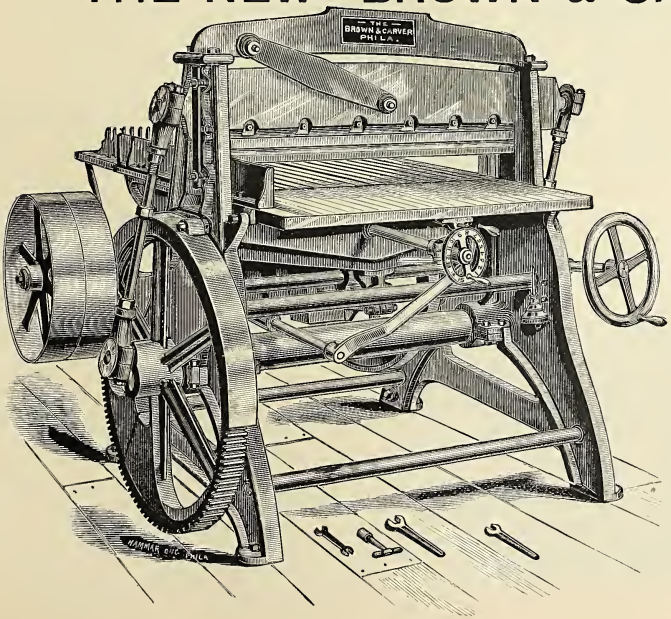

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PAPER CUTTING MACHINE

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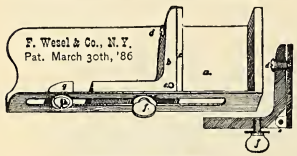

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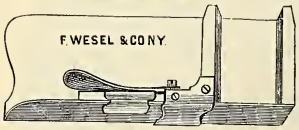

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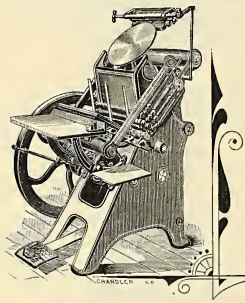

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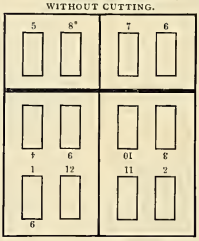

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AS USEFUL AS ANY WORK COSTING MANY TIMES AS MUCH.

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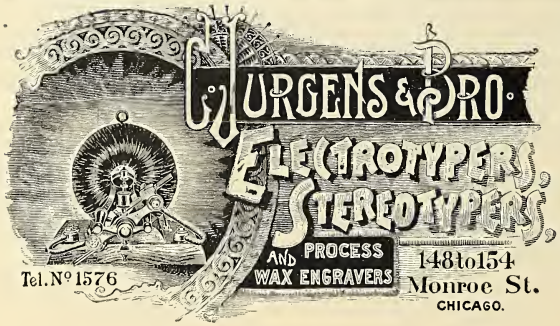

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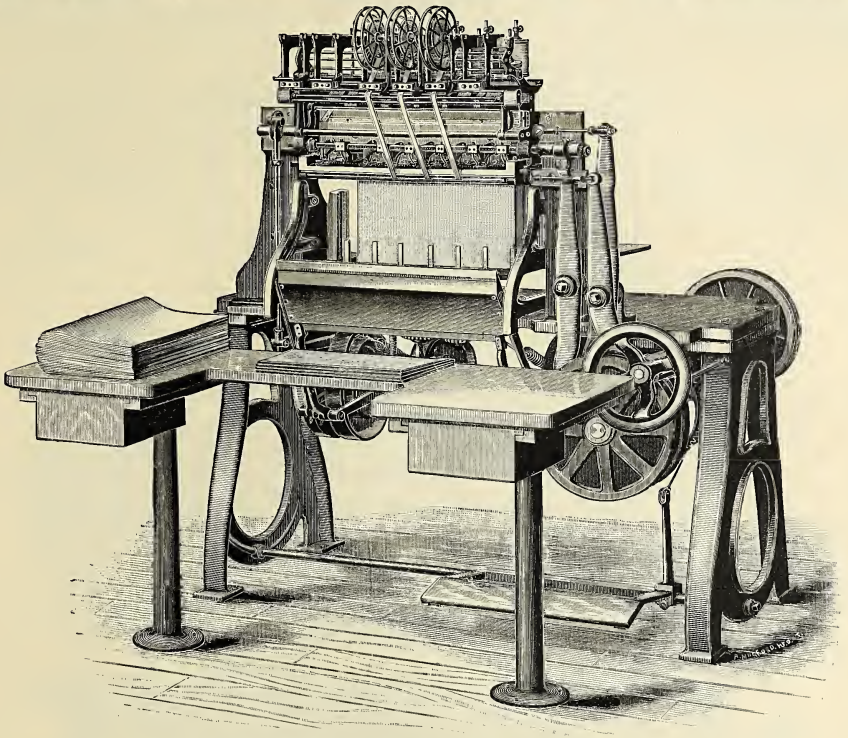

THE SMYTH BOOK-SEWING MACHINE No. 4.

THIS machine will sew either blank books or edition books three inches square up to 18 x 14 inches. Sews with tapes or cords, or without either. A flexible book, without saw marks. The work is superior in every way to hand sewing, both in appearance and strength. The saving, according to the work in hand, equals the work of from four to ten girls.

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Using only the Best Materials and working under the most approved formulas, we Guarantee Satisfaction in all cases.

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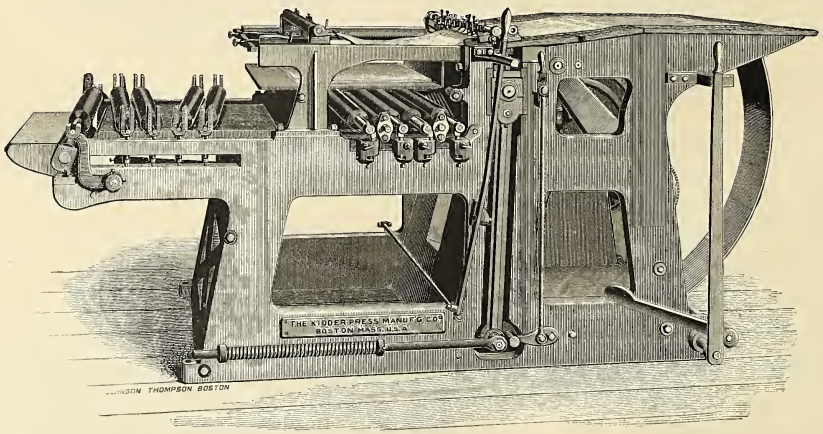

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Please send for catalogue embracing our Self-Feeding Job Presses and our Paper Slitting and Rewinding Machinery in various sizes.

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WE CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION on quality of construction and adaptability to work.

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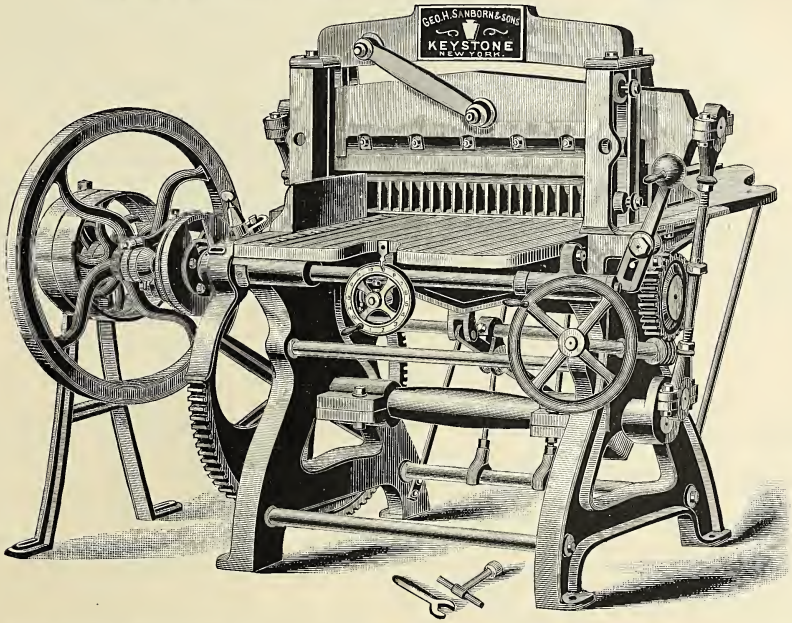
SANBORN'S MACHINERY IS EVERYWHERE RECOGNIZED AS THE STANDARD.



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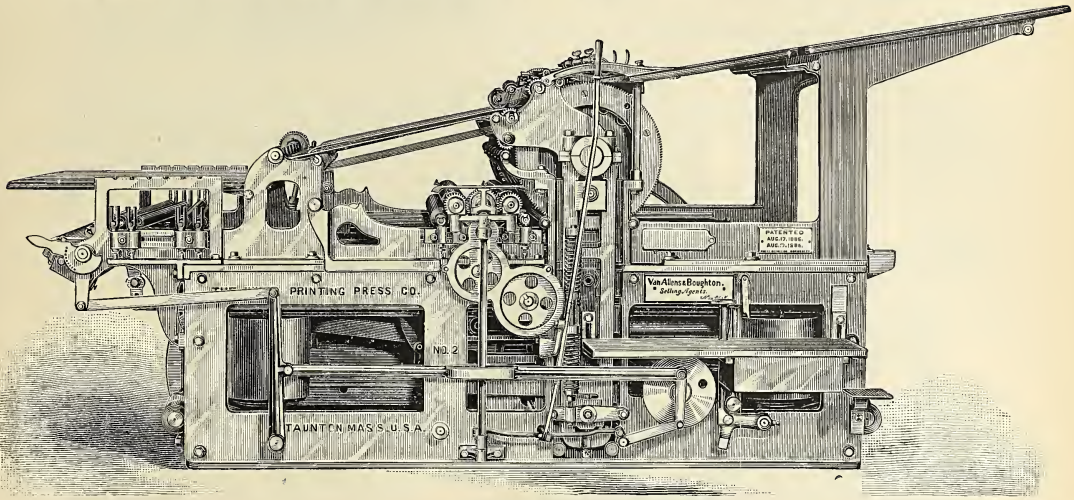

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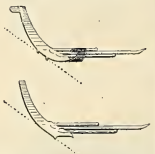

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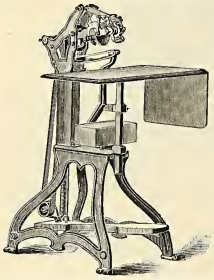

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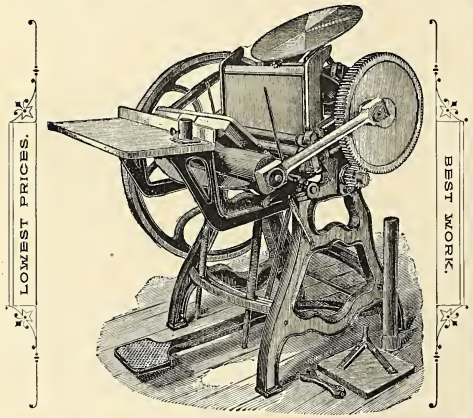

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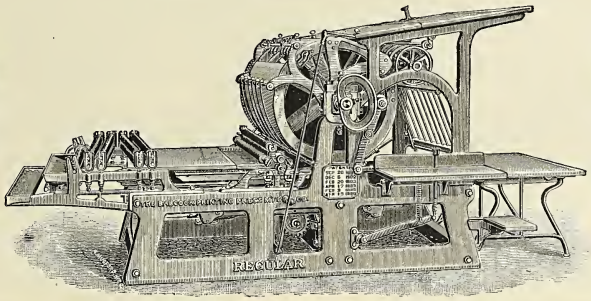

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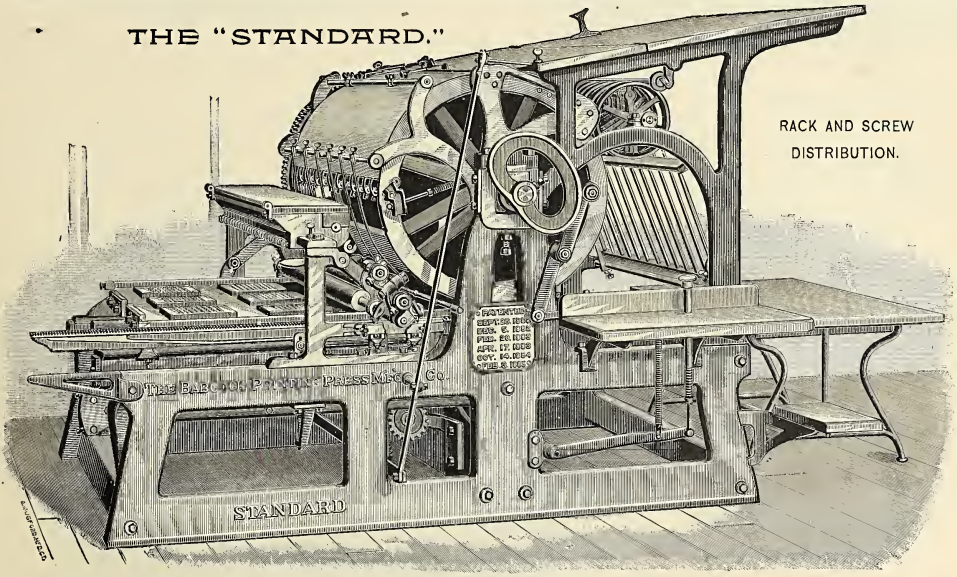

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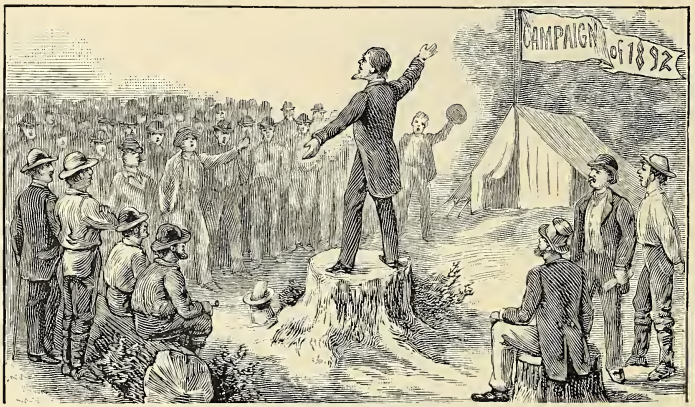

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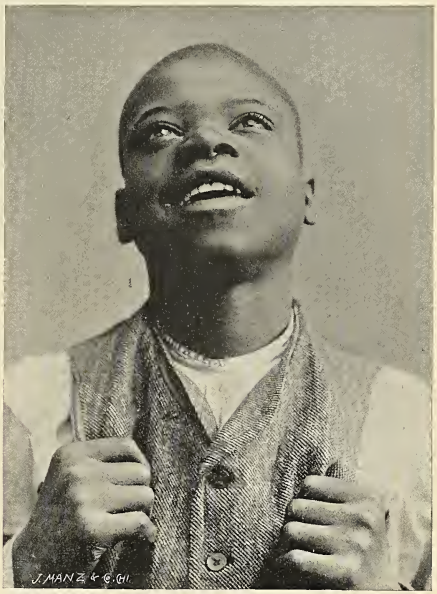

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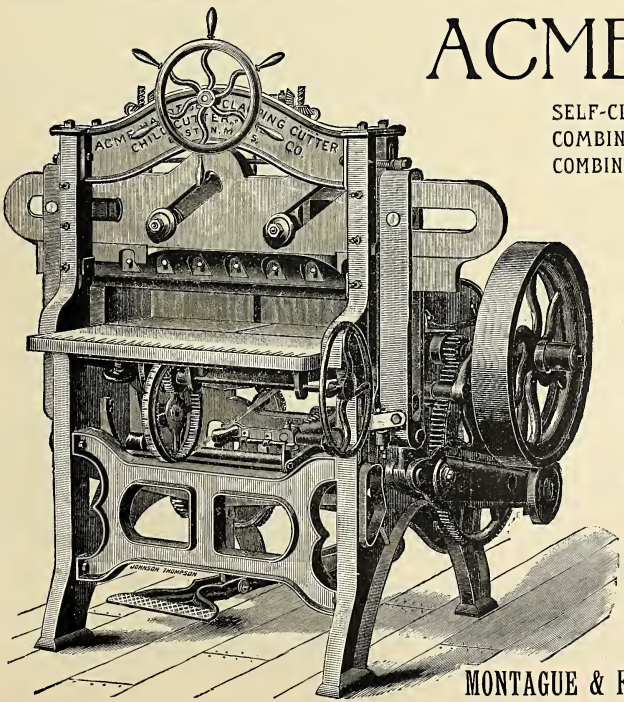

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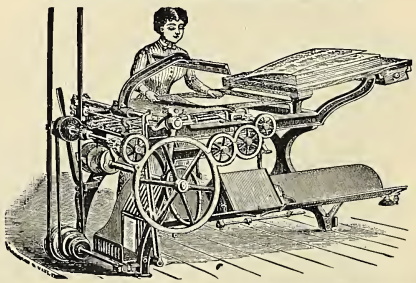

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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IX — No. 7. CHICAGO, APRIL, 1892. TERMS: { $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for The Inland Printer.

EUGENE FIELD — FRANCIS WILSON — R. M. FIELD.

BY W. I. WAY.

AS the foremost technical journal of its class, The Inland Printer always takes special pleasure in noting and chronicling the marked advances made from time to time in the production of books. It is with special pleasure, therefore, and with special pride, that extended notice is given to a book just fresh from one of our best printing houses, the Cambridge Press of John Wilson & Son. Our readers must feel a personal interest in this beautiful book, because, aside from its varied merits as an artistic piece of work, it is a very handsome compliment paid by America's most popular comedian, to two popular young American poets.

It is worthy of comment that Messrs. John Wilson & Son must have passed through their press at about the same time three of the most artistic books of the year —Mr. Edmund H. Garrett's "Elizabethan Songs"; the "Princess of Cleves," by Madame de Lafayette; and Mr. Francis Wilson's edition of "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," by Eugene and Roswell M. Field. Not all the fine books made in America are published by the Grolier Club, or with the imprint of De Vinne & Co. Boston, classic Boston, is holding her own.

Mr. Francis Wilson's maiden effort as a publisher is a typical bibliophile's book. It takes its place beside the two dainty efforts put forth a few years ago by The Book Fellows' Club — the Villon Society of America — namely, Mr. Frederick Locker's "London Lyrics," and Mr. E. C. Stedman's "Songs and Ballads." Its companions should be, and are, perhaps, in a few cases, the Peg Woffington, Omar Khayyam, and Knickerbocker History of New York printed for the Grolier Club. In some of the cabinets containing these precious gems of bookmaking, one may expect to find also Gautier's "Emaux et Camées" and de Nerval's "Sylvie" in the beautiful editions of M. Conquet, and perhaps in beautiful dresses fashioned by the cunning hands of Marius Michel and Cuzin. This man, M. Conquet, is a French booklover of the old school, who publishes books not for profit but because he likes to do so. His books are so handsome, and their editions so limited that few copies of them ever get out of France. "*Conquet fait coquet*," said M. Halévy, after seeing the "Sylvie." M. Conquet's wife and three sons are all bibliophiles, and to each Conquet père gives an *exceptionelle* copy of every book he publishes. But what we want to do in this note is to show that John Wilson & Son, and the same remarks apply with equal force to many of the books published with the imprint of De Vinne & Co., "make pretty things" as well as Conquet. One cannot help thinking how that pestiferous old biblioclast, John Bagford, would have reveled in the title page of Mr. Wilson's book. This title page is as follows:

ECHOES·FROM·THE
SABINE·FARM

BEING·CERTAIN·HORATIAN
LYRICS·NOW·FOR·THE·FIRST
TIME·DISCREETLY·AND
DELECTABLY·DONE·INTO
ENGLISH·VERSE·BY
EVGENE·AND
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FIELD

WITH fundry little·picturings by
Edmund H·Garrett and publiſhed
in this pleaſant wiſe by Francis Wilſon
The Orchard New Rochelle M DCCC XCI

The first two lines are illuminated, and the title page is engraved throughout. Engraved titles are rare, even

in France. In Pine's Horace the text is engraved, but he did not work for love. The certificate is as follows:

"One Hundred Copies only of this book have been printed. Thirty on Japan paper, each containing an Autograph Poem, and Seventy on Hand-made paper; signed and numbered by Mr. Francis Wilson. This book is not for sale."

We are tempted to bring in the colophon also:

"THE ECHOES FROM THE SABINE FARM are in this wise committed to the types, and printed in the first and limited edition by the University Press, Cambridge, in December, in the year MDCCCXCI."

Hence it will be seen that the possessors of the Japan paper copies will enjoy the rare distinction of owning a book that is unique by reason of the manuscript poem in the autograph of each author. Now if there is any one thing more than another grateful to the heart of the bibliophile it is to know that his book is Unique.

Mr. W. J. Linton, the veteran wood-engraver and poet-publisher, has dovetailed into the text of several of the books printed at his (private) Appledore Press a large number of diminutive woodcuts, which, though they may not illustrate the text, they still give to it an embellishment of an unusual character. In this "pleasant wise" did he treat his "Golden Apples of Hesperus," and "Love-Lore," two little books which have had an exceedingly small circulation, mainly among the poet-engraver's personal friends, because of their limited issue. Mr. Edmund H. Garrett's "sundry little picturings"— there are upward of seventy of them — possess a like charm and fascination, but they possess other qualities quite distinct from Mr. Linton's, being both illustrative and pictorial. They are quaintly suggestive, and at the same time charged with that delicacy and refinement which characterizes all Mr. Garrett's best work. Nothing could be more felicitous, for instance, or better express the joyous abandon of the verses, than the little designs for Mr. Eugene Field's playful adaptation of Epode VI, "To a Bully," and Mr. Rose Field's paraphrase of Ode I, 4, "In the Springtime." Horace invites his friend Mæcenas to

"Come, quaff my home-made Sabine wine,
You'll find it poor but honest.

"I put it up that famous day
You patronized the ballet,
And the public cheered you such a way
As shook your native valley."

It is the ballet scene Mr. Garrett has presented to us, and in such wise as to offer no insult to our imagination.

A word should be said about the binding, which, though tasteful, is simple, almost to severity, it being of a fine white linen, with broad gold band and gilt title on front cover, and with green leather label and gilt title relieved by ornamental tooling in gold on the back. The copies on hand-made paper are similarly bound, the only difference being the use of half cloth and gray paper sides. The margins of the book are broad and fair to see — the top edges are gilt, and the others are unprofaned by plow or shears. The sixty-eight initial letters beginning the selections are rubricated in the most careful manner. To sum up, in a word, one does not see how these delicate Horatian Lyrics could have been more "discreetly and delectably done" into verses and pictures than they have been by the Messrs. Field and Garrett. Mr. Francis Wilson and the printers have spared neither expense nor pains to give the work of all three of these artists a most harmonious and charming setting throughout.

THE INLAND PRINTER would not be doing its duty by posterity if it omitted to mention all these nice little details, because the book itself will not be "known" to the future "Lowndes," whose only source of information must, therefore, be the official record.

It was a happy thought of Mr. Francis Wilson to publish a book, and a graceful thing to make his choice from the work of two friends — a gift to his friends and the muses. Mæcenas of old could give his friend Horace a farm, but he could not print or publish the "Georgics" of Virgil. It will be interesting to learn from Mr. Eugene Field's promised introduction to the edition of "The Echoes," to be published in the early autumn, the circumstances of Mr. Wilson's godfatherly service.

If the spirits of the old Venusian and his patron, who are now resting on the shores of the "Happy Isles" are conscious of this little act of piety paid to their memory by those on whom their mantles have fallen, in what manner have they celebrated the event? In the Paradise of Poets these things must be fit occasion for rejoicing of a very convivial character, one makes no doubt.

Having dwelt at length upon the material aspects of this interesting little venture, somewhat remains to be said of the spiritual side. The work of the Messrs. Field is not unknown to fame, to be sure, but to the many readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who have read Horace in the original, or in translation, a taste of the delicious fruit coming from the Sabine Orchard — these "Massic laden ditties"— must be grateful. The poems of Horace are not

unlike the works of the "Swan of Avon," in that they are "not of an age, but for all time." In Lord Lytton's introduction to his own version of the Latin poet, he says: "Paraphrases and translations are still more numerous than editions and commentaries. There is scarcely a man of letters who has not at one time or other versified or imitated some of the odes; and scarcely a year passes without a new translation of them all." While many liberties have been taken with the works of this most untranslatable of poets, Mr. Eugene Field does not claim to have done more than "play" at translating a few of his lyrics — those that especially appealed to him — gathering here and there only such flowers of sentiment as pleased his fancy.

As a boy of ten, Mr. Field wrote letters in Latin to his father, and he has never lost his hold upon the language. But in making these sportive imitations, he has read Horace in the original, and all the translations he could lay his hands on. He has then taken the central idea of the original and put it into such playful guise as seemed best to suit his own and his readers' fancy. This same plan was pursued by the late C. S. Calverley in several of his imitations, and with telling effect. But Mr. Calverley's work has not the fine lyrical quality of Mr. Field's, excellent though it be, nor has it the modern turn, the *fin de siècle* flavor of Mr. Field's. This cannot be better illustrated, perhaps, than by reproducing Ode I, 30, to Venus, first in the stately version by Professor Connington, one of the most correctly *literal* of the later translators, then following it with Mr. Field's adaptation, which possesses the spirit of the original with all its joyousness — delightful in its lyrical quality.

(Professor Connington's.)

Come, Cnidian, Paphian Venus, come,
Thy well-beloved Cyprus spurn;
Haste where for thee in Glycera's home
Sweet odors burn.
Bring, too, thy Cupid, glowing warm,
Graces and Nymphs, unzoned and free;
And Youth, that lacking thee lacks charm,
And Mercury.

(Mr. Field's.)

Venus, dear Cnidian — Paphian queen!
Desert that Cyprus way off yonder,
And fare you hence, where with incense
My Glycera would have you fonder;
And to your joy bring hence your boy,
The Graces with unbelted laughter,
And Nymphs, and Youth,— then, then, in sooth,
Should Mercury come tagging after.

To suit the taste of this "wild and 'lanate' west," Mr. Field can be as frolicsome as old Horace, as in the lines addressed "To Mæcenas in Chicago." The New York *Sun* paragrapher always refers to Horace as the "Eugene Field of Rome."

Hannay says somewhere in one of his essays that a translation of a poem should be pleasing in itself — "a poem which, read by an Englishman ignorant of Latin, would be loved for its own sake." He agrees with Dryden in comparing a verbal translation to "dancing on ropes with fettered legs."

Mr. Field's paraphrase of Horace's ode to the Bandusian Fountain, one of his best, and always a favorite, would have pleased Mr. Hannay:

"TO THE FOUNTAIN OF BANDUSIA.

"O Fountain of Bandusia!
Whence crystal waters flow,
With garlands gay and wine I'll pay,
The sacrifice I owe;
A sportive kid with budding horns
I have, whose crimson blood
Anon shall dye and sanctify
Thy cool and babbling flood.

"O fountain of Bandusia!
The dog-star's hateful spell
No evil brings into the springs
That from thy bosom well;
Here oxen, wearied by the plow,
The roving cattle here
Hasten in quest of certain rest,
And quaff thy gracious cheer.

"O fountain of Bandusia!
Ennobled shalt thou be,
For I shall sing the joys that spring
Beneath yon ilex tree
Yes, fountain of Bandusia,
Posterity shall know
The cooling brooks that from thy nooks,
Singing and dancing go."

In another column of this paper the reader will find some selections from the hitherto unpublished verses of the Chicago Horace, with such explanatory notes as seem necessary.

Mr. R. M. Field's work shows a much closer following of the Latin text than his brother's — his translations being, in fact, directly from the original. Of the sixty-six pieces in the book, twenty-six of them are by him. Of these twenty-six, twelve are paraphrases of pieces also done by his brother.

Ode III, 22, to Diana, is a gem, a Roman gem:

"TO DIANA.

"O Virgin, tri-formed goddess fair,
The guardian of the groves and hills,
Who hears the girls in their despair
Cry out in childbirth's cruel ills,
And saves them from the Stygian flow!
Let the pine-tree my cottage near,
Be sacred to thee evermore,
That I may give to it each year
With joy the life-blood of the boar,
Now thinking of the sidelong blow."

But Mr. Roswell Field can be serious and playful too, and in the latter vein "At the Ball Game" is excellent:

"Now steps Ryanus forth at call of furious Mars,
And from his oaken staff the sphere speeds to the stars;
And now he gains the tertiary goal, and turns,
While whiskered balls play round the timid staff of Burns.

* * * *

"So waxes fierce the strife between these godlike men;
And as the hero's fame grows by Virgilian pen,
So let Clarksonius Maximus be raised to heights
As far above the moon as moon o'er lesser lights.

"But as for me, the ivy leaf is my reward,
If you a place among the lyric bards accord;
With crest exalted, and, O 'People,' with delight,
I'll proudly strike the stars, and so be out of sight."

In comparing the work of the Messrs. Field, the one with the other, one's thoughts, somehow, revert to a paragraph in Mr. E. C. Stedman's Victorian poets, anent Horace and his translators. In this paragraph Mr. Stedman commends Lord Lytton's version of the rare old Venusian as his best performance "in meters resembling, but not copied from, the original — a translation more faithful than Martin's paraphrases, but not approaching the latter in elegance."

Yet in the paraphrases of Mr. R. M. Field there is often an ease and elegance, a liquid fluency, if you will, that is as captivating as it is faithful to the original. Translators and imitators from time immemorial have tried their hands at "The Reconciliation," and Ode I, 5. Milton rendered the latter, as he tells us, "almost word for word, without rhyme, according to the Latin measures, as near as the language will permit." But modern ears ask something besides mere "classic *tone*." The following is Mr. R. M. Field's paraphrase of the ode:

"TO MISTRESS PYRRHA.

"What dainty boy with sweet perfumes bedewed
Has lavished kisses, Pyrrha, in the cave?
For whom amid the roses, many-hued,
Do you bind back your tresses' yellow wave?

"How oft will he deplore your fickle whim,
And wonder at the storm and roughening deeps,
Who now enjoys you, all in all to him,
And dreams of you, whose only thoughts he keeps.

"Wretched are they to whom you seem so fair;
That I escaped the storms, the gods be praised!
My dripping garments, offered with a prayer,
Stand as a tablet to the sea-god raised."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ART OF DISPLAY IN JOB COMPOSITION.

NO. IV.—BY ALFRED PYE.

A KNOWLEDGE of drawing and designing will go a long way toward helping to make a good display printer. The copy furnished to a compositor for making a "nice job" is often a simple paragraph written by a person who has little ability to indicate the nature of the production he expects to receive. All he knows about it is that he wants a certain quantity of matter to fill a given amount of space, but to be in such a form as to arrest the attention of the persons whom he wishes to reach. It is for the printer to decide *how* the space should be filled to the best advantage. Certain words, or groups of words, he wishes to stand out more prominently than others, but he is willing to let the printer determine the matter for him, and he will be able to tell when he sees the proof if his ideas have been properly interpreted. Here is where the artist in typography shows his ability. By reading over the copy furnished — two or three times, if necessary — the main purpose of the customer will present itself to his mind, and taking pencil and paper a rough sketch is made in which the prominent features of the copy are brought out in bold relief, and an outline of the finished job lies before him without a line of type being set. Knowing the resources of the office he can decide in what type to set this, that, or the other line, and, while a few minor details may be necessarily changed in the composition of the job, the result will be as originally planned. By this method the time taken up in making the rough draft is more than gained in setting the work.

By reference to and study of the advertisements that appear monthly in THE INLAND PRINTER and other high-class typographical journals, and by following the plan outlined in them, an excellent style of display may be acquired, which, added to the individual's own ideas, will be the means of helping him to produce very creditable results. The specimens of job composition published in the March issue of this journal show what neat and attractive pieces of work can be turned out by the compositor who is ambitious to excel in good work.

Cards, letterheads, billheads, covers for catalogues, and title pages offer an unlimited field for the exercise of the talent lying dormant in the brains of many compositors, who need only a little confidence in themselves to give to the public specimens of work which would bring deserved credit to them and to the firm by which they are employed. In planning a design for any of the purposes above named it will often be found that the use of one or two tints will materially help the artistic effect desired. A knowledge of harmony and contrast of color will in such cases prove very useful; and a little ingenuity in the use of a pocket knife will enable the artist to make the tint blocks by cutting them from patent leather, or even from good Bristol board, mounted on wood blocks to type-height, in cases where it is not possible to get the tint blocks made in metal. Printing initial letters or prominent lines in color strongly in

contrast to that employed in the body of the work will also produce striking effects. The proper use of color in work of this character is an acquirement to be obtained only after much experiment, and carefully noting for future information the various effects produced by certain combinations or contrasts of tints or solid colors.

During the past few years newspaper advertising display has been brought prominently forward, especially in the daily newspapers of Chicago and other large cities in the inland states, until in many cases they stamp the compositors who produce them as veritable "artists." No longer content with a few series of plain titles and antiques and gothics, the proprietors of the daily newspapers of the present day seize upon the latest productions of the typefounders and give the "ad" man *carte blanche* to "spread himself" to the utmost extent of the space engaged by the patron for his advertisement. Not alone does he rely upon type for producing his wonderful effects, but rule, of several varieties of face, is largely used by him, and circles, ovals, squares and crosses, surrounding or intermingled with the type, are frequently met with. Many of these "ads" bear evidence of much thought in designing and care in execution, and would serve as models of good work for young printers.

Specimens of work such as is above described might be reproduced without number in these pages, but limitation of space forbids. By observing the following few general rules good results may usually be attained: Do not try to crowd the matter; plenty of space is just as necessary as plenty of type. Contrast the sizes of type as much as possible; several lines of uniform or nearly uniform size never look well. Avoid the lavish use of ornaments and rule; rather get your effects by using them sparingly. Where a large amount of matter is to be set, use small type for the body and let the main features be in prominent type; and when possible keep to one series of type in preference to great variety.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

INCONVENIENCE OF CONSCIENCE.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

CONSCIENCE is a good thing, theoretically. We like to see other people supplied with a tender article of it, because it makes them more safe and profitable to deal with. But wearing a well-darned conscience ourselves is about as comfortable as a hair-shirt in July, if we wish to adopt modern methods of business.

One of the serious disadvantages of the "art preservative" is that every man connected with it habitually and persistently carries one of these highly commendable but uncomfortable "inward monitors." There is scheming and trickery and rascality in every other business, but there seems to be something peculiarly purifying and elevating about printing, which lifts everyone connected therewith to a high plane of immaculate probity and honesty. It isn't that opportunities for shady transactions are lacking — so long as one human being must needs lean upon the word and honor of another, the opportunity for the conscienceless will remain. But the high standard of business integrity set by employers has impressed their foremen, while the sterling character of the foremen has in turn impressed the journeymen and apprentices. Add to this impressive lesson, the proud spectacle of machine, ink and paper makers and salesmen going up and down the land clothed in the unquestioned panoply of truth and veracity, scorning to utter or insinuate the slightest variation from actual facts even as a last resort to get an order, and we begin to understand where the credit belongs for the high character of the business.

Still, while all this is very fine, extremely edifying, one cannot help but consider how much more profitable the business would be if there were not quite so much conscience lying about loose in it. It is embarrassing, inconvenient, disgusting, to see a chance to work a fine little "gouge" on some "innocent," then have Conscience thrust his unwelcome proboscis into the affair and interfere with it; but, as before said, that is one of the disadvantages of the business. What a lot of profitable "snaps" there would be in the business were it not for those unaccommodating consciences! If, for instance, one of the thousands of composing-room foremen could lay aside his conscience (impossible, of course, but this is only supposing!) what an easy matter to turn the orders he controls to the dealer who substantially appreciates the favor — that's simple! Such a foreman would have a never-failing resource when he wanted a loan, and if he forgot to repay, the lender would know better than to say anything. As a matter of fact, he would probably tuck it on to the employers' bill, so the foreman need not worry about paying it back. Then such a foreman could run in an occasional job for a friend, "borrow" the stock and pocket the proceeds.

Or, if a stationery clerk of a big railroad corporation or business house could forget his conscience, what simpler than to connive with the printer to deliver short count or short weight and put the difference into the clerk's pocket. Of course, this never is done — perish the thought! — but you see how expensive a conscience is.

Or, if a schemer could, by any combination of circumstances (which, of course, never yet happened!) get in control of a big pressroom, what would be more natural than to make that press run best which was most profitable to the pressman? Every time a new press went in, the seller should appreciate the fact that it is at the mercy of the pressman and treat that always immaculate functionary accordingly. Press builders are robbers, anyway, and ought to disgorge a little to the pressman. Then the inks — "there's oiliness for you!" If Blank's salesman appreciates the sorrows of the poor, underpaid pressman, and knows how to skillfully apply a financial balm at every call, Blank's inks will work better than Blink's, and don't you forget it. A little judicious spoiling of work with Blink's ink and doing fine work with Blank's, would soon open up a mutually profitable side account between Blank's salesman and

the pressman. But the latter are too honest ever to dream of such a thing! Why, certainly.

Or, if a printing-office bookkeeper could so pervert his always frank, ingenuous nature as to resort to profitable schemes, many a dollar could be made on the side by adding it when footing the monthly statement. If a customer sees that his bills check up with the statement all right, he seldom stops to foot up the total. If he should do so and discover the fault, of course, it would easily pass for an error and could be corrected without suspicion. But those consciences!

Or, if a salesman only could lay aside his sterling integrity of character for a while, what slick little nets he could spread! The pressman, the foreman, perhaps even the manager, have a half holiday for the races—"There is an X, Johnny, take a skip out to the Derby and put 'er on a short horse!" If Johnny once takes the X, he is in the trap fast enough and the wily salesman can make up that X several times over. But conscience prevents any such schemes in connection with printing business, however they may flourish in other lines. Of course!

We have heard of business managers demanding a "bonus" from the manufacturer; we have heard of foremen holding out an itching palm for a susceptible "drummer" to cross; we have even heard of one partner asking for a side bite in a deal which his colleague would have to make up, but of course these cases were outside the printing business, which is above and beyond all suspicion of the sort.

See how inconvenient is conscience! It doubtless promotes pious principles and is certainly a good thing for those who need it, but there would be more profit if there were not quite so much of it in the printing business.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING HALF-TONE PLATES.

NO. IV.—BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

WE now come to the part of the work wherein the operation of making ready the cuts will be described, the preceding adaptation having well prepared the reader for its introduction. It cannot but be observed by the readers of the trade journals that whenever an artist in wood engraving undertakes to extol his profession, that his laudation is calculated to push to the front rank the many who make a specialty of line engraving, and at a moment's notice he can give the name of his beau ideal of an artist, to whom he thinks the greatest credit should be given, as there are so few of them that he has not much difficulty in making a selection. Indeed, before the advent of process engraving, the limited number of wood engravers in the United States and Canada gave them such a monopoly of the business that the various publishers of the country were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for their work.

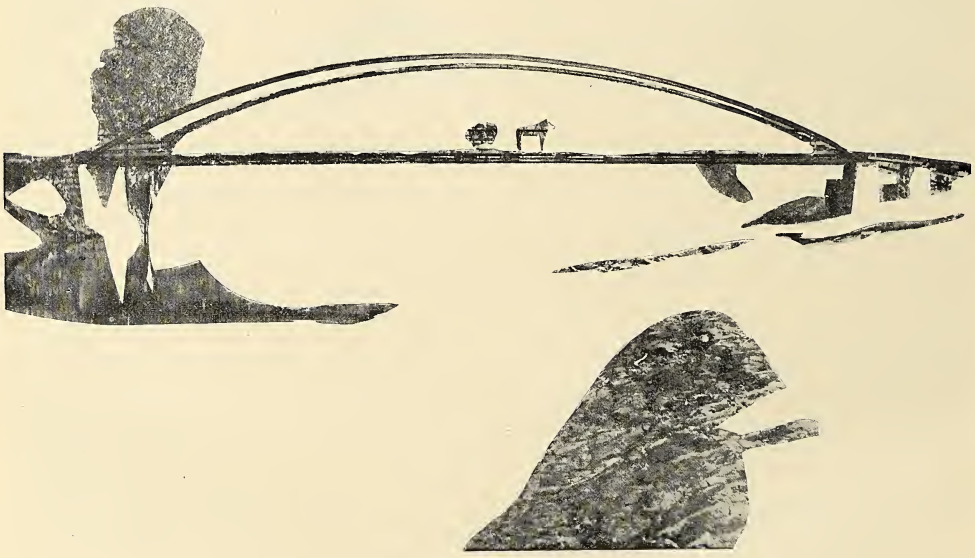

ILLUSTRATION NO. I.

Since the discovery of the half-tone, it certainly has brought about a revolution in the art of pictorial illustration, and by it has been found the best and easiest means of reproducing engravings from canvas and from nature, and as the cost of production enters largely in almost every manufacturing enterprise, and printing being ranked as the foremost, it must be acknowledged that this art or process known as "half-tone" has thrown in the shade all the older systems of illustrating. It has lightened to a great extent the labors of the pressman who has made a specialty of illustrated, or as it is termed, cut printing, for in order to obtain the same results and have the woodcut of the work. The philosophy of it is that the half-tone cut is the reproduction of a photograph. The gradation of high-lights to deep shadows are there in perfect detail. The work of the overlay is to avoid slurring from the shallowness of the etching. The plate is in fact made-ready in itself, therefore little shaving or paring of the edges of the overlay is required. Illustration No. 1 is that of an overlay in process of manufacture for a half-tone cut and a fac simile of one part of the overlay that will be used in order to more fully bring out the points of an illustration which will be shown later.

In this diagram is shown the heavy blacks, such as the trees, the approaches to the bridge and the shaded

Illustration No. 2.

illustrations appear with good effects, it certainly causes the pressman a vastly greater amount of trouble than if the same had been produced from a half-tone plate.

Let us suppose, for instance, that we have before us an illustration produced by a wood engraver. We can readily follow the lines made by the engraver's tool when it was required to change from high-lights to deep blacks and to the faintest tints, which can be seen in almost every engraving. This work is supplemented by the pressman, who is required to shave or pare the edges of every piece of paper that will be required to enter into the manufacture of the overlay; but in the making of an overlay for a half-tone illustration no such trouble is needed and a less number of pieces is required, indeed anything like an overplus will tend to spoil the appearance ground, which when the parts represented in this diagram are placed in their proper position causes these very objects to show much more prominently than they otherwise would.

As before explained, the necessity for the shaving or paring of the edges of an overlay having ceased since the introduction of the half-tone plate, it follows that the pressman can bring up his work to a much finer grade than he heretofore had been able to do.

To the uninitiated I propose, therefore, to explain the surest, the best, and the most effective manner of procedure in printing half-tone plates.

Illustration No. 2 shows the groundwork and also the lights and tints removed, the reason for which will be explained later, as here I desire to remark, that as the

various designs of printing machinery differ, just as various are the methods of pressmen who make a specialty of illustrated printing—in which so few excel. Some of the methods of the old-time pressmen, who made a specialty of overlay cutting and who were looked up to by the boys as beings exalted, may be appropriately explained here.

In the English method of cutting an overlay, some pressmen would not think of using any other paper than that known as India or Chinese and cutting from it all the shades and heavy blacks, and they would use no other kind in book illustrating; other pressmen, if they were working on an illustrated newspaper, would use only a cardboard overlay made out of what is called railroad card, a material which can be removed in layers either in one or five thicknesses, and this system gives the cutter a wide field in which to cut away the various shades not necessary in illustrating the subject to be printed; there are other pressmen who would use three or four thicknesses of the paper on which the printing was to be done. But all these systems of overlay manufacture have become obsolete since the introduction of the half-tone for illustrated printing.

(To be continued.)

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. V.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

UNDERLAYING.

THE make-ready with paper should not be commenced until all parts of the form, and those of the press, no matter of what pattern, have been definitely regulated. The make-ready is divided into two different parts, that underneath and that from above. The make-ready underneath has for its object to bring all parts of the form to the normal height of the type, not only by raising what is too low, but by trimming down what is too high. This operation, as is well known, dispenses with the make-ready from above for a great deal of ordinary work, and is the only unavoidable procedure in all impressions. In both cases less should be done than the exigencies of the defects seem to require, as, ordinarily, they are more apparent than real, and by adding a piece of paper to one point the packing of the other parts is supported, while the point receiving the extra charge is crushed. The result is the same in an inverse sense, in the case of cutting. From these double actions it follows that for both below and above the make-ready sheet is too thick and the under and over laying too heavy. In order to see the good and bad effects of this work, two proofs should be taken for each stage of the make-ready; one to be cut and to receive the charges, the other to serve as a witness to the proof following. By comparing the two impressions it is easy to see if too much or too little has been done or if the work has been done wrong. There is no better guide, on any kind of press, for the use of the pressman or conductor.

The work underneath differs from that of above in one point: The cutting should be heavier than the excess of pressure, and the overlaying lighter than the weaknesses. The metal cannot be raised or lowered abruptly; it yields at a distance proportionate to its thickness and the pressure which it bears. With ordinary cuts a cutting of from one-half to one centimeter is necessary, according as the type needs more or less pressure. On rotary machines, where cuts are nearly always heavy, the difference in proportion between defects and the corrections in the make-ready should be far greater than in ordinary cuts—from four to ten centimeters, according to the amount of pressure needed by engraving or text. In this, as in all parts of the make-ready, is shown the value of the double proofsheet, which forms a precious element in verifying and comparing one stage of the work with the preceding one. Under blocks of every kind the make-ready should be of the most complete, summary character, and especially so in the case of cylinder presses. With presses of flat bed everything must be absolutely plumb. Whatever parts of the form are not perfect will descend and rise at each passage of the cylinder, often carrying with it letters, furniture, all that is tied together in the same locking. It is impossible to obtain a good impression if a single cut does not rest squarely on the bed.

The underlaying must reach completely to the edges of cuts. This necessity to preserve the level should also restrain as much as possible the use of paste under wooden blocks, which swell from the humidity and lose their level. The most practical way is never to use paste in the center, but only on the corners, and then sparingly. In this way the inconveniences are reduced to a minimum. On the hand press and other machines with platens, where the pressure takes place over the entire surface at the same time, the plumb may, to a certain degree, be neglected; but for these presses, as for all others, it is preferable to do the make-ready between the block and the cut, even if only to operate less summarily, and obtain all that the work from below is able to accomplish.

METHOD OF PLACING MAKE-READY ON HAND PRESS.

For ordinary work on a perfect press a single thickness of silk paper is sufficient to correct any defects of the whole. In this case the bit of paper may be pasted on the margin, and there is no difficulty in properly placing it, the impression showing the location of the defect. Where there is any cutting or overlaying, no matter how small, shrinking of the edges will follow if the whole is not pasted completely. To avoid these accidents and such others as arise from the pasting, the make-ready should always be put in the tympan. To place it there with exactitude, points are made with a pin or bodkin through the whole, silk or parchment, margin and frisket, immediately after the impression of the make-ready sheet. These holes, while invisible in silk, are often so multiplied in parchment that they lead to errors. *(To be continued.)*

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Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. McCoy, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

THE CHICAGO PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

FOR the purpose of inducing a better acquaintance among the publishers of class publications of Chicago the banquet given under the auspices of the Chicago Publishers' Association at the Hotel Richelieu on the evening of March 12 was a decided success. Much enthusiasm was manifested and the speeches and discussions were replete with valuable suggestions. The varied experiences in the methods adopted for securing advertising and subscriptions were somewhat contradictory, as might be expected from the difference in the clientèle with which the publications represented have to do. The association has a large contract on its hands in the settlement of the question of second class matter, but the question is being grappled with in so close a manner that it will be of material assistance to the postoffice department. In another part of this journal is given a synopsis of the proceedings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE painstaking and indefatigable editor of the *Dial* has given in the March number of his invaluable journal an exhaustive list of announcements of spring publications. These announcements furnish food worthy of deliberate consideration. They show unmistakably the trend of modern thought and progress. The list is too comprehensive for treatment in detail in an editorial note, as it embraces over three hundred titles, among which we find in the department of history eleven out of seventeen devoted to America or American subjects, and fully half of those in the department of biography and memoirs also devoted to American subjects. In the department of poetry there are few important announcements, the more noteworthy being reissues in new dresses of volumes by William Morris, Walt Whitman, and George Meredith, and a new translation of the Odes and Epodes of Horace. The department of fiction embraces over fifty titles, while the writers on theology and religion have been only a little more than half as industrious. The editor of the *Dial* deserves the thanks not only of the publishers but of all busy workers in the various fields of literature, science and education for his enterprise in presenting such a complete survey of what is doing in the publishing world.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY.

SINCE the announcement in the daily press last month that the long-talked-of combination of typefounders had been consummated numerous letters have been received at this office from employing printers in which the fear is expressed that the combination will be detrimental to their interests. This anxiety is perhaps natural enough, but it is anxiety previous to inquiry and investigation. The foundries in the combine are reticent as to the progress and development of the operations of the association beyond expatiating on the benefits to accrue to the printers from its incorporation, but this does not soothe the feeling of uneasiness that prevails. Much of this feeling was expressed in a well-written article on page 722 of the May issue of this journal in 1891, the leading idea in which was a deprecation of the typefounding industry in America being dominated by British capital and British brains. The benefit of bringing under one corporate ownership all the typefoundries of the United States, it was stated, would consist in a simplification of business whereby production would be governed and expenses reduced in the aggregate, but that the greatest item of economy would be found in contracting the output of individual foundries or confining each to certain special lines. Two or three good series of old style and modern would be standard, and could be purchased from any branch of the corporation in the United States, and by this method, said the writer, sorts of every description could be kept in stock in large quantities, and be a great convenience to printers.

To these anticipated advantages we might add, for the purpose of a disinterested review of the situation,

that the present method of extending credit to irresponsible parties so perniciously common at the present time might be controlled. It also might not be considered advisable as good policy to carry on the business of an inextricably involved debtor and compete actively with the patrons of the typefoundry branch, as is the custom at present with some foundries. It might prevent the fluctuation of prices of type, so that an employing printer might have an approximate idea of the value of his plant, though it might not govern the practice of charging the cash customer the full rate, and giving the long-time man a cut price.

If the monopoly, combine, trust or association becomes oppressive, it may be possible to establish other foundries despite the "enormous cost of the plant, and the extremely low profits." Organization is applicable to all industries, and the Typothetæ might find it expedient to devise means of procuring type supplies at a moderate rate. An effectual check might be thus placed upon exorbitant prices.

If the American Typefounders' Company controls that fluctuation in prices which has been a menace to employing printers of late years, and governs the matter of credits on business principles instead of financially cutting its own throat and that of its customers by helping incompetent and irresponsible persons to lower the character as well as the prices of printing, it will be welcomed as a benefit to both employing and journeymen printers; but should its procedure be such as to in any great degree interfere with the prosperity of the printing trade, it would be only self-destructive.

THE LESSON OF THE PRINTERS' HOME.

AT Colorado Springs there now stands ready to be dedicated in May of the present year a monument to private generosity and to organized trades unionism. The Printers' Home is in no sense a charitable institution, for in it each member of the Typographical Union has a vested right and a voice in the conduct of its affairs. It is an asylum provided against the vicissitudes of fortune, when sickness or old age have destroyed the earning power of the printer. The enthusiasm and energy manifested in raising the funds and in building this magnificent institution is an indication of what may yet be accomplished by the adoption of methods that will render the Typographical Union desirable to every printer and that will prove to the employing printer that the union card is a certificate of competency and ability to earn the minimum living wages of the union scale. The methods we urge are education and technical training. It is but fair to say that if journeymen printers and pressmen seem apathetic on these subjects, the employing printers are indifferent; but in this matter it is not to be expected that the union can depend on any other than its own exertions.

At Philadelphia a few enthusiastic pressmen and printers are trying to gain a foothold for a technical night-school, despite the lack of interest in their own ranks and the desire of employers to dominate in the affairs of the school when their assistance was asked to put the scheme on a succesful basis.

"United to support, not combined to injure," is a grand motto in its full significance, and how very significant it is when emphasized by the crystallization of its principles in the Printers' Home. How disappointing, therefore, is it to those of the craft who anticipated that the typographical union of New York would set the example by starting a school to teach machine composition, to learn that the project has been defeated. The lesson that the Printers' Home teaches is that to gain something a sacrifice must be made. The printers of the United States have each paid their quota of the funds for building the Home. Not, we are assured, because anyone anticipated having to ultimately take advantage of its benefits, but from loyalty to the union and a conviction of the benefit of the Home to the craft; and yet in the unsettled state of affairs resulting from the introduction of typesetting machines, the proposition put to the membership of the New York union, to permit members to work for a less price than the scale for a limited time while learning to work the machines, was defeated. The lack of confidence in its own membership, of which this action is evidence, is the most depressing feature in union politics, especially when it attacks those who have spent their time and talent in the service of their fellows. It would, we are assured, be a surprise to the membership of the colossal International Union if the vital number who attend the meetings regularly could be given. The paying of dues is the least duty; the presence of each member and the careful study of each question and conscientious voting is the whole duty, for the negative support of any movement is far more deadly to its success than active opposition. It kills enthusiasm, the life of all beneficial measures. Let the Printers' Home stand as an object lesson of what can be done by organized effort and enthusiasm, and let each local union have its class room and library, for by such means will its membership be enlarged and its benefits made strikingly apparent. Such a reform of present methods can be made at little expense.

A CHICAGO POET AND HIS FAMILY.

THIS issue of THE INLAND PRINTER contains a "symposium" on Mr. Eugene Field, the Chicago poet and humorist. It seems only proper that the head of the "House of Field" should receive some notice when other members of the family are receiving so much attention from our esteemed contemporaries. Mrs. Field, and "Trotty," and "Daisy," and "Pinny" have been very handsomely "written up" by Mr. John Ballantyne in the Easter number of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. But incidentally Mr. Ballantyne gives also another picture of the man who would "try the patience of Job," and at the same time writes thus of his wife:

"You are as fair and sweet and tender,
Dear brown-eyed little sweetheart mine!
As when, a callow youth and slender,
I asked to be your valentine."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

BY S. K. PARKER.

REQUESTS have reached THE INLAND PRINTER from apprentices that a department be established in its columns for their benefit. Just in what direction or in what branch the inquirers desire information has not so far been indicated; but as in the experience of the writer there are several things in which apprentices (and also some journeymen) *do* need enlightenment — or at least to have their importance more strongly impressed upon their minds, these few remarks are ventured.

In his laudable ambition to become what is termed a progressive workman, particularly in the job branch, the apprentice is apt to lose sight of the necessity of grounding himself in the rudimentary principles — the very a b c — of the art, not realizing that they are as essential to the successful job compositor as in book-work. The result of this is apparent in the work of the average job or book compositor. Take up a proof of a circular from the job department, or a galley from the book department, and the same deficiency often appears in both cases, namely, lack of proper attention to the spacing. The book compositor will attempt to justify his neglect on the score of the low price of composition, and the job compositor will claim he is too much rushed, that the job is in too great a hurry to allow proper spacing to be done.

Now, it really takes but little, if any, longer time, to do good spacing than it does to make pigeonholes and crevices, if hand and eye have been properly trained during apprenticeship, and if the proper complement of spaces is at hand with which to work, for of course good spacing cannot be performed without the wherewithal to do it.

One of the oldest axioms of the printers' craft is that even spacing is the criterion of a good printer, and it is in this particular that the education of the beginner is often neglected. He is allowed to scratch along and "catch on" as best he may during his first few months at case, and habits are contracted which stick to him during his whole career as a printer.

On pages 121, 122 and 123 of "MacKellar's American Printer" will be found some excellent advice to apprentices in relation to composition, and in the direct line of the subject under consideration a line or two from it is worth quoting: "In thus spacing out the line, the blanks between the words must be so graduated that, when the matter is printed, *all the words will appear at equal distances apart.*" (The italics are mine.) In knowing how to accomplish this result without undue loss of time lies the foundation of the whole matter.

When the end of the line is reached in composition, the first item for judgment is whether to drive out, get in, or divide, as the case may be. This will be governed by other circumstances, namely, whether the matter be solid or leaded; whether in case of a division, it be a good one or otherwise, etc.

Having decided what is best to do, the training consists in glancing at the whole line and determining approximately, with swift judgment, what amount of space between each word will be required to be added or subtracted, and at the same time make even spacing. Then let this judgment be modified by the conformation of the letters that begin and end adjacent words. Don't chuck in your spaces at random. The straight-up-and-down letters, like d and b, q and p, technically termed ascenders and descenders, and kerned letters, like f and j, require more space than round-shaped letters, or such letters as v and w. Allowance should also be made for periods and commas, especially those cast on a 3-to-em body, or thick space, as they usually have a shoulder on their right-hand side.

Bear in mind that two 5-em spaces are next greater thickness than the 3-em; the next degree of enlargement will be a 5-em and a 4-em; then the en quad; a 3-em and a 5-em; a 3-em and a 4-em; two 3-em spaces; an en quad and a 5-em; an en and a 4-em; an en and a 3-em; an en and two 5-em spaces, etc.

It is essential that the respective sizes of spaces should be carefully assorted in distribution, and to accomplish this is also a portion of the requisite training.

By keeping the combinations of the different sizes of spaces well in mind and studying the effects of the different shapes of the letters when they come together at the beginning and ending of words, the desired result, namely, *apparently* even spacing can be secured. The degree of nicety to which this should be carried will, of course, be governed somewhat by the character of the work. The larger the type the greater the attention which will be demanded.

These principles will be equally applicable to job-work. Round and extended letters will require an increase of space between the words in proportion as they are fatter than the regular roman. Display lines that are cardboarded or spaced between the letters of a word will require a proportionate increase of space between the words. Condensed letters demand less space between the words than a regular roman. Script requires, as a rule, but little space, and often it is necessary to leave it out entirely.

In short, the rules above outlined will apply in every department of printing (outside of newspaper work)—in straight composition, and in jobwork from a visiting card to a poster. The trained compositor will know as if by instinct when to modify or make exception to a rule.

Another point which I will speak of is that of *clean proofs*. This can very largely be secured by attention to a simple rule which will go hand in hand with even spacing — killing two birds with one stone, as it were — namely, when looking over the line to determine your spacing, also *read the line*, and correct whatever errors you discover before justification. This plan is much better than that of reading the stick, as you thereby save a rejustification which you have to do in case of an error in the stick.

The formation of these habits will be slow and tedious, perhaps, but once acquired they will be as

second nature, and you will be a thousandfold compensated in the increased length of your string, by reason of the pleasure you will have of seeing others correct the few errors you may make, as the galleys will not be passed to you; in addition, you will have the pride a good workman will feel in the knowledge that his work is of the best. There will also be an increased demand for your services, insuring steady work when others may be laid off.

Another pointer: Read your copy well in advance of composition, and get as far as possible the sense of each sentence. This will assist you in deciphering bad manuscript and in punctuating correctly.

To the older heads in the business this subject may seem somewhat ancient; but, like the "old, old story" of the tender passion, it is to the rising generation ever new. On the shelves of the bookseller will be found today as numerously as ever the a-b-c books and the Mother Goose legends of our childhood, which should be to us a reminder of the fact that new disciples of the art preservative are continually being added to our ranks, enlarging them and filling the gaps created by the insatiate reaper, Death. And these new recruits need just the same instruction and kindly helping hand that we were glad to receive in our early struggles.

To the apprentice I would further say: If you are so fortunate as to be placed in the same alley with an old printer, treat him with respect and cultivate friendly feelings toward him, for from him you can learn more and learn it better than from all the text books you may have at command.

The writer remembers as though it were but yesterday, when, thirty years or so ago, rolling at hand-press for an old printer, after a short, wordy passage-at-arms between us, he started to go behind the press to inflict chastisement for impertinence. As he moved the tympan the frisket was released from its moorings aloft and came down with a thud on his bald pate. The current of his thoughts was speedily turned in another direction, and his quick temper was as quickly cooled. We have always since been the best of friends. Boys, keep friends with the old-time printer — *it will pay.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHAT ARE YOUR PROFITS?

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO.

IT is safe to state that comparatively few printers owning moderate sized offices have any definite method of ascertaining their monthly profits. In fact, in quite an extended acquaintance, personally and by correspondence, I have never found one who knew, even to a reasonable degree of certainty, what he was making.

The strongest argument in favor of accurate knowledge in this respect is, that *a lack of definite knowledge tends to produce an exaggerated idea of your profits, and an exaggerated idea of your profits tends to closer figuring and lower prices.*

It therefore follows that the printer who knows what he is making will also know how he should figure, and consequently will realize a greater profit from his business. Some printers think that it does not pay to calculate profits, arguing that while they were calculating they might have done a job, and thus really have earned more. This fallacious idea is effectively answered by the above argument. Too many printers are already deluding themselves with the fancy that they are making money simply because they are working hard. Their continual "hard-up" condition should have shown them their error long since. They, however, charge it all to "slow collections" and grumble on.

A few less hours of labor and a few more hours of thinking would help the printing business amazingly. Calculate the cost of printing. Decide what you ought to make — what you must make — and fix your prices accordingly. How can this be done? The following is a plan I have used for nearly four years, and can recommend it as practical, effective, and as near absolute exactness as it can be made without becoming too complicated.

In the first place I use the job envelope system which has been so often amplified in THE INLAND PRINTER that it is hardly necessary to make any further explanation than simply that each job has an envelope on which is written every item entering into its cost and price. At the end of each month these envelopes, having been carefully revised and corrected, are posted into a job book — also familiar to most printers. Each job is given a line, and the cost of stock entered in one column, the miscellaneous items of cost in another, and the total price charged in the last. The envelopes are sorted so that all of each customer's jobs come together in the book. This saves considerable time in referring to them. It is readily seen that the totals of each of these three columns for the month gives your total cost of stock, total miscellaneous items and total volume of business.

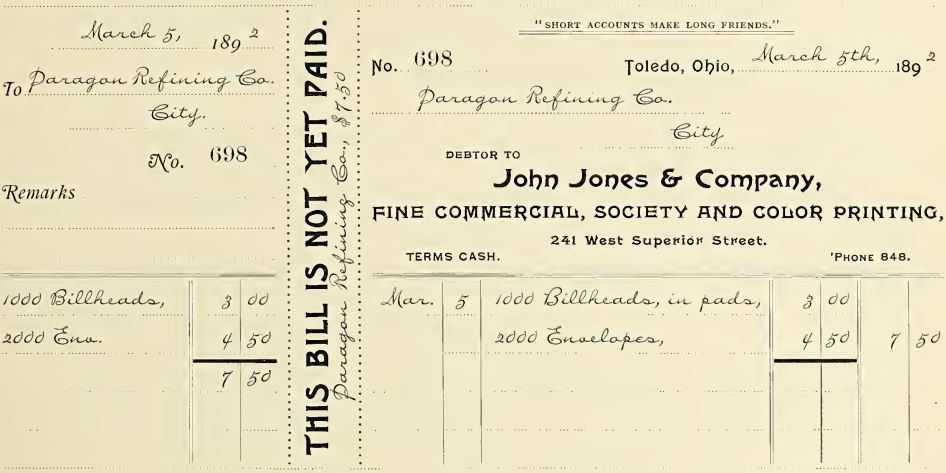
Next should be the expense book, which may be a common cash book. Into each month's expense account should be entered rent, fuel, cost of power, light, gasoline, ink, coal oil, wages, spoiled stock, tympan paper, twine, machine oil, sharpening cutter knife, repairs to machinery, advertising, postage, cost of stock used in printing done for the office, and the thousand and one other items of general expense.

A cash account should of course be kept and balanced every night. A good rule to follow is to be sure that every penny of expenditure is charged either on some job envelope or in the expense account, otherwise your profits will appear that much larger than they really are.

For keeping customers' accounts and for the obtaining of such other statistics as it will later appear are needed, I use an original book, illustrated herewith, which largely explains itself. It is to me a most valuable book. Every job or every set of jobs for the same customer has a bill, and the items of the bill are repeated on the stub. The purchaser's name and the full amount of the bill are also written on the slip

between the two. When the bill is torn out this slip is left attached to the stub. When the customer pays the bill the stub is readily placed by the duplicate number, and this narrow slip is torn off and put in the cash drawer with the money. It will readily be seen that if the slip is not torn off the cash account will not balance, and consequently it is almost impossible to receive money without properly crediting it. The comparison between the labor of tearing off these slips and that of keeping ledger accounts with each customer need hardly be made. The stubs continually in sight are a constant incentive to crowd the collections.

It will also be readily seen that by adding together the totals of all bills from the first of one month to the first of the next, the sum should be the entire amount of business done, and should agree with the total shown by the job book already mentioned. Also, the sum of



the stubs from which the extra slip has been torn will give the amount of cash business done during the month, and the sum of the slips not torn off will give the amount of all outstanding accounts receivable. Having shown how these various results are to be obtained, it now remains to explain their use, which can probably be best done by an actual example.

Suppose John Jones has a printing office worth $2,500, doing a monthly business of $1,000. His monthly balance will look about like this :

Total amount of business done		$1,000.00
Total cost of stock	$300.00	
Total miscellaneous, binding, etc.	75.00	
Total expense account	350.00	
Lost accounts	15.00	
Wear and tear	20.00	
		760.00
Net profits		$240.00

Some might prefer to be more elaborate and keep the hours of labor, ink, etc., by themselves for ready reference, but I have thought it best to give here the very shortest possible method. The item of wear and tear is calculated on a basis of ten per cent of the value of the plant per year.

There is another method of obtaining profits which is practical for offices which carry but little stock, and, therefore, have not much to inventory. It consists in drawing off an exact financial statement on the first of each month — in other words, counting what you have got, and by comparing with what you had on the first of the month previous, the difference, plus what you have drawn out for yourself, is manifestly your profits. By keeping the books as outlined above it is very easy to make this second calculation, and it is a good way to prove the correctness of the other method.

It is necessary to have a book in which is entered on the first of each month a list of all accounts payable and their amount. The financial statement should then be drawn up in this way :

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF
JOHN JONES, PRINTER, MARCH 1, 1892.

Assets.		
Office inventoried February 1, 1892	$2,500.00	
Additions made to plant in February	35.25	
Value of paper stock	100.00	
Total amount of good accounts receivable	815.75	
Cash on hand and in bank	135.35	
		$3,586.35
Liabilities.		
Outstanding notes or other indebtedness	$500.00	
Total accounts payable	675.85	
Wear and tear for February	20.00	
		1,195.85
Total net worth March 1, 1892		2,390.50
Total net worth February 1, 1892		2,275.50
Net gain for February over and above personal expenses		$115.00
Drawn out for personal expenses		125.00
Actual profits		$240.00

The following statistics can also readily be obtained, and should be kept with the monthly statement:

Cash business done during the month.

Cash on hand on the first day of the month.

Estimated income for the coming month. Estimated outgo for the coming month.

List of new material added during the month.

By comparing these figures month by month and year by year, interesting facts are to be gleaned.

John Jones finds his profits to have been 24 per cent. By separating the pay-roll from his expense account he finds $200 to have been paid out for labor and $100 for miscellaneous expense. He therefore knows that if the labor on a certain job cost $10, it is a fair average to charge $5 of miscellaneous expense to that job. He knows that it cost him just a little over $11.50 per day to run his office, and that if he expects to make $200 per month he must turn out an average of between $19 and $20 worth of work (not counting stock) daily.

Now, John Jones, having an intelligent knowledge of these facts, can plan his business, arrange his force of help, limit his expense account and fix his prices with an amount of accuracy and success which can come only from certain knowledge, and which his hard-working but never-thinking competitors cannot command.

Every printer works under different conditions as regards facilities and expenses, and each one should work out these figures for his own business, and not rely on what so-and-so says somebody else will do a job for. In other words,

Do your own thinking.

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ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND HERALDRY.

NO. IV.—BY CONRAD LUTZ.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

RECEPTIONS which are frequently given on a date annually corresponding to the date of marriage, state the number of years that have passed since the ceremony, namely, second or third or sixth, etc., and some that have special importance, are as follows:

First	Paper
Fifth	Wooden
Tenth	Tin
Twelfth	Leather
Fifteenth	Crystal
Twentieth	China
Twenty-fifth	Silver
Thirtieth	Ivory
Thirty-fifth	Linen
Fortieth	Woolen
Forty-fifth	Silk
Fiftieth	Golden
Seventy-fifth	Diamond

Such invitations are uniformly printed or engraved in plain script, on the regulation square card or note sheet. The material indicating the anniversary is no longer used.

SILVER WEDDINGS.

The silver wedding celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary, and the invitations should be issued on the finest white note paper. It is still customary to engrave and print in silver, some using that metal only on the date at the head of the sheet.

The appropriate form is:

1866. *1891.*

Mr. and Mrs. John Jones
request the pleasure of your presence
at the twenty-fifth Anniversary
of their marriage,
on Monday evening, June first,
at eight o'clock,

R. S. V. P. *535 Grand Avenue.*
or better,
(The favor of an early reply is requested.)

GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

The golden wedding is the fiftieth anniversary, and the invitations are issued on the finest wedding note paper, engraved either in gold entirely or in black with gold date. The form of the silver wedding pertains also to that of the gold.

"No gifts" or "No presents" are now usually printed on the invitation both for golden and silver wedding anniversaries. A card is sometimes, though rarely, inclosed, stating the fact, it being considered best form to entirely prohibit gifts, thus placing all guests on an equal footing.

Anniversary wedding gifts to silver and golden weddings are not expected from other than members of the family or circle of intimate friends.

CHILDREN'S INVITATIONS.

The invitations to a children's party may be engraved or printed upon the special juvenile stationery, now made with little Kate Greenaway figures or similar designs in bright colors on the top or corners of the dainty note sheet. Square cards are also used, and a fine script. For a formal occasion a miniature copy of the style in vogue in society may always be used.

A correct form is:

Miss Fannie Rogers
requests the pleasure of your presence
Thursday evening, November nineteenth,
from four until nine o'clock.

R. S. V. P. *1141 North Third Street.*

If formality is dispensed with, and such is painful when too much accentuated in children, the parents may use the following:

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Master Harry Bingham
will be pleased to see you on
Monday evening
from three until nine o'clock.

Please answer. *Prospect Hill.*

BIRTHDAY INVITATIONS.

Form for parent's invitation:

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Shaw
request the pleasure of your company at
the Celebration of their son's Majority
Wednesday evening, February ninth,
at eight o'clock.

An early answer is requested. *53 Garden Street.*

The following form may be used where the invitation is personally extended:

Mr. Samuel E. Flynn
requests the pleasure of your company
at the
celebration of his sixteenth birthday,
Wednesday evening, June first,
at eight o'clock.

R. S. V. P. *2809 Second Street.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INFLUENCE OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

BY BURTON H. ALLBEE.

A SUBJECT as broad as civilization and as prolific of discussion as any ever propounded by human being. The country newspaper, the greatest of all the educators of the people; the only thing which comes from a printing press that is read through from first to last line by anyone but the proofreader; the only printed publication which goes into the families alike of the rich and poor, the scholar and the ignoramus, the poet, the workingman, the sage, the fool. In short, the mightiest force of civilization the sun has ever shone upon.

Some city man will want to take issue with me and say that the city paper has a larger circulation and wields a more powerful and lasting influence. Specification is harder than mere statement, and it would be impossible for any city-bred newspaper man to understand fully the wonderful influence and power which is wielded so conscientiously by the country press as it exists throughout the United States today. In no other country is it so powerful. Among no other nation is it so well supported. With no other people has grown up such an institution with the growth of the country from the very foundation of its government, and it is safe to say that no other nationality under the skies could so well appreciate and support a country press. There are many causes that have tended to develop the country press. Some of them are rooted deep in the institutions of the nation, others are the outcome of peculiar environments; and still others are the result of a different national organization from that possessed by any other people on earth.

The most important is the universal diffusion of knowledge and education. Without these there would be no call for papers, because the people could not read and understand them. It needs an intellectual people to utilize the productions of the intellects of others. This is not a condition of the average workingman in almost any other country in the world. Take England for example: The average man will scarcely believe anything printed outside the great cities, and the London *Times* sets the pace for all the newspaper work of the island. In France it is the *Petit Journal*. Every day it goes all over the republic and carries its news (?) to the remotest parts of the land. The result is the logical outcome of such a state of affairs. The *Petit Journal* is the one great paper of the nation and leads in the statement of the political questions of the day.

Such a thing is impossible with us, even with our greatest papers. New York has numerous great papers which really smell of news. Yet none of them are accepted as the official mouthpiece of the government and no person relies on one, merely, for the news. It takes two or more dailies if one wishes to get all the news of the day. One party colors its news one way, and one must needs read the opposition papers to get their side of the discussion. This is true everywhere, not less true in the United States than anywhere else, too. But the fact of the existence of such a condition illustrates the point I wish to make, and that is that no city paper can truthfully claim to lead public sentiment, in the sense in which the country press leads it, even though its circulation be the largest in the city, with a neighbor just across the way whose circulation is larger than any other in the land.

One lack of influence of the city press, in the relation that the London *Times* or the *Petit Journal* is influential, is due to the fact that the United States has no capital, in the meaning of the term in the old world. London is the seat of English government, the center of literature and art of the kingdom, and the home of all the great men of the nation at least a part of the year. The same is true of Paris and Berlin. Everything national is centralized in a true capital of the country. Such a thing would be impossible here. In fact, if one were to ask the question "What is the capital of this country in the sense that capital is understood in Europe?" probably no two persons would answer it alike. A number of different cities have nearly all the essentials of such capitals, yet lack in one or more particulars. For instance: New York is unquestionably the commercial capital, but it lacks the seat of government and may not yet be called the center of literature and art. Washington has the government, but lacks all else. Boston has the literature and art, but is wanting in all

other points. London, Paris, Berlin consolidate them all in one city, and make of it truly a capital. Naturally, the city press of such a center would be all that the people would reasonably require, and the country press would hardly be more than a mere hanger-on about the skirts of the great publications emanating from the capital.

This scattering of the capital around the country piecemeal is what gives the United States such a great advantage in democratic government. If all were consolidated in one place the outcome would be similar to what it is in the old world. Now, more than one center has opportunity to become powerful in one way or another. Thus is given a chance for the country press to become great.

City paragraphers have always poked more or less fun at the country press. They have told us of the fact that the Jonesville *Juniper* states in this week's issue that Jared Sparks is shingling his barn. Or that Jeremiah Stebbins is putting a new fence around his garden patch. All this is funny, to be sure. But it is more than likely that this selfsame paragrapher had a copy of the paper securely buttoned in his coat where none other could get at the precious bundle, and that as soon as said paragrapher arrived at home he removed the wrapper reverently, almost, and sat down to read the paper from first to last word. Why? Because it told him of the doings of the friends at home. The same gentlemen so ruthlessly scored in the paragraph were old boyhood friends, and it was of immense importance to him about the barns and fences. Had he not played "I spy" in the barn, hours and hours, with boys who were scattered all over the broad land or quietly sleeping in that shaded churchyard on the hillside? Were not Tom and Andy and Joe and Harry all reading that same paper that night in exactly the same way? Did not the announcement that Jem Smith had a son bring out a letter of congratulation the next morning? Did not the two-line notice in the obituary column that Aunt Lucy Woods had gone to her last home bring tears to the eyes of all these readers? And so on. The story is the same. No city paper arouses half so much interest in the minds, even of the workers themselves, as the little folio sheet from the old home with two columns of locals and the rest advertising and town correspondence. Go into a New York horse car the last of the week. The great dailies lie on the floor, while the hurried business man is eagerly perusing the little paper he carefully put in his pocket from the noon mail. A city editor would feel a lightness he does not now if he could know that his paper was read half as faithfully. He has to put in a vast amount to interest the number of purchasers required to support his great paper. The country editor prints his home news and tells of the probable influence of possible government actions on his territory, and the people are led by his statements to adopt this or that policy, as he suggests. Even the editor himself may not know this, but a table of governmental changes and new laws which have been passed in the past few years, now before the writer, proves this statement almost without qualification.

Do you doubt the power of the country press? Let me cite an example: A small village was situated some distance from a railroad. It had almost unlimited water power and other facilities for manufacturing, but transportation charges to the nearest railroad station were too much to warrant any industry settling there. The local correspondent of a paper published six miles or more away was a bright young fellow, and much interested in commercial problems and possible future development of his territory. With that end in view he looked over the ground and decided that a railroad could be built in a certain place which would connect his village with the outside world and at the same time develop resources which few believed existed. He began the agitation of the subject through the columns of his paper and kept at it. He continued his work until other country papers looked into the matter, found it feasible, and the result is that the survey for a road is made and the work will begin as soon as the ground can be worked. Not one dollar could have been raised if the country press had not agitated the question as it did, and the village would today be no nearer the outer world than it has been for generations. The city press has less influence over the territory where it circulates.

This is only one of scores of similar cases where the country press has made and unmade commercial centers when even the city press took opposite grounds. It is proof positive of my statements before made, that the power of the country press is larger, more extensive and far-reaching in its effects than the blanket sheets of the great cities.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE OLD HAND PRESS.

BY NIXON WATERMAN.

I love to haunt the pressroom of a modern city sheet,
And watch the busy wheels go round, as, folded trim and neat,
The perfect papers, finished by some mystic force it seems,—
So strangely hidden is their course — pour out in endless streams.
But as I stand amid the scene my thoughts will often fly
Far back to a little printing shop in village quaint, where I,
A printer's devil, dreaming of future great success,
On Thursday afternoons would ink the old hand press.

In that far time and place 'twas not our fortune to enjoy
Self-inking presses, but we had a real self-inking boy,
And I recall how men who worked the old press would oppose
My stopping in my task, to ink some other fellow's nose.
On every pressday afternoon, the farmers, in a knot,
With others, used to wait around to get their news "red hot";
The story of their simple lives, their joy, and their distress,
Was in that paper printed on the old hand press.

O mighty flying cylinders! move onward in your might,
And let the torch of learning spread abroad its blessed light;
It has been truly spoken that one little drop of ink
Falling, like dew, upon a thought, can make the millions think.
'Tis recollection's subtle force that prompts us to imbue
Old things with grace, "'tis distance lends enchantment to the view."
The newer ways are better, yet at times I must confess
I'd like to toil once more beside the old hand press.

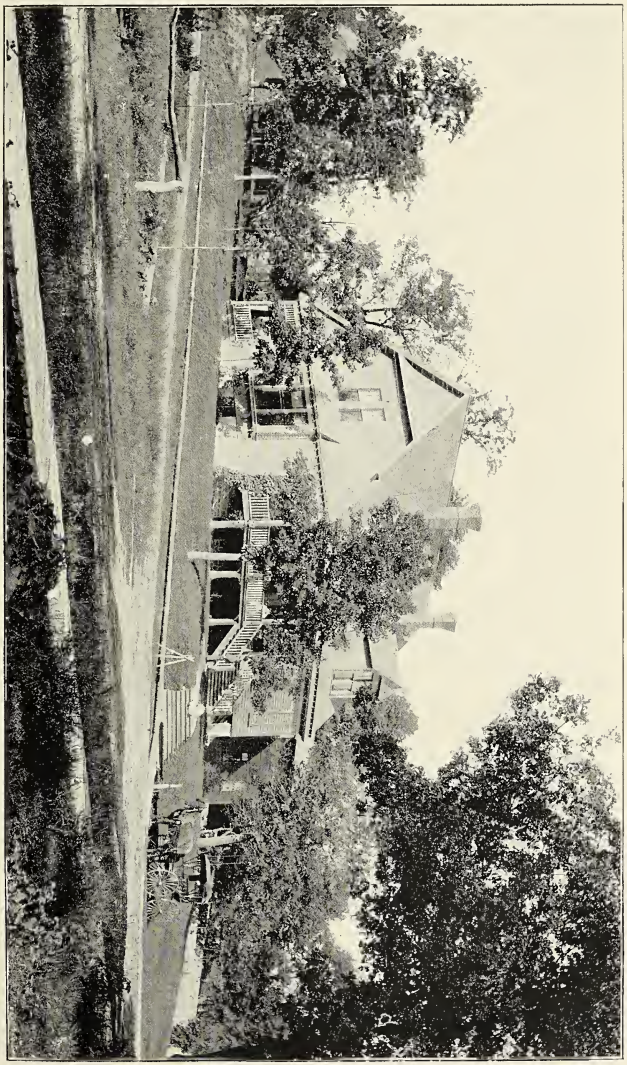
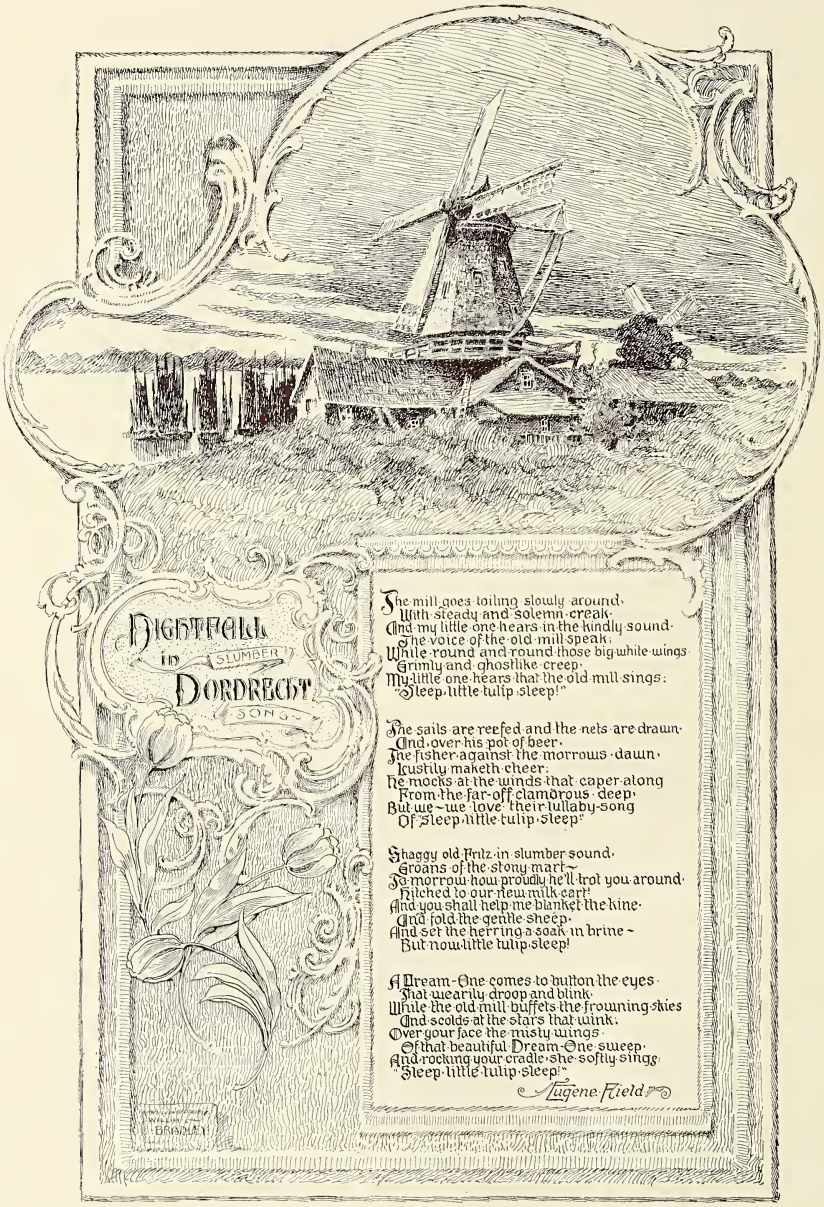


Photo by Mooney.

A CHARLES CITY, IOWA, HOME.

Specimen of half-tone engraving from photograph, by A. Zerse & Co., Chicago.



From a pen drawing by Will H. Bradley.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EUGENE FIELD.

"HOW tenderly Mr. Stedman speaks of the troubadours who are singing for us now; whose names are familiar; who trill and twitter in the magazines, and in tasteful and delicate volumes which seem to tempt the stream of time to suffer such light and graceful barks to slip along unnoted to future ages. But the kindly critic's tone forecasts the fate of the sparkling ventures. Moore tells us of the Indian maids upon the banks of the Ganges who light a tiny taper, and on a frail little chip, set it afloat upon the river. It twinkles and dwindles, and flashes and expires. Mr. Stedman watches the minor poets trimming their tapers, and carefully launching their chips upon the brimming river. 'Pleasant journey,' he cries cheerily from the shore . . . . 'Pleasant journey.' . . . . But there is a wistful something in his tone that betrays a consciousness of the swift extinction of that pretty, perfumed, flickering flame." It is Mr. George William Curtis who is speaking, and there is a gentle pathos in what he says.

But still the warblers come. In some of the new arrivals, one may detect a stray note now and again that is a pleasing variation of an old theme, perhaps an occasional note that has some new music in it. Mayhap it is only

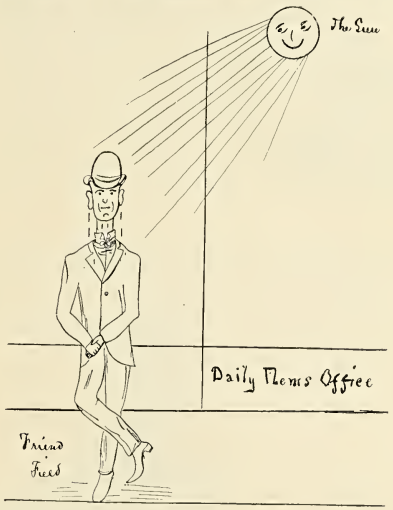
> "A sweet, sad air that languishes and sighs,
> And keeps its secret charm for me alone."

The air is full of song-birds, but rarely is it conceded that any late arrival brings a message absolutely new to the world. Perfection of form and perfection of lyrical quality — this, it seems, is what we are striving for. The evolution of a lyric cannot be without interest to readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, especially if that lyric happens to be such a one as is pictured on the opposite page, "Nightfall in Dordrecht," or the still more familiar lullaby, "Wynken, Blynken and Nod." To a friend in the country Mr. Eugene Field wrote, in March, 1889, "How do you like the lullabies? My favorite is to appear in the morning, the Dutch. 'Twas the hardest of the lot, because I *had* to choose a homely theme and treat it fancifully and simply. The Japanese was quickly done, and I made no copy of the Norse — wrote it in fifteen minutes. My first attempt at the Dutch I rejected, yet in this stanza there is a couplet I hate to lose:

> "So, sweet little tulip, shut thine eyes,
> And into thy slumbers sink,
> *While the old mill buffets the frowning skies*
> *And scolds at the stars that wink.*"

"The quaint humor in this fancy is strengthened by a previous stanza which tells of the squeaking and the creaking of the old mill's arms as they toil around. Now isn't it a shame to have to lose this conceit?" But it was not lost, as it appears in "Nightfall in Dordrecht," and has been set to a pretty picture by Mr. Will H. Bradley, the talented young Chicago artist. It is proposed to bring into this brief article some hitherto unprinted verses written by Mr. Field at various times, several of them in copies of his own and other books presented to personal friends. No attempt is made to gather all these fugitive pieces, as that were next to impossible — Mr. Field himself having retained no copies of them. Such as now appear do so with the kind permission of their owners, to whom thanks are due.

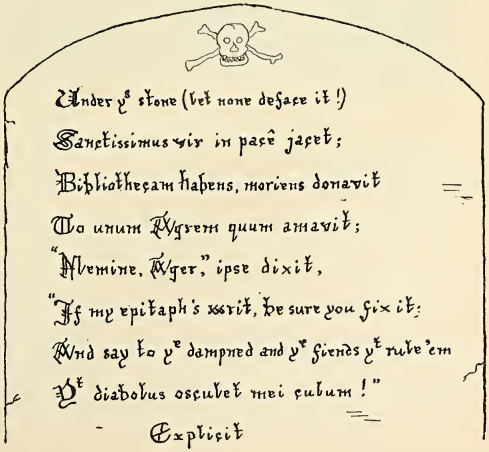
If one were to write a book on the trials of young authors, the chapter on Mr. Field would make interesting and lively reading. It is unnecessary to give the details of his early career. He regards it as fortunate in many ways that there always existed such urgent need of exertion. Until overtaken by failing health he managed to turn out his share of "copy," and copy of a high order, too. During the three years ending with July, 1889, he surprised everybody with the amount and high character of his work. It was during those years that much of the "Little Book of Profitable Tales," "Little Book of Western Verse," and the Horatio Lyrics, just lately printed for Mr. Francis Wilson, appeared in the "Sharps and Flats" column of the Chicago *News*. Now that his health and strength are returning, his friends and admirers may reasonably expect much more work of the same character. Indeed, he is already at work upon a selection of Russian folk-songs, but takes the time to give us an occasional bit of



dainty original verse, or to paraphrase an idyll from Bion the Smyrnean. Two of these idylls appeared in the *News* of March 12, but it is to be feared these delicate little autumn flowers, gathered from the side of the Muse's Hill, escaped the notice they deserved.

To return to the selections printed here, several of them explain themselves. Like other good journalists Mr. Field lives by his work, and at times, during his career, he has been obliged to cultivate friendly relations with the cashier, or, as he puts it, he

Brist; Epit; in imitatione Skeltonis - circa 1530.



"has been obliged to write $20 worth of poetry to get the $2 due him." His case seems to have been not unlike that of the young aspirant whose manuscript has been accepted, for a merely nominal consideration, by a metropolitan daily, the editor of which afterwards regrets he did not drive a sharper bargain and

Behold our Country's Honored Son—
The proud, immortal Washington!
Oh, look for him where now would be
A Shackelford to succor me!
And where would be that faithful friend
Who pleads with Shackelford to send
A "four" by the bearer back
That now I send to worry Shack!

#

April 29th, 1889

makes peace with his conscience by paying partly in spurious coin. In days antedating Mr. Field's great popularity, his weekly compensation, his "usual Wednesday five," was so small a matter that the cashier frequently lost sight of it altogether, and these appeals would be pathetic if they were not so exquisitely humorous.

o fine can sear the tender heart
'Tis it be blind to pain,
Nor can sweet love by any art
Be bound in Terror's chain.

When Field apprizeches Shackelford
And craves his Wednesday-five,
That friend will grant the needed hoard,
As sure as you're alive!

The following lines are written in Mr. Frank M. Morris's copy of "A Little Book of Western Verse":

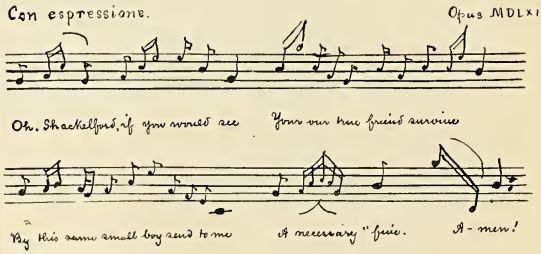
"Believe me by all those endearing old charms
With which your quaint shop is provided,
I shall honor the trade by whose help I have made,
A collection of freaks that's derided.
And if you *believe* me—why, then I've to ask
That, till fortune betimes readjusts me
With dollars and dimes for my yarns and my rhymes,
You still shall continue to trust me."

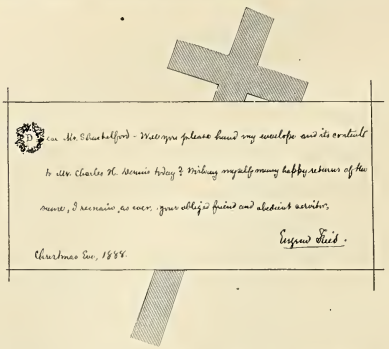
On the margin of a copy of his own portrait found in Mr. Morris's old book shop, Mr. Field has written the following:

"Sweete friend, for Mercy's sake forbeare
To criticize ye picture here;
But reade my bookes, which, spite my looks,
Ben fulle of sweete and plaisaunt cheere."

On the blank margin of Mr. Morris's portrait Mr. Field has written:

"This is the robber, as sure's you're born,
Against whose guile I fain would warn
The bibliomaniac, tattered and torn,
Who pauses to look at some second-hand book
That lies on the shelf all covered with dust
And is marked 'four dollars, for cash—no trust,'
In a gloomy corner that smells of must,
Down in the shop that Morris built!"

Evening Hymn.

Many of the pieces gathered here have been written by Mr. Field on the spur of the moment, and yet they are generally characterized by that rare felicity of phrase, delicate humor and spontaneity that is noticeable in all his best work.



Mr. Field's fondness for "freaks" finds expression in the following lines written in an old copy of the "Art of Cookery," which Mr. Morris was on the point of mailing to Mr. Francis Wilson. The "Art of Cookery" is in verse in imitation of Horace's "Art of Poetry." The book did not return to Mr. Field, but in its place Mr. Wilson hopes to send him William Ramesey's "Treatise on Worms."

"So Wilson gets this curious book?
Well, he is my Mæcenas,
And, maybe, he will send it me,
Though this is quite between us!

"But, elsewise, let his gentle spouse
Peruse it with attention,
And duly seize on recipes
Too numerous to mention.

"Then when I come, she'll fill me up
With classic tarts and jellies,
And that's the food that bodeth good
For all dyspeptic bellies!"

"To Francis Wilson,
"Dec. 25, 1889.

"Herein again speak valiant men
Of all nativities and ages;
I hear and smile with rapture while
I turn their musty magic pages.

"And now, dear friend (to whom I send
This charming book of Merryweather)
Perchance you'll find herein to bind
Our hearts the closer still together.

"For he who looks on good old books
With such sincere regard as you do,
Is worthy of those sweets of love
Which no vain worldliness can hoodoo.

"At any rate, I beg to state
That with this gift my love I send you;
And if I pray this Christmas Day,
'Twill be, that blessings may attend you.

"London. EUGENE FIELD."

These lines are written in a dilapidated copy of "Bibliomania in the Middle Ages," by F. Somner Merryweather, which, on receipt, Mr. Wilson had beautifully bound, after a Grolier design.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

BY FRANK S. PELTON.

THE Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is now completed, and with the placing of the furnishings its career of usefulness will commence. It is located but three squares from the electric car line, about a mile east of Colorado Springs, Colorado, on eighty acres of ground presented to the International Typographical Union by the citizens of Colorado Springs, through Messrs. McGoveny and Martin. In respect to healthfulness, scenic grandeur and surroundings the location could hardly be surpassed in the United States. The building is imposing, ornamental and substantial. Costing about $65,000, the contracts could not be let today for less than $80,000. The main building is four stories and basement in height. A square tower projects from the building at the south and a round tower at the north end. These towers rise 100 feet above grade. The building is 144 feet long by 44 feet wide, with a wing 20 by 40 feet, and is built of gray lava-stone with red sandstone trimmings, presenting a very handsome appearance. The interior arrangement is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended; the rooms, of which there are sixty-three, are large and airy, and open into central halls, besides having outer windows. Electric lights and steam heat throughout reduce the danger from fire, and it is believed the protection provided will be ample.

The memorial parlors reserved for Mrs. Drexel are spacious and attractive, and the parlor reserved for Mrs. Childs will be one of the handsomest in the state, one of the features being an oil painting valued at $1,000. This room will contain nine windows.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

The bibliophile printer will find much to please him in the library, to which such additions will be made from time to time as to make it worthy of note as befitting the institute to which it belongs. Besides many valuable and rare books of various kinds already donated, the library contains a History of Printing which was printed in London, England, 120 years ago.

The dedication of the home will take place on May 12, Mr. Childs' birthday, and an elaborate programme has been arranged by the committee having the matter in charge. Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, United States Senator from New Hampshire, formerly a journeyman printer, will deliver the dedicatory address. Mr. Childs will be present, and a large delegation of eastern printers is expected. Arrangements are being made for an excursion train from Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canada the great interest will result in a large representation, to accommodate which preparations are already being made, and it is anticipated that a low rate of railway transportation will be secured.

The members of the National Press Association, who hold a convention in San Francisco in May, have been invited, and will stop over en route to participate in the exercises. The printers, publishers and journalists of Colorado will take an active part in the reception of visitors on dedication day.

A special meeting of the board of trustees will be held May 12, for the purpose of taking legal steps toward the reduction of their number from thirteen to seven. This is in accordance with the wishes of the International Typographical Union as expressed at the Boston convention.

San Francisco union has completed arrangements for the furnishing of its room. All of the furniture will be of California manufacture, and the wood will be the famous California redwood. Denver typographical and writers' unions will also furnish rooms, and H. H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, will furnish a room, to be known as the Inter Ocean room.

It has also been suggested in Toronto, Ontario, that Canadian unions join in furnishing a room in Canadian woods and materials, but the matter is not yet decided.

The view shown of Colorado Springs looks toward the Antlers Hotel, between which and the mountains beyond is situated the Denver & Rio Grande station. Five miles away, verging slightly to the right, is Manitou, and more to the right, and but four miles away, is the Garden of the Gods and in plain sight of the Home. Cheyenne cañon is to the left of the Home, and Prospect lake is situated at the southwest corner. Pike's Peak is also plainly in sight.

The illustration of the Home which accompanies this article, being from a photograph taken before the grounds had been prepared, gives an inadequate idea of the immediate surroundings. There will be a driveway from the main entrance thirty feet wide, and together with the handsome driveway round the building will be bordered with elm, maple and pear trees; and in general the grounds will be made a worthy setting of this printers' paradise.

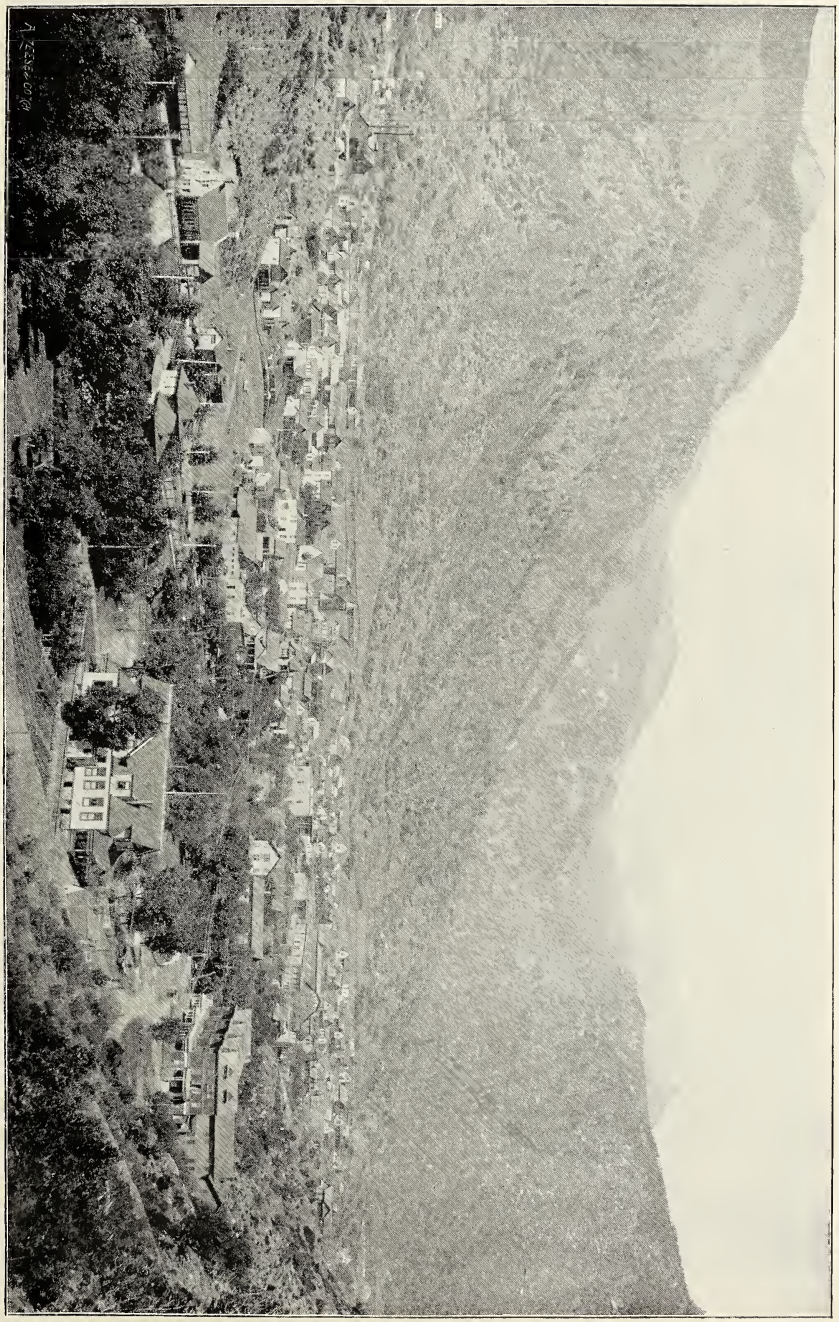
Closing this brief description, the eloquent words of Mr. J. D. Vaughan, in an article in this periodical of the issue of June of last year, may be very fitly quoted:

"Picturesque bits of scenery so lavishly strewn around furnish the artist and poet themes for brush and pen, and health and pleasure for those who have regarded life a failure. The drives through the glens and parks, and the boating and fishing of the lakes and streams, attract the invalid and worn-out until, with reinvigoration and fresh desire, they grasp the alpenstock of nature and climb the heights where float banners of health and hope.

"Summer resorts, educational institutes, sanitariums and residences of the wealthy and lovers of the beautiful, dot the plains and mountain slopes, furnishing retreats for the invalid, the feeble and heavy laden. The tourist tarries at the Garden of the Gods and drinks of the living streams of Manitou, that he may return with new life and sing praises of the magical waters and marvelous climate of Colorado.

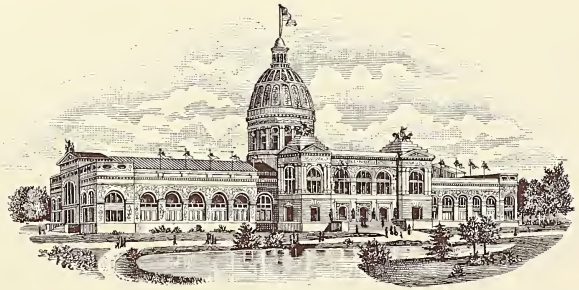
"The dedication of the Home will mark an era in the history of trades unionism, which will not only be productive of great good for all those who will avail themselves of the advantages of the institution, but will serve to bind closer all who have been instrumental in its establishment, even to the setting of one thousand ems. With each coming anniversary of the completion of the edifice built of love to fellow man, praises will be sung of the good will of those who add to the usefulness and beauty of the printers' paradise. Nature has given largely of her choicest treasures; it remains for the generous and noble to continue the work so auspiciously begun, and soon the wildest dream of the typo enthusiast will become a happy reality."

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO — PIKE'S PEAK IN THE DISTANCE.

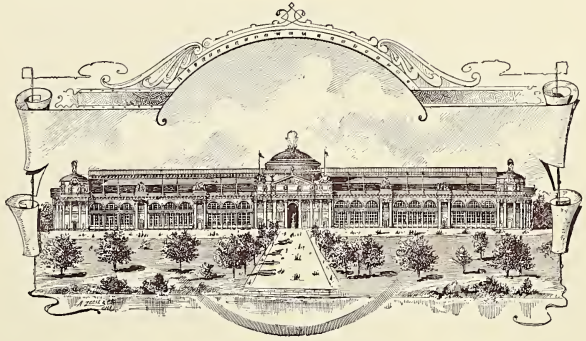


MANITOU, COLORADO—"IN THE SHADOW OF PIKE'S PEAK."

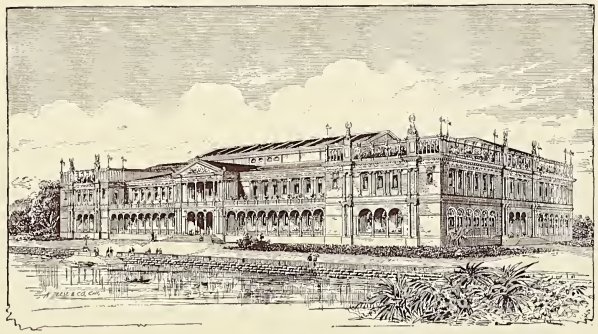
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



WOMAN'S BUILDING.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—FOUR OF THE BUILDINGS NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

From electrotypes by A. ZEESE & Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

CONGRESS has appropriated $400,000 for the construction of the government building, an illustration of which accompanies these notes. This building, which is classic in design, is built of iron, brick and glass, and fronts to the west. It is 420 by 350 feet in size, is two stories high and covers four acres of ground, and from the center an octagonal dome rises 150 feet. It will have rooms for exhibits of the State Department, Smithsonian Institution, the Interior Department, Fish Commission, Postoffice Department, Agricultural Department, War Department and the Department of Justice. A large area adjacent to the building will be devoted to field hospitals, life-saving stations, lighthouses, etc. The building will probably be connected with the State Fisheries Exhibit by a bridge and terrace, and steps will let down to the lagoon. The government display will be most interesting. The War Department will show all the machinery required to manufacture small arms, and will make cartridges on the grounds. The Postoffice Department will show a model postoffice, and will handle all the Exposition mail. The Treasury Department will coin silver, and print silver and gold certificates.

The Illinois State building will be located in one of the most favored spots in Jackson park, where on the south, for nearly one mile, there will be a view of a beautiful waterway, and on the north and east will be the buildings of other states and foreign nations. The structure is to be placed on a terrace four or five feet high, and in front of the entrances there will be stone terraces with railings, statues and stone steps leading down to the roadway. The building in the main is 160 feet wide by 450 feet long, with the schoolhouse, about 75 by 60 feet, taken out of the east end, and within the building. The dome will be 72 feet in diameter, and about 200 feet high, with a lookout about 80 feet high, and another in the lantern about 175 feet high. The side walls are 47 feet high, while the center wing on the south will be 72 feet high, and both ends 54 feet, with a still higher projection in the center. On the north the Memorial hall, which is to be fireproof, will form a wing 50 by 75 feet, while on the south will be placed the executive offices in a wing 75 by 123 feet, carried up three stories with a public hall in the third story. In addition to these offices there are to be others in each of the four corners for the departmental officers. The Memorial hall will have a gallery. There will be a gallery around inside and outside of dome piers for viewing the exhibit hall. The building is to be embellished with fine carving and statuary, the material to be cast blocks of some approved composition. It is to be thoroughly lighted, first from the side windows, which are placed about fourteen feet above the floor to permit cases to be placed against the walls; second, with skylights placed in the flat roof of the side aisles; and third, with continuous skylights on the ridge of a pitched roof or nave. Ventilation is provided for through windows placed a story above the flat aisle roof and the foot of the sloping roof over the nave. The interior of the structure is to be appropriately ornamented. It is thought that an elevator will run up through the center of the dome. If so, it is hoped to make it circular in form.

With the exception of the Administration building, the Agricultural building will be the most magnificent structure on the Exposition grounds. In size it is 800 by 500 feet, severely classic in style. It is almost surrounded by lagoons. The features of this building are its five pavilions, one at each corner and one in the center. The corner pavilions are 64 by 48 feet square. The grand entrance is on the north and is 60 feet wide, leading into a vestibule 30 feet deep and 60 feet wide. At the entrance are Corinthian columns 5 feet in diameter and 40 feet high. Beyond these massive columns is the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter, surmounted by a glass dome 130 feet high. There are eight minor entrances 20 feet wide. The roof will be principally of glass.

Representative Reilly, of Pennsylvania, has introduced in congress a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare for exhibition in the Woman's building at the World's Fair any articles, models or drawings, now in his possession or deposited in the patent office, prepared or invented by women. He also introduced a resolution authorizing the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to prepare for exhibition in the Woman's building any articles now in his custody or in the National Museum illustrative of the life and development of the industries of women. The Woman's building is 200 by 400 feet in its general dimensions, and is two stories high, with an attic containing committee rooms and general offices. On the end of the pavilion are roof gardens, protected from the sun by awnings, and commanding beautiful views of the surrounding grounds. It is located on the west side of Jackson park, directly opposite the Midway plaisance. On the east and west fronts are spacious loggias 200 feet long and 20 feet wide, surmounted by open balconies, accessible from the second floor. In the center is the great hall, about 80 feet wide by 200 feet long and the full height of the building, surrounded by corridors which open upon the central hall by a series of arches or colonnades, and giving access to various exhibition, committee and reception rooms, ladies' parlors, etc.

The views of the principal buildings of the World's Fair having been completed in this issue, such cuts as will illustrate the progress of the work or such matters as may be deemed of interest will hereafter be shown in this department, in connection with the state buildings and other special structures, the illustrations already given forming a basis for the intelligent understanding of the vastness of the work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

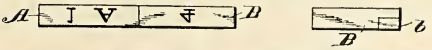
BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

DURING the past month about twenty patents of special interest to the printing profession were issued by the United States Patent Office. They range from quoins and slugs to complicated matrix-making machines, and include improvements in platen presses and reciprocating bed presses, as well as that wonderful monument of ingenuity and skill, the cylinder perfecting press.

Upon February 16, four patents were issued to Casper L. Redfield, of Chicago, Illinois; three for matrix-making machines and one for a peculiar type-die used in the machines, the die being of such form as to prevent the crowding of the material into the last finished impression during the forming of the succeeding characters. The machines are provided with keyboards similar to those of typewriting machines, and each key operates a separate type-die. By means of electrically controlled registers, the operator can readily ascertain when the justification and spacing are correct without inspecting the matrix. From the matrix an ordinary stereotype plate is made for printing, and the matrix is then remelted.

Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, received a patent for an attachment to a web press for laying one printed sheet upon another and delivering them together to the folding machine; and also a patent upon a printing machine in which any number of sheets may be collected and parted and supplementary sheets folded within before delivery.

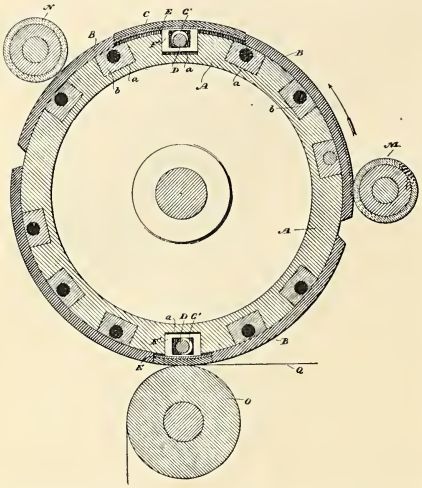
The combined case and copy slug patented to Fremont Gindeison and Charles G. Wilson, is intended to designate the compositor



and the number of the "take." The number indicating the case is removable, each typesetter inserting his own in the slug, indicating the "take," so as to avoid all mistakes.

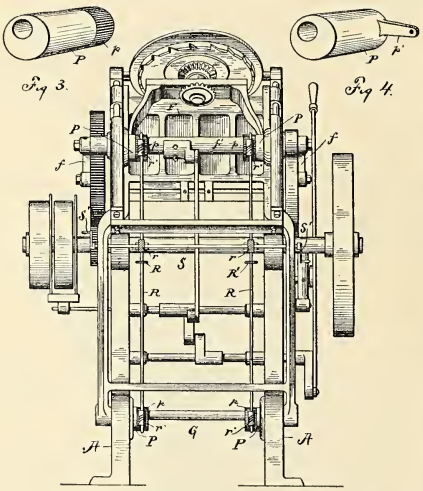
Harry F. Wyatt, of New York, on March 1, secured a patent upon a chromatic printing machine. This improvement is designed

to be employed in connection with the ordinary cylinder press, and will produce colored impressions while the stereotype plates are making the common black impressions. The accompanying cut shows how this is accomplished. The portions of the plate-carrying cylinder which are to carry the matter to appear in colors



are moved by a cam out beyond the body of the plate, to contact with the colored ink roller, then drawn back below the plate until the black ink roller is passed, and finally brought in line with the plate at the point where the impression is made. By means of this device, advertising or other matter may be printed in red, blue or other colors while the body of the paper is printed in black.

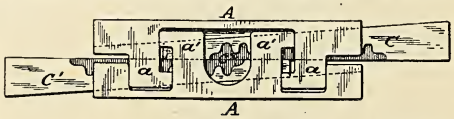
Mr. R. Price, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, has secured a patent upon a platen printing press. Mr. Price's improvement resides



in the peculiar manner in which the pressure between the type and platen is adjusted. He shifts the bed bodily forward and back by means of four eccentric bushings, two above and two below, moved in unison. By means of this adjustment he claims that he is enabled to readily shift from thin paper to heavy cardboard in printing.

A patent was granted to Ludwig Schaefer, of Heilbraun, Germany, for a method of producing photo-mechanical printing plates. The swelling and dissolution of light sensitive gelatinized paper is made use of for the reproduction of the photographs, drawings, etc., by casting upon the developed gelatine paper a layer of plaster of paris mixed with a substance to retard the hardening, removing the gelatine paper and inverting the plaster of paris upon a glass plate so as to press out any unevenness.

A very ingenious printer's quoin has been patented to William J. Busse, of Chicago, Illinois. The housing can expand laterally



while being held against longitudinal displacement by means of interlocking projections. The notches in the sides of the duplicate wedge members insure a positive and simultaneous movement of the same.

Thomas A. Briggs, of Arlington, Massachusetts, received two patents; one for a printing machine, for printing characters upon a continuous strip of paper and to repeat the characters two or more times if desired at varying and adjustable distances. The machine is especially designed for the printing of sales checks, which are now so commonly used in all of the large retail stores. The other patent is for a paper-feeding machine. Single sheets of paper are removed from a pile and fed to the printing machines. The pile of paper is placed upon a bed which is moved upward as the sheets are removed. A reciprocating arm carrying at its end a roller, which is capable of being locked against rotation by pawl and ratchet mechanism, in moving backward draws the top sheet of paper from under the flat head of a loose retaining pin, and on its forward movement shoves the sheet over the head of the pin to the printing cylinder.

Patent No. 469,555 issued to George P. Fenner, of New London, Connecticut, covers a sheet delivery for printing presses, in which the use of tapes or grippers in the delivery mechanism is dispensed with, and in their stead is employed a series of wheels carried by shafts mounted in rocking-arms, and rotated by contact with the impression cylinder. As soon as the printed sheet is released by the gripper it is guided by a curved arm over the wheels and delivered to the fly.

Srie DeNos, of Des Moines, Iowa, has secured a patent upon an adjustable finger to be clamped when desired to the finger commonly employed upon job presses and which serves to withdraw the paper from the type, and Joseph C. Fowler of Washington, D. C., has secured a patent upon a novel elastic justifier or spacer for type matrices, intended for use in machines of the Mergenthaler linotype class, in which separate type bars for each line are employed.

Mathew Viereugel, of Brooklyn, New York, having surrendered his patent for cylinder printing machine, No. 379,188, granted to him March 6, 1888, has been granted in place thereof two reissue patents, each covering a portion of the original patent. The patent was reissued for the reason that the claims first allowed failed to cover all of the novel features shown.

The New York State printing bill, in favor of that state having its own staff and facilities, seems in a fair way of being passed. For the past eight years efforts have been made to pass this or a similar bill, which it is claimed will effect a saving of $50,000 a year to the taxpayers, and be a benefit to organized printers. There has been considerable opposition to the measure, mostly on the part of a firm which had the contract; and it is argued by them that the state has no right to be in competition with private firms. If the measure passes the senate it is likely to meet with the approval of the governor.

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CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM CAMDEN.

To the Editor: CAMDEN, N. J., March 2, 1892.

Considerable apathy is manifest among the craft of this city, which is all the more to be regretted, as the union is capable of doing good work if there was a little more spirit as well as unity of action among its membership. Some time ago a change in the scale was under consideration, but has dropped out of mind since events in the Quaker City have taken an adverse course. The distance between Philadelphia and Camden is only about seven minutes' ride in a ferry boat, yet there is a difference of ten cents per thousand ems in the scales of the two cities in book and job offices, to the disadvantage of Camden.

On the evening of February 29, Camden union held its regular stated meeting, at which it renominated the present officers, namely: Messrs. H. Todd, for president; W. M. Knott, vice-president; Samuel Woodrow, financial secretary; and Charles M. Curry, recording secretary. Mr. William Jeffreys was unanimously nominated as delegate to represent the union at the next International Typographical Union convention. W. K.

FROM ANDERSON.

To the Editor: ANDERSON, Ind., March 17, 1892.

At a regular meeting of Anderson Typographical Union, No. 284, the following officers were elected: President, C. R. Cravens; vice-president, Gus E. Stuart; secretary, Thomas McConnell; treasurer, T. F. Casey; sergeant-at-arms, Frank A. Wiles; executive committee, B. F. Harb, Thomas McConnell; A. F. Bunting; finance committee, George McKeown, Edward Main, James Benham.

Victor B. Williams, of Chicago, organizer Fifth District of the International Typographical Union, was in the city the 10th inst. on his way to Pittsburgh. A special meeting of the union was called in the evening for the purpose of meeting him. Mr. Williams, who, by the way, is an excellent talker, gave the boys some wholesome advice.

Messrs. Tuey & Campbell have leased a two-story building in this city, and will put in a book and job office and a lithographing department. It is their intention to have solicitors all over the country. On the second floor they will manufacture pasteboard boxes, such as are used for shoes, candies, etc. No. 284 will try and make this establishment a strictly "card" shop. McC.

FROM GALVESTON.

To the Editor: GALVESTON, Tex., March 16, 1892.

Frank Willard and Miss Margaret Warren were married at the home of the bride's mother, in Huntsville, Texas, on March 1. Mr. Willard is foreman of the Galveston *News*, and has a host of friends in Chicago who will be glad to congratulate him. The bride was born in Galveston, and is a type of the true southern girl.

Pressmen's Union No. 12 recently voted to surrender their International Typographical Union charter, and take a charter from the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and so informed Galveston Union, No. 28, at the last meeting. While there was no action taken by No. 28 in regard to the matter, a strong sentiment prevailed among the members against the action of the pressmen. Mr. Knapp, foreman of the Tribune job office, informed the pressmen in his office he would give preference to International Typographical Union pressmen. President Wandress, of No. 28, was also energetic in his opposition to the action of the pressmen's union, and the feeling against the change became so manifest that the pressmen reconsidered the question, and have concluded to retain the International charter.

At the last meeting No. 28 elected S. J. Triplett, A. W. Hartman and George Q. McCracken, delegates to the Texas Labor Conference No. 1, which is a trades council in Galveston, holding bi-monthly meetings. John Fourby, F. N. Whitehead and W. H. Love were elected alternates, who are entitled to sit at all meetings of the conference, but can only vote in absence of the delegates.

The *Texas Printer* made its first appearance on March 10. It is a "journal devoted to the printing interests of Texas and the Southwest." It is published semi-monthly, by the Texas Printer Publishing Company, at Galveston. The company is composed of nine journeymen printers, and J. W. Burson, editor of the Galveston *Tribune*. The first number bears traces of being hurriedly edited, and shows want of care in proofreading, but there is a field for the paper, and it should receive the patronage of the Texas printers. C. S. B.

FROM LOCKPORT.

To the Editor: LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 18, 1892.

Mrs. Kate Chase Seymour, of the *Sun*, who has been visiting in the South, has returned home and may be seen daily on our streets looking for news.

Cleland A. Ward, late bookkeeper at the *Journal* counting room, has accepted a similar position for the *Bookkeeper* at Detroit. Mr. William M. Ward takes his place at the *Journal*.

Mr. Harry Crowley, reporter on the *Journal*, will leave on May 1, for Ecuador, South America. He goes there as secretary to Rowland B. Mahoney, Buffalo, who was lately honored by being made consul for the United States at that country.

Reports from J. M. Kollymyer, former foreman of the *Journal* newsroom, state that gentleman has opened a job office in Indianapolis and is doing well.

The flagstaff of the *Journal* has been selected as the place to fly the weather signals. Mr. Hiram Hutcheson has charge of the flags.

Typographical Union No. 67 held its election of officers on Thursday evening, March 3, and the following gentlemen were elected: President, Michael I. Moran; vice-president, William Robinson; recording secretary, George McDonald; financial secretary-treasurer, William J. Marshall; sergeant-at-arms, George P. Penfold. The installation will take place at the next regular meeting in April.

Mr. W. E. Tuttle has an office in the *Journal* building, and is corresponding for New York and Chicago papers. M.

FROM CLEVELAND.

To the Editor: CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20, 1892.

The past winter has been an eventful one in the printing business of Cleveland, both in the newspaper and job branches.

In the newspaper line, the *Plain Dealer* has an outfit of Mergenthaler typesetting machines, and now has no more hand setting. Of course the appearance of the paper is not what it was. It has been wholly machine set for a month past. This is the only office using machines.

The *World* now has a fine composing room on the fourth floor of their block.

The *Leader* and the *Plain Dealer* have both reduced the price of their papers from 5 cents for the morning and 2 cents for the evening editions to 3 and 1 cents. This took place the past month.

In job offices a number of changes have been made. J. B. Savage moved into his fine new six-story block about November 1. Soon after this occurred the fire of Short & Forman, out of the ashes of which sprung the Munhall Brothers Company. Other partners of the old firm went in with the Hatch Printing Company under the name of the Forman-Bassett-Hatch Company, and

they, too, occupy a fine six-story block. All of the above firms do railroad and commercial work and also binding, etc. Besides this, new men have taken hold of an old office, the B.-P. Printing Company having purchased the old Ben Franklin printing office. This firm is composed of Messrs. F. H. Braggins, F. W. Braggins, C. W. Parker, and F. F. Parker.

Much interest will be taken in the coming election of Cleveland Typographical Union, No. 53, especially in the contest for delegate. There are four nominations and only one to be chosen.

KOM.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, N. S. W., February 20, 1892.

All over the land there arises the wail of the unemployed, and in this our own city the cry is desperate for relief, so much so that the government has an idea which has proved very successful in New Zealand. The idea is the establishment of a Labor Bureau worked by government, for the help of unemployed of all classes, and as all the postmasters in the colony are called into requisition as agents to supply information as to the state of the labor market, it can be seen what a power for relief it might become.

By a fire which occurred in Melbourne on the last day in the old year, the printing firm of Mason, Firth & McCutcheon lost nearly the whole of their valuable plant of type and machinery.

After keen competition for seats on the council of the Working Men's College, Melbourne, Mr. John Hancock, M. L. C., secretary of the typographical society, was one of the returned candidates. The merchants tried hard to put the workers' nominees out, but failed.

The half-yearly general meeting of the New South Wales Typographical Society was held in Sydney on January 30 last, when there was a large attendance of members.

The Melbourne Typographical Society held its twenty-fifth annual meeting on January 30, when there was a large attendance. The election for the principal offices for the year resulted as follows: President, Mr. J. H. Field; vice-presidents, Mr. J. W. Baker (news), Mr. R. Tuffield (jobbing); treasurer, Mr. R. L. Jennings; secretary, Mr. John Hancock, M.L.C., who also edits the *Australian Typographical Journal.*

ASMODEUS.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., March 18, 1892.

At a recent meeting of Detroit union the question of the use of plates was discussed in all its bearings, and the former action of the union reiterated that the same shall not be used on the daily papers, or such that come within the International Typographical Union law as seven-day papers. This action affected the late *Evening Sun*, which published a Sunday morning edition, and was taken also in justice to other seven-day papers who do not use plates. In consequence the *Evening Sun* suspended as a daily, but still continues as a weekly Sunday paper. The same law also affected the late daily *Critic*, which only lately made its appearance as a morning, and shortly after, evening and weekly Sunday paper. Both denounced the action of the union in terms not over complimentary. The action of the *Critic* puzzles every fair-minded person. In a communication to the union they stated that it (the daily) was not a financial success, and the next day they denounced the stand the union took most shamefully, in announcing its suspension. Let the reader carefully read the following from the *Journal*, and all further comment will be unnecessary:

"When a paper dies in Detroit it seems to be the popular thing to blame the typographical union. In two recent instances the proprietors of the defunct papers, in coroner's jury assembled, have brought in the verdict, 'killed by the union.' Just why the union should desire to suppress papers is a mystery. Their association is organized for their mutual protection and benefit. The collapse of any paper throws just so many more printers out of work. The union therefore would benefit by fostering instead of ruining papers. One cannot help concluding that the talk about the enmity of the union is only another word for the indifference of the public that has no use for those papers."

The *Journal* has changed hands, and the same has come into the hands of William Livingstone, Jr., its former proprietor. Mr. Livingstone is a gentleman highly esteemed in the business community and very popular. New life has been infused into its columns, and Detroit advertisers also see its usefulness as an advertising medium. New features are constantly being added.

"A Printer," in his comments on the "Unsanitary Condition of Printing Offices" evidently speaks the truth. His remarks affect only too many offices all over the country. The same can also be said of other workshops besides printing offices.

The report of the International Typographical Union Committee on Reorganization is being discussed by printers of this city pro and con. Plan No. 2 has many advocates.

Detroit union will vote by chapels this year. An effort was made to repeal the law, but it proved a dismal failure.

The *News* will appear in a new dress in a few days.

The Schober Printing and Stationery Company has removed from Jefferson avenue to larger and more commodious quarters at 111 Randolph street, corner Congress. Three floors are occupied. The second floor is for the office and general salesroom; third, composing and press room, and fourth, bindery and ruling department.

P. A. L.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS AS UNION MEN.

To the Editor: LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 1, 1892.

Noting the position of job printers in the typographical union to be a peculiar one, I desire to say a few words on the subject to this branch of the trade through the columns of your everywhere popular paper.

Inasmuch as job printers have at *all* times quite as much at stake as the newspaper printer, yet they view the union from an altogether different standpoint. Frequently I have heard some of these alleged union men say: "What is the use of my attending the meetings? It is time wasted — it don't amount to anything anyway. The news men will be there and the job men will have no voice." I regret to say that there are many of these narrow-minded "artists" here (I am not speaking of this town in particular, however, but everywhere in general, as my observations are drawn from all sections), and it is safe to assume that these are not the *kind* of men who established our scale at $20 per week and our hours at nine per day.

For years it has been a favored and much petted scheme of mine to separate the book and job men from the news men and establish a Job Printers' International Union, on the ground and belief that we were capable of "running our own business"; but from careful observation for the past two years, viewing the whole country, taking into consideration the laxity of interest displayed by job men in voting on the nine hour proposition submitted by the International Typographical Union at the Boston convention, I have completely disabused my mind of all such ideas, and I now believe that we must be cared and legislated for by the newspaper printers.

The straitened condition of Los Angeles for the past eighteen months is pretty well known throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and it has been a struggle to keep the union banner afloat. Every situation in the city has been threatened, and the scale is maintained only by the persistent alertness of the newspaper printers (few exceptions), and yet when a proposition was placed in a job office recently, which, if successful, would be worth a hundred dollars within one year to every man in town, it was returned unsoiled and unsigned.

Being a job printer, I feel that I have a right to criticise my class and to call the attention of my more intelligent brothers to our dormant spirit of unionism. Let us awaken and attend the union meetings and legislate for ourselves, for the news men will become tired of doing our duty by and by.

I have read and digested the two plans submitted by the reorganization committee of the International Typographical Union.

The committee deserves credit for the very able manner in which it has discharged its duty. Of the two propositions, the second is surely the most preferable, from its many beneficial features, and I would like to see it adopted as a whole, excepting the manner of selecting delegates to the International Typographical Union conventions. The opinion is held by many that compulsory district organizing should be the order of the day, and that representatives to the International Typographical Union should be chosen by the district unions. UNIONIST.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1, 1892.

Typographical matters here are decidedly mixed; the struggle pending between Union No. 2 and the publishers is not over by any means, but capital has proved the stronger dog in the struggle of No. 2 to obtain an advance in its scale of prices. The lockout of union men in the *Record* and other offices was a surprise to the men themselves, and clearly proved that there was a Judas Iscariot in their midst. The result of this attempt to "advance" on the part of the union is a bad "retreat," from the fact that it will take many years for this organization to regain its lost ground; and it has brought enforced idleness to many of its members.

Union No. 2 not only receded from its position, but the rate for composition on afternoon papers has been reduced from 40 cents to 35 cents per 1,000 ems—all the afternoon papers, with one exception, only the *Evening Telegraph*, paying the latter rate now.

We understand that the *Press* has eight typesetting machines at work, which will have a tendency to reduce its strong force of non-union men.

The Entertainment Committee are actively at work gathering in the shekels that will be needed for the entertainment of the International Typographical Union the coming summer. Its latest move, and a very successful one, too, was a prize drawing on Washington's birthday. From this the treasury netted some $150. New Jersey printers are regarded as slow, but they were smart enough to carry off three of the leading prizes. John M. Driver, an attaché of the *Evening Telegraph* chapel, drew one of the leading prizes, an easy chair.

On Easter Monday evening this same committee will give a grand ball, for the success of which all efforts are being blended to insure a good time to those participating.

During the past quarter, six members of No. 2 have died.

It was thought there would not be much change in the official board of No. 2 at the ensuing election, but the last few days have brought forth quite a contest for the office of president. Mr. George Chance is seeking the nomination in opposition to Mr. Ira Somers, the present incumbent. The contest is likely to wax warm ere election day draws near, and the result is already anxiously looked for. Mr. Somers has discharged the duties of his office the past year very acceptably to the majority of the members. W. F. K.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18, 1892.

Yesterday was a typical St. Patrick's day, cold and blustering. That it should be the day that the tentacled octopus, the Kentucky state lottery, should select to give up the ghost, by bowing to the mandates of the law as did the snakes that tradition tells us St. Patrick drove out of Ireland, seems fitting to say the least. It was indeed a very cold day for the lottery people, but what a boon it will be to many and many a humble home. With eighty chances to one in its favor it is not at all surprising that its managers should make a hard and bitter fight to keep life in it. But with the state prison staring them in the face since last Tuesday, at which time the governor attached his signature to the anti-lottery bill, they considered "discretion the better part of valor" and shut up shop. The seductive 4-11-44 has had not a few admirers among the craft, who will not mourn at its demise. Mr. Daniel E. O'Sullivan has made a bitter and unrelenting fight against the lottery in his paper, the *Critic*, and to him no little credit is due for securing the passage of the law making the running of a lottery in this state a felony. In making a fight of this kind it is no more than natural that he should have stepped upon somebody's corns pretty hard. It chanced to be one of the brightest members of legislature whose corns were crushed, and who took occasion to deliver a speech before that body last week in which he denounced the editor of the *Critic* in the most severe terms imaginable. The subsequent issue of the *Critic* had blood in its eye, figuratively speaking, and the consequence is that the friends of the two gentlemen are very apprehensive of a personal difficulty. Both have demonstrated their gameness on previous occasions, and in the language of somebody "the end is not yet."

Mr. Charles T. Deering severed his connection with the Baptist Book Concern on March 1, and Mr. G. H. Cox, late of Owensboro, succeeded him as manager. After a short vacation Mr. Deering will again engage in the printing and stationery business.

Mr. William Onderdonk has disposed of his interest in the Louisville Book Company and will devote his entire time to grape culture.

The *World*, a penny afternoon paper published by Messrs. Stark, Brewer & Kendrick, and the *Girl*, a Sunday paper, published by Mr. W. S. Sterrette, are the latest additions to Louisville journalism. Col. Bennet H. Young is doing most of the editorial writing on the *Post*. Judge William M. Finley is filling the managing editor's chair of the same paper.

Nearly all of the commercial job printers of this city have taken advantage of the new electric power and have discarded the treadle. Among those who have recently adopted the modern system are: The Eugene Bell Letter Press, which also added two new job presses; Mr. H. C. Forsman, and Maxwell & Company. Mr. Bell discovered a very cheap and at the same time convenient method for attaching power to job presses, and if I can secure his consent, will give your readers the benefit of it in my next letter.

The new city directory is out, from the presses of the Baptist Book Concern, and is said to be a very handsome job.

Four candidates aspire to represent No. 10 at Philadelphia, and only one to be elected. From present indications Mr. William M. Daniel will carry off the plum.

The printing business is extremely dull here and prospects far from flattering. C. F. T.

FROM SOUTH BEND.

To the Editor: SOUTH BEND, Indiana, March 17, 1892.

The South Bend *Morning Post* is the only morning paper published in Northern Indiana, embracing an area of twenty-one counties, and is now in its second year. During the first year it struggled hard against a strong current of discouragement and meager patronage. In October last it was purchased by Messrs. W. H. Burke and A. W. Clark. Mr. Burke is a first-class printer, an able writer and newspaper man, having in his time published the handsomest newspaper in the State of Michigan, at Manistee, and is well known and admired throughout the Northwest as a newspaper man and a friend of the printer. Upon taking hold of the *Post* he transformed the typographical appearance, and made up the news and advertising columns after metropolitan style, having for his foreman Mr. Gay L. Tufts, who is now managing editor, a thorough all-round printer, well known in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. Mr. Clark hailed from Little Rock, Arkansas, and is now creating some notoriety in a libel suit of $50,000 against the Arkansas *Democrat*, which arose from a difficulty incurred by the sale of a patent on a tablet attachment invented by a pressman. Under the management of these two gentlemen the *Post* jumped to a paying basis, and was complimented throughout the state on its neat make-up and news-giving qualities. But after the holidays there was a drop in business patronage, and the expense account began to foot up too large for encouragement; the business manager became discouraged and offered his interest for sale. Then Mr. John W. O'Bannon, a college-bred young man, a bright production from "Old Kaintuck,"

who had been employed on the local force of the *Post* for a few weeks, purchased Mr. Clark's interest, and soon after Mr. Burke retired. Then Mr. Tufts was taken into the company, and now the paper is sailing right along with brighter prospects of success than ever. Mr. O'Bannon is "catching on" to the journalistic ways of doing things with remarkable rapidity. The paper is a neat seven-column folio, issuing eight pages on Sunday, and under the present management the paper has broadened its scope, and now has news agencies in all the cutlying cities where the Chicago dailies circulate, and receives United Press telegraphic reports.

A few years ago Mr. Charles B. Hibberd, a printer well known in Chicago and Logansport, made his first appearance in South Bend and identified himself with the Review Printing Company for two years, after which he purchased an interest in F. E. Bowman's printing establishment, and has now the sole ownership. Mr. Hibberd has made many improvements in the plant, one of the recent additions being a two-revolution Campbell and rule-curving and mitering machines, thereby enabling him to do the very best of work. Mr. Eugene Herr, at one time part owner of the Register Printing Company, is foreman of this establishment, and has the reputation of being an art printer and rule-twister of no mean ability. Mr. Herr is also the originator of most of the "art fakes" that embellish the work turned out in Hibberd's printery. Mr. Hibberd has an extensive bindery, and is building up quite a trade in that line. It is needless to say that THE INLAND PRINTER receives a warm welcome each month at Hibberd's. Every compositor is a subscriber, and each one says he could not get along without this peerless publication.

All the job offices report business rushing, and a few say they cannot get enough help.

The Tribune Company have purchased a new press and a gas engine, and will move to new and commodious quarters shortly.

SQ.

FROM EASTERN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 14, 1892.

The firm of Hasbrouck & Caldwell, printers and stationers, of this city, has been dissolved, Mr. T. H. Caldwell continuing the business. Mr. A. H. Hasbrouck has gone to Newburgh, New York, where he is interested in the Schram printing house, and represents a very favorable future.

Col. William L. De Lacey, of this city, for a number of years a compositor here, afterward editor and proprietor of the Amenia *Times*, now practicing law, was elected senior vice-commander of the G. A. R. of this state, at the state encampment held at Buffalo in March.

Mrs. N. S. Killey, formerly editress and proprietor of the *Dutchess Farmer* (now *Enterprise*), of this city, was married to W. H. Haight, at Washington, D. C., February 3, 1892. Both are residents here.

William Hannsman, for several years a compositor, has retired, and embarked in the bakery business with his father, in this city.

Lossing Slater had his right hand badly mashed and bones broken, while feeding a job press in Caldwell's office, on February 5. He is doing well and will recover the use of his hand.

During February the *News-Press* office had a law case of over seventeen hundred pages, which was turned out in twelve days. It was a big job, and the help of some of the other offices was required to accomplish it.

W. C. Cross, of Rhinebeck, who was somewhat of a local writer, has secured a position on the editorial corps of the *Iron Age*, New York City.

George R. Scott, of the New York *Witness*, delivered a lecture before the Prohibition Club of this city, recently.

A. H. Goldstone has accepted the position of manager of the advertising department of the *Evening Star*.

Newburgh Typographical Union, No. 305, is now in good working order. The officers elected for the present term are: Charles R. Johnston, president; George A. Cummings, vice-president; Edward O'Donnell, treasurer; Frank S. Ross, secretary; Frederick Hilliker, sergeant-at-arms. They have issued a circular inviting printers of adjoining towns to unite with them.

Mark Du Bois has given up his position as city editor of the *Evening Star*, and his place has been filled by James A. Lavery, who has been connected with that paper for some time in another capacity.

The *Journal*, of Matteawan, New York, a live newspaper, has moved into the new and commodious building erected especially for it, and now occupies such quarters as only befit a first-class newspaper.

The Kingston correspondent of the Albany *Telegram* has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel. Damages laid at $2,000.

It does not pay to cheat the printer. H. M. Lowitz has been found guilty of fraud in getting the Rockland County Fair printing done, and not paying for the same. A judgment says he must pay or go to jail.

A. R. W.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., March 15, 1892.

The tone of the printing trade in this city is less promising than it should be at this time of year. Jobbing is not as quiet as it was a month ago, but the book industry hobbles along on crutches. The leading German newspaper, the *Staats Zeitung*, has been in hot water, owing to anti-union tactics. Numerous affiliated trade bodies took a hand against the offender, including the Central Labor Union, the New York Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Federation, and fully thirty unions have indorsed the movement. The *Staats Zeitung* has been a trouble to the union for many years, its foreman having been a prominent *bête noire* in the eyes of that body.

The proprietor of the *Mail and Express* is the best abused newspaper man in this city. He seems to bear it mildly, if that is any proof of a strong mind. Attacks seem to fall off him as harmlessly as water falls from a duck's back. The local *Advertiser* is after him constantly, possibly on political grounds, probably on personal bases. He is blamed for the condition of the stage horses on Fifth avenue, for upsetting organization on the Grant Monument Committee, and now is attacked on the allegation of under-paying his reporters. One thing is certain, he is a gainer from all the publicity secured from these attacks, since they gratuitously advertise him and draw attention to his newspaper, which as an evening one has been successful.

The question before the typographical union here as to starting a school to teach machine composition was voted on by 104 chapels, the result being 1,688 against and 618 for. Another proposition, namely: "Shall power be given to issue permits to learners on machines to work for a limited time for less than the full scale?" received 671 votes for and 1,617 against. This indicates a more trenchant state of mind against the subject than was looked for. The union apparently wants to evade all monetary responsibility on the subject, thinking the employers will do all the teaching, as they have done in the past, when the machine movement was in its initiatory stage. They are lucky if this is so. They are unlucky if they precipitate a "row" on the subject. I am not in a position to state, as yet, the views of the employers on the subject, but I can guess what it is. The matter is *capable* of causing a general movement against the action of the union, with no end of revolutionary results. Nothing is more probable than that many of the employers will stick out for using either boys or girls for the work, under the conditions made out by the union. If this be so, what fun there is in store for the trade! The very least the union might have done was to have favored the proposition to allow learners to accept reduced pay while learning, more particularly as youths and young girls acquire the manual part of the art with more celerity than "old stagers." They have taken a somewhat high hand in the matter, after apparently making up their minds to study the entire question in its various aspects—if the present action of the union on the subject is final. The machine question has come to stay, in spite of expressions of opinion to the contrary; and within the next few

years, whether in the form of hiring or purchasing machines, hundreds of offices in the country more than at present will have them. Five out of six offices would or will be either unable or unwilling to pay persons to learn what it is for the *interest* of the learner to know. Why should a person be paid full rates while learning machine work, any more than a learner at hand-setting is so paid? Every learner, man or boy, at the machine is for weeks, while learning, absolutely ignorant of his business, and a source of *no* income to the employer, quite the same as an apprentice at hand composition, only the defect lasts for a much shorter time.

I have seen no account in the American papers of the way a European journalist got the better of the proprietor of the New York *Herald*. It is in the English papers. Mr. Chamberlain, formerly assistant editor in charge of the London (England) wire of the Paris edition of the *Herald*, sued Mr. Gordon Bennett, in the queen's bench division, for damages for wrongful dismissal. He had been dismissed on a week's notice, although offered a month's salary at the time. Chamberlain refused it, wanting, according to the custom of the trade in England, six months' notice. Defendant said there had been a verbal contract enabling him to dismiss the plaintiff at a week's notice. The jury found for plaintiff. LEONIDAS.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor: ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19, 1892.

The state of trade in St. Louis is generally quiet, and there is not very much doing except in a few of the offices. The outlook is not of the brightest.

Some months ago John L. May was arrested and held in jail at the instance of the *Evening Star-Sayings* charged with the embezzlement of a small sum of money while acting in the capacity of collector for the newspaper. The case when called was decided in favor of the defendant who set up and maintained the plea that the amount alleged to have been embezzled was really legitimate expense money. Now the tables have been turned and Mr. May has sued the Star-Sayings Company, and C. A. Gitchell, the business manager, for malicious slander, and has been granted a judgment for $1,750, on March 16.

Another chapter was added to the legal wrangle between the Hoke Engraving Company and Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., for infringement upon the patent chalk plates of the former by the latter. On March 16 the United States Circuit Court appointed a special examiner for the purpose of taking an account of the profits made by Mr. Schraubstadter on the manufacture and sale of the plates made under the patent of Joseph W. Hoke.

The Journal of Commerce Company, which is the publisher of several trade papers, among which are the *Age of Steel*, the *Lumberman* and others, has increased its capital stock from $20,000 to $50,000.

The attachment against the Owen Printing Company, which we mentioned last month, was satisfactorily adjusted during the first part of March. The attachment was levied in a peculiar manner in that it was placed against the leasehold of the firm upon the building occupied by same, and the endeavor was made to oust them, but the matter was adjusted as above stated.

The St. Louis *Truth* has come out with a Chicago edition.

The *Postal News*, which is devoted to the interests of the post-office employés and the railway postal clerks in particular, is improving steadily, and has gained a large patronage in the way of advertising and subscriptions during its five months of existence. The publisher found it necessary to issue a supplement to the February issue.

The firm of St. Clair & Harris, which started in the printing business recently, has been augmented by the addition of Carroll F. Mulkey to the firm.

We hear it rumored that there will soon be another journal issued in St. Louis, which will be devoted to the real estate interests.

Several new publications are projected for the near future. *Spirits* is one of these, and the prime mover in the matter is Frank M. Williams. The promoters have secured quarters in the Bowman building, Eleventh and Locust streets, and will soon issue their first number. The paper will be devoted to the beer, wine and kindred interests. Another paper which is projected is a monthly to be devoted to the carriage and harness business, but as it is yet in a very embryotic state, we are not permitted to go more into details.

F. M. Choisel, for some time a reporter on the *Republic*, has connected himself with the real estate firm of Terry, Scott & Co. in the capacity of salesman.

The *St. Louis Republic* is now sailing along under a libel suit brought against it a few weeks ago for criminal libel in the sum of $25,000. It grew out of a statement which appeared in an associated press report.

The *Carriage and Harness Maker* is the title of a monthly journal which made its appearance during the latter part of February, and its title states what its aims and objects in existence are. It is a neatly printed paper of forty-eight pages and cover, printed on good tint paper and contains much good reading matter and many half-tone illustrations and department headings.

A local German daily, St. Louis *Tageblatt*, is an advocate of the labor element of the city. A certain storekeeper took umbrage at what was published in one of the issues, and he betook himself to the office of publication and hunting out the editor assaulted him. When brought up in court for assault and battery he was fined $10 and costs, which he paid with a smile, and remarked that he had obtained the worth of his money.

E. D. Crawford, publisher of the Sedalia *Sentinel*, at Sedalia, Missouri, came to the city on March 11, having with him several hundred dollars for the purpose of buying a new dress of type for his paper. After arriving he called upon one of the printers' supply houses and left without making his purchases. Since then his whereabouts are unknown. Some were of the opinion that he had been foully dealt with, but the latest theory from his home is that he has gone to Creede, Colorado, a purpose which he had mentioned casually to two or three persons in Sedalia. O. V. L.

FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor: ALBANY, New York, March 15, 1892.

Death has carried off two well-known Albany printers since my last letter. The first, William E. Castle, "worked off" the first issue of the *Morning Express* in 1845, as a pressman, and had since worked on that paper as a compositor, except for a few years when he conducted a job office. He retired from active work about two years ago. Edwin Sipple, who was a near neighbor to Mr. Castle, died three days later. He had been employed for about thirty-five years in the composing room of the *Evening Journal*. He delighted in reminiscences of the days of Thurlow Weed, and had set many pages of Mr. Weed's copy.

The Albany Press Club will move, April 18, from its present rooms on Beaver street, to more commodious quarters at No. 106 Hudson avenue, Albany, New York.

John T. Bramhall, an Albany journalist, has gone to New York to take charge of the night desk of the Associated Press.

The Cortland *Standard* is issuing a daily edition, the *Evening Standard*. Messrs. William H. Clark and Edward D. Blodgett are the editors.

John H. Broad has bought the interest of his partner, William E. Stillman, in the *Madison County Leader*, and will hereafter be sole proprietor.

Work at J. B. Lyons', the state printer, is lively. A large force is on. At the other offices in the city not much activity is displayed, and trade is only fair.

Some large records by the operators on the linotype machines in the *Evening Journal* office have been made since my last communication. The best record is by Clarence Houghton, who set and corrected in eight hours 52,891 ems. Eugene Ferris follows with 49,944 ems. The other records are: George Held, 46,876 ems; William D. Youngs, 46,835 ems; L. G. Rifenberick, 35,404

ems. The best day's work of eight hours for the five machines is 212,293 ems, and of a week, 1,188,607 ems. Mr. Houghton has the best week's work of six days, 289,332 ems.

The prospect of the state printing house bill becoming a law is good. It has passed the assembly and is now in the senate. The senate finance committee gave a hearing on the bill which was largely attended. C. H. Mills, of Albany, read the protests of the Albany employing printer against the passage of the bill. W. W. Pasko, secretary of the New York Typothetæ, spoke against the bill. Speaker of the Assembly Bush spoke in favor of the bill and said that he had been astonished at the amount of the state printing bills. There was no competition among the Albany printers. They all shared in the contracts by a private arrangement. If they were not making money why should they oppose the bill? He believed that the passage of the bill would be economy for the state and would dignify labor. Charles J. Dumar, representing New York Typographical Union, No. 6, said that the contract system which prevailed in Albany, made the rate paid to printers a dollar less than the rate in Troy. In the four years ended in 1888 the printing not covered by contract was $256,000, and for four years the total was $937,798 for all printing. A private individual who had $250,000 of printing a year to do would establish his own plant. Why should not the state do it? P. J. Doyle, of Albany, said that there were not five hundred printers in Albany, and that eighty would be enough to do the state printing. He read letters from publishers who said they found it cheaper to do their own printing. The petition from the employing printers was not signed by the man who had the present contract. He favored it. The bill will come up in the senate this week and will probably pass.

X. Y. Z.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., March 18, 1892.

The annual At Home of Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, which was held at Webb's parlors on Monday evening, February 22, was one of the most successful ever given under the auspices of the union. About four hundred were present, and all were well pleased with the evening's amusement. A musical programme of rare excellence was rendered by Misses Bessie Bonsall, M. A. Harford and Maggie Huson, and Messrs. Winters, Davies, McBeth, Soole, Wright and the Handel Quartette (Putland, Booz, Oliver and Stephens). Supper and dancing followed. Much credit is due the committee, consisting of George W. Dower, George G. Devlin, Amos Pudsey, W. H. Parr, Harry Stephens, John H. Winters, Alfred Gault, Charles Booz, William Hambly, George R. Clark, William Kyle and Robert Kerr, for the able management of the affair.

It will be twenty years on March 25 since No. 91 decided to work only nine hours per day, for on that date in 1872 the men in every office in this city struck for that boon, and I am glad to say were successful, and today the printers, and I might say every other trade, enjoy the blessings of a Saturday half holiday. In commemoration of this event some of the old heads of '72 have arranged to hold a banquet on the evening of March 26, and I have no doubt it will be a successful affair, and the battles of other days will, in imagination, be fought over again.

The election, although only a few days off, is very quiet. The chief contest will be on delegate, the candidates being Sol. Cassidy, J. H. Gilmour, J. A. Myerhoffer and James Laverty. The positions of secretaries and treasurer went by default, Messrs. Allan Lamont, Amos Pudsey, F. H. Fitzpatrick and E. J. How being elected financial, correspondent and recording secretaries and treasurer respectively.

The Rogers Typograph Company has placed three of their machines in each of the large morning paper offices, and at the present time they are working up to their full capacity, but without any appreciable difference in the size of the "strings" of the hand compositors. I believe I am correct when I say that in two offices at least the stay of the machines will be short, as they are only put in on trial, and, of course, at the expense of the company. The union has been interviewing the proprietors in regard to a scale, but owing to the uncertainty of the "deal" it was thought advisable to defer action until April. In the meantime the pay is at the rate of 1,000 ems per hour. The *Globe* is determined to test all kinds of machines, two of the linotypes having arrived yesterday. Time alone will tell what they can do.

The *World* has removed their entire office to Yonge street, and the boys of the composing room have a fine place. The paper is now printed on a new Goss (Chicago) perfecting press capable of printing a four, six, eight, ten or twelve page paper.

Business in the book and job offices is the dullest in my experience, not more than half our men being employed, but it is hoped that the opening of spring will mend matters. The government printing office (Warwick's) is the only exception, a day and night staff being employed.

It has been suggested here that the Canadian unions join hands for the purpose of furnishing a room in the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. This would be a good idea, and if carried out we could have the furniture made entirely of Canadian materials, which would stand comparison with any in the Home. Toronto ought to take the lead, but who will be the first. Someone make a move.

WELLINGTON.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., March 10, 1892.

Since my last letter the Boston union has taken decided action in favor of a state printing office for Massachusetts.

A special meeting was called, and the vote in favor of the proposition was nearly unanimous. The meeting, it may be said, was not so largely attended as it might have been, which served as a pretext for some who were opposed to make a "kick." A legislative committee, consisting of Frank K. Foster and Charles O. Wood, was appointed to urge the passage of the measure.

A circular was placed in the hands of every member of the legislature a few days later, denouncing the proposed state printing office as savoring of paternalism and as being voted at a small meeting of the union. It was signed by "Chapel No. 8," which happens to be the Wright & Potter Printing Company, who now have the contract for the state printing. This contract was for five years and expires this year. It is said to aggregate about a million dollars worth of work in that period, and, as a consequence, there is much pulling and hauling over the rich prize. Some of the union men are opposed to the Wright & Potter Company, claiming that they employ women and girls at low wages and work them long hours.

The union at its last meeting reaffirmed the action of the special meeting and proceeded to haul "Chapel No. 8" over the coals. The men from that chapel denied all responsibility for the authorship of the circular, but indorsed the contents as being their sentiments. A committee of five was appointed to investigate and ascertain who wrote the circular. The plan proposed is to have the committee on printing of the legislature bring in a contract for one year and make provisions for establishing the state printing office at the expiration of that time. Rockwell & Churchill, who now do the city printing for Boston, are said to be strong competitors for the contract.

"Indians" and "mossbacks," as the radicals and conservatives are called here, are now engaged in deadly struggle over the election of officers, which takes place March 30. "Backcapping" and "roorbacks" fill the air as thick as the rumors which fly in political campaigns, or about the labor reporters of this city. Caucuses are held every night and Sundays, and every nerve is being strained to catch the floater. The principal contest is over the office of secretary, who is a salaried official. There are only two candidates, John Douglass, the present incumbent, and Augustine McCraith, the present president, who has the support of the "Indians."

It is impossible to predict who will be the winner, as both have elements of strength. Douglass, in holding the position so long, has naturally made more enemies than McCraith, and so it looks

like the latter, although Douglass has won out in many hard fights heretofore. There are a score or more candidates for delegates to the Philadelphia convention. Combinations of all sorts are rumored, but as there are only four to be elected, somebody will have to be disappointed.

The proposed state union is taking definite form, and already eight unions throughout Massachusetts have signified their intention of being represented at the convention, the call for which has been sent out by the Boston union. The convention will be held in the union hall, Boston, Wednesday, April 13.

The organization of the proposed reporters' and editors' union, in this city, has been delayed by the clause in the constitution which says that a member of any affiliated union must have served at least a four years' apprenticeship at the business. In this instance it is felt that it would be better to give that local autonomy to the union which would enable the union to pass upon the qualifications of those applying for membership irrespective of time.

E. M. Chamberlin, who recently died here, was a well-known labor reformer, and had run a printing office for years.

C. F. W.

FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., March 17, 1892.

It is rumored down at Annapolis that a state printing bill will be introduced in the legislature. The object of the bill is to have the state create a printing office of its own, thus doing away with the contract system, which seems to be a source of much dissatisfaction among printers generally in Baltimore.

At the recent fire in the Abell building much damage was done to the stock and plant of the Friedenwald printing office. The firm was engaged at the time of the fire in binding the fifth volume of the Peabody library catalogue, containing 1,200 pages, books of the Enoch Pratt Library, works of the United States Naval Academy and works of the Hopkins University. One of the biggest contracts the firm had on hand was the binding of the new city directory. This job was nearly completed, and the fire will cause a delay in the appearance of the directory, which is usually delivered by this date. The firm was fully covered by insurance. The building was a handsome structure and belonged to A. S. Abell & Co., publishers of the Baltimore *Sun*.

Baltimore Typographical Union, at its last regular monthly meeting, elected five new members and appropriated $100 to the Philadelphia Typographical Union in aid of the present struggle going on in the Quaker City. The union also nominated delegates to the International Union. The gentlemen in nomination are: William H. Murphy, Martin Kohn, Thomas J. Moran and Joshua W. Lynch. Much interest is manifested in the election of delegates, and it is expected that a very large vote will be polled.

World's Fair Notes is the title of a weekly publication which has just been issued in Baltimore by A. W. Lyman, publisher. The paper, as its name indicates, is devoted to the interest of the World's Fair at Chicago.

President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, in an opening address the other day, at that institution, gave the Baltimore *Sun* a big puff. Mr. Gilman, among other things concerning the press in general, took occasion to say: "We have frequent occasion to thank the conductors of the press for their enterprise and courtesy in our behalf; but in all my experience on both sides of this continent and in foreign lands I have never known the management of a great paper to open its columns as the *Sun* did on Saturday last, without any suggestion or emolument, to review the progress of an institution which was founded by a Baltimore merchant, is sustained by Baltimore citizens and is ready to serve in every way the Baltimore public." After all that, President Gilman will surely be *solid* with the *Sun*.

Speaking of newspaper enterprise in this section, it would be doing the *Evening News* an injustice not to chronicle here the push and go which the new management have put into their paper. Since the birth of the *News*, in 1872, it has been necessary to improve the facilities for printing the paper five times. For years it was the only afternoon paper in the city, and while quite popular to a certain extent, never seemed to fill exactly all the requirements of an ideal afternoon journal. In the first place, Mr. James R. Brewer, its editor-in-chief and co-proprietor, was a politician and chronic officeseeker, although as courteous a gentleman to meet socially as you could find in a day's travel, yet the *News* was so bitterly partisan at times as to give great offense to a large class of our citizens who were not party men in a strict sense. Well, Mr. Brewer has let his paper go, and it is now in the hands of a syndicate that, having plenty of capital, are pushing it rapidly to the front rank of journalism. The new management has secured the most modern and perfect press manufactured by R. Hoe & Co. The size of the paper has been enlarged from a four-page sheet to one of six pages. Its composition bill weekly is now $800, being a sum of $200 in excess of what was paid out in this one department by the former management. The general improvement in the make-up of the paper is favorably commented upon.

Mr. Allan B. Howard, Jr., who for the past six years has been in the ranks of working newspaper men, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information by Governor Brown. Mr. Howard was on the staff of the *American* at the time of his appointment.

The third annual banquet of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 38 was held the other night at Whitaker's hotel, on South Eutaw street. The committee which had charge of the banquet was composed of William P. Murphy, James J. Graham, James T. Taylor, Harry R. Sauter and John W. Nest.

The *Manufacturers' Record* has changed hands, it having been purchased by Walter H. Page, editor of the *Forum*, of New York, Edward H. Sanborn, of Philadelphia, and Thomas P. Grasty, of Baltimore. The *Record* was owned by Messrs. Richard H. and William H. Edmonds, who have made it a remarkably successful industrial paper. The price paid for the *Record* has not been made public, but the new company will have a paid-up capital of $200,000.

Work among the craft is fair. FIDELITIES.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1892.

Printers are all busy arranging their slates for the coming election. To observe the interest manifested in this event, one might be led to believe that a president of the United States was about to be elected. Very true, the boys all have their friends and associates; but when it comes to electing officers of the union and delegates to the International Convention, we are among that class who think that friendship should not be an influence, and therefore select from the list of candidates those people who we think will render us the best service. Ere the April number of THE INLAND PRINTER will have gone to press the election of officers to No. 101 and delegates to the convention will have been announced. So far the campaign here has been a clean one, and we have yet to hear of any slanderous or personal reflection regarding any of the candidates, and for that reason alone we are convinced that they are a good selection; for the fight is a pretty bitter one, and if anything could be produced to their detriment, it certainly would have come to the surface. We will not reproduce the names of the candidates, but will promise your readers a full report of the result next month.

In a business line everything is quiet at the government printing office. Very few new appointments are being made, and none discharged. An occasional transfer is made from one season to another, so few of which that it makes but little difference in the office. Last week some half dozen printers from the first division were sent to the treasury branch, but only temporarily.

Some of the most nervous of the employés at the government printing office are anticipating a discharge at an early day. Owing to the appropriation running short, and the fact that extra night work was suddenly stopped, brought about these ideas. It will be remembered that, about a year ago, Public Printer Palmer was

compelled to discharge a large number, and the "mighty axe" fell upon about three hundred of his employés. At present there is a very heavy force of employés at the printing office, and we would not be surprised if the public printer saw fit to remove some of them ere long.

Now that the season is approaching for out-door exercises, the numerous base-ball enthusiasts are getting ready for general reorganization of their various clubs. The government printing office, it is said, can furnish some of the best material in this line, and the opinion is based on experiences of the past season. There were two good clubs in the office, and lots of sport and some good playing resulted. At the end of the season, the contest for the championship banner was a hot one, to say the least. All lovers of the game employed in the government printing office were called at the office of the secretary of No. 101 a few days since for reorganization, but it is not at this early date stated just what was done.

The new hall of Typographical Union, No. 101, of this city, is rapidly approaching completion. It is already under roof. After May 1 it will be occupied by the union, which is probably the best regulated labor organization in the United States, having nearly 1,500 members in good standing. The building, as we have previously stated, will be opened with a magnificent fair, and a committee of hard-working members have the matter in charge. The fact that the committee comprises a large number of ladies is alone assurance that it will be a success. Contributions to this fair have already been abundantly promised. The officers of the union are taking an active interest in the fair and are quite sanguine as to its financial results. Judging from those connected with the committee we can safely say that this anticipated event will be the greatest in the history of any typographical union in the United States.

Down-town printers are not very busy just now, and the manner in which they are being button-holed by aspiring delegates is an assurance that some one of their number will "get there." They have two candidates for delegates and one for president of No. 101. It is safe to say, however, that two out of the three will be elected. EM DASH.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10, 1892.

Although trade continues to be very dull in San Francisco, the members of the typothetæ have responded generously to the call for subscriptions to support the printers of Pittsburgh now fighting the typographical union of that city. The San Francisco Typographical Union has been contributing for some time toward the support of the strikers, and the employing printers here express themselves as being determined to lend all the assistance in their power, that the strike may be settled in the near future.

The last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union was held Sunday afternoon, February 28. Three candidates for membership were elected and initiated, and four proposals for membership were received. The nominations for officers for the year beginning April 24, 1892, were made, the election to be held previous to the next meeting. A very close and exciting contest is anticipated. J. E. McCormick, whose past services to the organization as a member of the executive committee have earned for him the gratitude of the union, has been placed in nomination for president. From the fact that he safely engineered the union through its many recent difficulties with the employing printers and by his superior diplomacy prevented imminent strikes, which at the time seemed impossible to be averted, the organization will profit by the ruling power being placed in such able hands.

At this meeting, the following amendments were presented to be voted on at the next regular meeting:

In offices devoted wholly or in part to legal, or law work, such as law decisions, digests of laws, and opinions of courts, or in work where the copy differs or varies from the usual style of book composition, the copy shall be prepared by the office, and the compositor shall not be required to correct any errors inadvertently made by the office.

No persons employed as foremen shall be eligible for active membership in the union; they may, however, be placed upon the exempt list, and when surrendering the office of foreman, be returned to the active list without action of the union. This rule shall also apply to stockholders in or part proprietors of printing offices.

The newspaper executive committee introduced the following amendment to the scale of prices affecting newspapers: The use of stereotype or electrotype plates as reading matter is strictly prohibited, except said plates be measured by the file; provided, that when a pictorial cut is manufactured for and used exclusively by a paper in its news columns, the reading matter therein having no connection with reading matter contiguous to the cut, the cut shall not be measured. When a doubt exists as to the exclusive use of a cut by a paper the presumption shall be that it is intended for more than one paper.

The system in vogue in the East whereby the dues of members of the different typographical unions are levied according to the salaries received instead of necessitating the payment of a stipulated uniform sum by each member is about to be adopted in San Francisco. The following amendment to the by-laws was proposed at the last meeting of the local organization and is reasonably sure of being adopted, there apparently being no opposition from the members:

"1. The regular dues of this union shall be one per cent of the gross earnings of the active members directly engaged at the business, to be computed weekly and collected monthly; provided, that no member (save honorary, retired or superannuated) shall pay less than twenty-five cents per month. No fractions of a dollar to be computed.

"2. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the different chapels to furnish the secretary weekly with a list of the members and gross amount earned by each. In cases where there is no chapel, the secretary shall be authorized to accept the statements of members as to their own earnings. Any member found guilty of making false returns of amount earned shall be fined in the sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars."

The *Pacific Union Printer*, as befits a paper devoted to the interests of printers, is a well-edited and neatly printed sheet. Its utterances are invariably in good taste, logical and forceful. Such literature is needed in the work of organization. San Francisco union is to be congratulated on its ably conducted exponent.

E. P.

EFFECT OF THE AMATEUR PRINTER ON THE TRADE.

From a correspondent in Graham, Virginia, who signs himself "A Sufferer," we have received samples of printing so miserably executed as to be impossible to describe. In the letter which accompanied the samples, the writer says: "This immediate section is full of 'printers' who produce such work, and hard to say, they are frequently given preference to competent workmen simply on account of the low prices they demand. It is generally said that shops that produce such work never injure first-class houses, but my experience has been to the contrary, as there are always good paying customers who really do not know a neat job from scrambled ink, paper and type, as are the samples I send you. Such work is a disgrace to the great-grandfathers of the inventors of the 'art preservative.' There are good workmen in this section who suffer at the hands of these scramblers."

M. MARINONI, the celebrated French manufacturer of printing presses recently presented one of his newest machines to the Gutenberg School of printers at Paris. There is some talk of adding a bindery to the school to give apprentices and workmen a theoretical and practical course of instruction in that business that cannot fail to be an advantage both to employers and employed.

MICHIGAN STATE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

ON March 1 a meeting of delegates from different unions was held at Grand Rapids to form a state union. The meeting was called to order by Secretary Louis Guenther, of No. 39, effecting a temporary organization by the election of John D. Flanigan, chairman, and John B. Greenway, secretary. All but two unions in the state were represented, Kalamazoo and Adrian. The Committee on Credentials, Messrs. M. Hodgins, Bay City, Charles O. Bryce, Detroit, and A. W. Black, Jackson, reported the following delegates: Bay City, M. Hodgins; Detroit, Charles O. Bryce; Ann Arbor, Carl C. Kern; Jackson, James M. McQuillan, A. W. Black; Lansing, W. V. Shields, F. E. Van Black; Saginaw, M. P. Hart; Muskegon, Charles T. Lundstrom, F. J. Addison; Grand Rapids, John B. Greenway, Cyren E. Fisk, John D. Flanigan. The convention discussed the feasibility of the scheme of bringing into the fold all printers of towns where no union exists, and to induce them to join the state union or form local unions. A constitution was adopted, and will be submitted to local unions for ratification. The International Typographical Union will also be asked to change its constitution, making each state an organizing district. The following officers were elected: President, John D. Flanigan, Grand Rapids; vice-president, Melvin Hodgins, Bay City; secretary-treasurer, F. E. Van Black, Lansing; state organizer, W. A. Black, Jackson. The next meeting will be held at Jackson the second Tuesday in September next. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the banquet, in which about seventy-five typos, their wives and sweethearts took part. Harvey O. Carr was the toastmaster. The first speaker of the evening was Col. M. A. Aldrich, who spoke on "Our Guests," which was responded to by Charles O. Bryce, of Detroit, who thanked the members of the local union for the treatment accorded the guests. An instructive history of the International Typographical Union was given by William M. Hathaway; "The Craft" was responded to by Colonel Aldrich, in the absence of J. J. Belknap; John D. Flanigan spoke on "State Organization;" E. P. Mills, of the Grand Rapids *Workman*, on "Our City," and E. D. Fuller remembered "Our Ladies." The printers' quartet also rendered several fine selections, and the meeting closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

LOCKING UP PAGES WITH THE STRINGS IN PLACE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Galveston, Texas, says: Mr. Clarke, of Clarke & Courts, recently secured a patent on 'grooved furniture,' a novel device for locking up book pages or jobs with the strings on. The furniture may be made in labor-saving lengths of any width, or it may be made just the length and width desired for any particular work, such as directories, briefs, lawbooks, etc. One set of furniture may be adapted to several sizes of pages. The set now in use in Mr. Clarke's office, which consists of pieces 44 picas long and 24 picas long by 2 picas in width, are used on briefs and directories every day by putting ordinary furniture between the grooved pieces where extra space is required in the head or back. The groove is eighteen points wide and six or eight points deep. This allows the string to enter the groove, while the furniture bears directly against the sides and head and foot of the page of matter. The time saved in making changes on briefs and directories is wonderful. An eight-page brief form may be unlocked and "dumped out" and eight new pages imposed and locked up within ten minutes, and the old pages are all tied up ready to be put away. There are no strings to be removed from the new pages; no letters or points can fall down between the furniture; no lines or corners pulled up or pied by "removing the string in a hurry"; no press kept waiting while pages are being imposed and untied in the old-fashioned way. Time is saved at the very time when time is most urgent. The groove may be made in electrotype bearers and pages locked up for the foundry with the strings on. During the last five months the writer has locked up over 2,000 pages of Texas reports for the foundry with the strings on, and has never found any inconvenience from the strings, while the work can be done one-third quicker than by the old way. The groove can be made in pica labor-saving slugs, and need not be made more than four or five points deep by 14 points wide, which would be very convenient for locking up jobs with the strings on. Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, have a contract with Mr. Clarke to place the furniture on the market. The utility of grooved furniture will be manifest to any practical printer, and the furniture will soon be in general use, and as indispensable in the printing office as the steel quoin.

FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE CHICAGO PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual banquet of the Chicago Publishers' Association was held at the Hotel Richelieu, in Chicago, on the evening of March 13. The organization is the only one of the kind in the United States, and its objects have received the indorsement of the postoffice department and the daily press. Its membership is limited to the publishers of class and trade journals of recognized standing. Of the 600 alleged trade papers which pass through the mails from Chicago, the association had invited the membership of but 106. Nearly fifty of these were represented at the banquet by a body of men whose writings reach the most varied interests. O. L. Fox, of the *Indicator*, president of the association, presided during the afternoon discussion. The primary object of the organization was shown in the address of Vice-president John K. Allen, of *Domestic Engineering*. "Among the evils many of us feel the most," he said, "is the competition of the illegitimate publication, known as the 'house organ,' which by a species of coercion no more respectable than blackmail secures a large proportion of the money appropriated for advertising."

Other addresses were made by John B. Waldo, of the *Apparel Gazette*, and John A. Montgomery, superintendent of mails, and the following letter with accompanying resolution, which had been passed at a previous meeting, was read and unanimously indorsed:

CHICAGO, March 8, 1892.

Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General, Washington:

SIR,—At a meeting of the Chicago Publishers' Association, an association composed of legitimate class newspapers, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and I was instructed to forward you a copy:

Resolved, That the members of this association, having become familiar with the subject in dispute between the publishers of *Printers' Ink* and the postoffice department, desire to protest against the readmission of *Printers' Ink* to mail matter of the second class, such protest being based on the following grounds:

(1) That we believe *Printers' Ink* to be the personal organ of the advertising agency of George P. Rowell & Co.

(2) That we believe its legitimate paid-in-cash subscriptions are not sufficient to warrant the transmission at pound rates of the number of copies they claim to issue.

(3) That its readmission would establish a precedent which would prevent the department from excluding any personal organ which might in the future be issued by any business house.

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. WALDO, Secretary.

Those present were: O. L. Fox, *Indicator*; W. J. F. Daily, *Figaro*; Jonathan Periam, *Prairie Farmer*; Hugh M. Wilson, *Railway Age*; A. H. McQuilkin, C. F. Whitmarsh, INLAND PRINTER; James Boyd, *Lumber Trade Journal*; W. H. Freeman *Investigator*; H. H. Windsor, *Street Railway Review*; G. L. Grant, *American Florist*; Jefferson Jackson, *National Harness Review*; C. Dowst, *National Laundry Journal*; R. J. Haight, *Monumental News*; J. Fred Waggoner, *Western Paper Trade*; L. Muller, Jr., *Inland Architect*; Major J. C. Bundy, *Religio-Philosophical Journal*; C. L. Peyton, *Shoe and Leather Review*; D. G. Garnery, *National Builder*; R. S. Smyers, *Real Estate and Building Journal*; John J. Bolin, *Hotel World*; W. P. Dunn, *Dry Goods Reporter*; C. E. Rollins, *Argus*; A. M. Leslie, *Farm Implement News*; R. C. Bernard, *Farm, Field and Stockman*; J. D. Dayly, *Brickmaker*; K. E. Edwort and B. Edwards, *American Contractor*; T. F. Harvey, *Confectioner*; G. H. Hazlett, *American Jeweler*; Eugene C. Sittig, *Brewer and Maltster*; Morgan Bates, *American Poultry Journal*; John B. Waldo, *Apparel Gazette*; John K.

Allen, *Domestic Engineering;* Willard A. Smith, *Railway Review;* Charles S. Clark, *American Miller;* J. Lewis Draper, *Wool and Hide Shipper;* Robert Forsyth, *American Engraver;* Daniel Stern, *American Artisan;* Charles E. Block and E. Newman, *Adviser;* John S. Palmer, *American Storekeeper.*

PRANG'S EASTER CARDS.

Messrs. L. Prang have evidently taken unusual pains with their preparation for the Easter season of 1892. Very striking and novel effects are shown, and it is safe to say that they have never before been surpassed by them in variety and beauty. Dainty and brilliantly colored flowers, birds, crosses and other emblems; Scripture texts and mottoes, and bits of the sweetest Easter poetry are among the devices and decorations which have been employed. Among the art books shown are: "Not to Myself Alone," a poem illustrated with six full-page etchings by Louis K. Harlow, and vignettes in pen drawing by F. Schuyler Matthews, with beautiful hand-decorated cover; "Places that Our Lord Loved," by Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., with an introduction by Dr. Kinsley Twining; this is illustrated in water-color sketches and pen drawings by F. Schuyler Matthews, and has a portrait of the author and handsome illuminated cover; "Come, Sunshine, Come," a poem from the French of Charles Vincent, with six exquisite full-page illustrations in photogravure, by Louis K. Harlow, and vignettes by F. Schuyler Matthews, between fine hand-decorated covers prettily fastened with ribbons and bows. A special feature of this season's line are two reproductions in colors of original paintings by Alfred Miessner, one representing winged cherubs, and the other a Madonna and Child, with the shadow of the cross against the sky. These pictures are produced by a new process from photographed negatives, which gives the effect of the original as reflected through a mirror. The coloring is exquisite and the picture altogether charming.

AN AMATEUR'S TRIUMPH.

We have received, through the courtesy of Mr. M. C. Dodson, of Atlanta, Georgia, a little work of forty-four pages and cover, entitled "Masonic Mysteries Unveiled," by P. Davidson. The book is 5¼ by 3½ inches in size and is remarkably well and tastefully executed in consideration of the following circumstances as related by Mr. Dodson:

"I have on several occasions sent you monstrosities in the way of attempts at printing, and now send you one that will show the other side of the picture. The enclosed little book was printed *without a press*, was trimmed *without a paper cutter*, and was set up and printed by a young man who had *never been in a printing office in his life*, had never received a moment's instruction from a printer — his only information about the business being derived from a 'book on printing' — presumably one of the cheap affairs sent out with amateur outfits. I know every fact in connection with this remarkable piece of work, and can furnish proofs if necessary. Loudsville is not a town, but a cross-roads store and postoffice, twenty-five miles from a railroad and about 'twenty-five miles from anywhere else.' How a man of the intelligence his work shows Mr. Davidson to be ever came to drift from Scotland to the mountains of North Georgia is a mystery I cannot explain. This printing was done by his son, a lad nineteen or twenty years old, and the 'thing' on which it was printed was made of wood by his elder brother, who was something of a cabinetmaker in the old country. The trimming was done with a shoe knife or pocket knife, I do not know which. The type was sold by our firm, and sent by mail in card fonts; the ink, etc., was also sent to him by mail. The young man who did this work is in Atlanta — in a situation I procured for him — and if he does not make his mark as a printer I am no prophet."

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend an informal reception to the advertising patrons of the *Courier* of Ottumwa, Iowa, on March 25. A most attractive programme accompanies the invitation.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls during the past month from the following gentlemen: Theodore A. Bechtel, with Penfield Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Park F. Yengling, of Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. H. Wimpfheimer, of the Jaenecke-Ullman Ink Company, New York; John J. Horton, of the Enterprise Printing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Bonnell, of the J. Harper Bonnell Company, New York; C. R. Carver, manufacturer of paper cutters, Philadelphia, Pa.; B. W. Child, of the Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, Boston, Mass.; Ralph N. Perlee, of George Mather's Sons, New York; A. J. Casey, *Inquirer*, Owensboro, Ky.; T. H. Adams, publisher, *Commercial*, Vincennes, Ind.; I. L. Stone, president Duplex Printing Press Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; W. C. Thomas, business manager *Sheboygan County News*, Sheboygan, Wis.; T. E. Du Bois, editor *Blade*, Fairbury, Ill.; T. K. Dunn, *Tribune*, Elroy, Wis.; Henry Muss, *Gazette*, Champaign, Ill.; George W. Baird, with Recorder Printing Company, Janesville, Wis.; George Winthrop Fairchild, president Eckerson Press Company, Oneonta, N. Y.

A TRIBUTE FROM EMPLOYÉS.

Our New Zealand correspondent writes us that the whole of the employés of the *Lyttelton Times* office, Christchurch, have contributed toward a memorial headstone, which they have erected to the memory of their lately deceased employer, the Hon. Mr. Reeves. This tribute shows the good feeling which existed between the master and his men at the time of his death, and the handsome stone in the place of tombs close by the Avon will stand as a memorial to others. The lettering on the stone reads:

"Steadfast to the end."
In memory of
WILLIAM REEVES,
Who was born at Clapham, England, February 10, 1825, and died at Risingholme, near Christchurch, April 4, 1891.
He became a New Zealand colonist in the year 1856, and for more than thirty years took an active share in the public affairs of this country.
In addition to his work as a journalist he was a member in turn of each House of the New Zealand Parliament and a Minister of the Crown.
"Who broke no promise, served no private end;
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend."
Erected by the United Staff of the Lyttelton Times Company.

MR. EUGENE FIELD AND THE "LANATE" WEST.

Mr. Eugene Field in his "Sharps and Flats" column in a recent issue of the Chicago *Daily News* shakes the Springfield *Republican* in the following style: "The Springfield *Republican* is wofully stirred up over the story which Mrs. Alice Morse Earle contributes to the March number of *Scribner's Magazine*. It says: 'Who this writer is, what are her antecedents, we do not know, but a more unsympathetic, more "superior" view of Yankee life we have not seen,' etc. 'It is not pleasant to read of New England when the writer patronizes in this way. * * * Such a tone is offensive in the last degree.' Mrs. Alice Morse Earle is a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and she is residing at present in Brooklyn, New York. She has published a charming book entitled 'The Sabbath in Puritan New England' — the editor of the Springfield paper should read it, for it is a standard work. So far as the 'offensive patronizing' of New England is concerned, we really do not see what the Springfield editor is going to do about it. Guess he'll have to stand it. New England people ought to begin to be willing to take a little of the same kind of medicine they have been pumping into the rest of creation for the last fifty years. At any rate, whether they are willing or not, they must take it. New England is a precious small dab nowadays and the grandiose superciliousness she has been visiting upon other folk from time immemorial is going to be repaid with compound interest. She may protest and recalcitrate, or she may grin and pretend to like it; she must take her medicine all the same, and lots of it, too. New England must pay the penalty of not keeping pace with others in the procession."

VIEW IN WASHINGTON PARK, CHICAGO.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.

(See the other side of this sheet.)

INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.
ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.
O. N. BLOMGREN, PRES.
C. G. BLOMGREN, V. PRES.
JOHN SODERBERG TREAS.
JOS. H. BARNETT, SECY.
BLOMGREN BRO'S & CO.
Electrotypers. Stereotypers.
175 MONROE ST.
CHICAGO.
PHOTO ZINC WOOD ENGRAVERS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"QUERIST," writing from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, asks what three colors of ink would give the best results on cards submitted. *Answer.*—It would require some experimenting to be able to answer this question satisfactorily. Would suggest that "Querist" send $1 to the Illinois Paper Company, Chicago, and order one of White's Multi-Color Charts, from which he can select the colors most suitable in his estimation.

A SUBSCRIBER, writing from Devil's Lake, Minnesota, says: Please inform me through your columns which forms of expression are proper: 1. "When books can be obtained as *cheap* as listed," etc., or, "When books can be obtained as *cheaply* as listed." Should *cheaply* be used in place of *cheap?* 2. "He needs a new press, and needs it *bad*," or, "He needs a new press, and needs it *badly*." *Answer.*—1. No. 2. He needs it *badly*—that is we presume he does.

J. A. Y. asks: 1. How to make an inexpensive ink reducer. 2. What application applied to rollers that have become somewhat hardened will restore their suction. 3. What THE INLAND PRINTER does with specimens sent for criticism. *Answer.*—A reply to questions 1 and 2 will be found in the column of "Practical Notes." 3. The supply of specimens is at present exhausted, being sent to those who request them, and who accompany their request with the necessary postage.

CHICAGO NOTES.

H. J. ARMSTRONG & Co., printers, have removed to 128 and 130 Franklin street.

THE *Abendpost*, one of Chicago's German dailies, has recently removed into the building at 203 Fifth avenue, and now has convenient quarters.

JOSEPH H. BARNETT, secretary of Blomgren Bros. & Co., the engravers, has left on a business trip through Indiana and Michigan to be gone about two weeks.

MR. J. T. EDSON, manager of the Chicago office of the Werner Printing and Lithographing company, recently at 315 Wabash avenue, has removed to more desirable premises in the Bort building, 17 Quincy street.

MR. JAMES MCKENNA, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union and editor of the *Union Printer*, of New York city, was a visitor in Chicago during March, being cordially received by his many friends.

AT the regular meeting, March 27, of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, a book and job scale was formulated and recommended with regard to an arrangement with the book and job offices for shorter hours of labor. The proposed scale suggests for a week of forty-eight hours $16, for fifty-four hours $17, for fifty-nine hours $18.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON & WALKER, printers, at 170 Madison street, have taken Mr. James Johnson, their foreman, into partnership. The company was incorporated on March 3 last, under the title of the Walker-Robertson Company, to do printing, electrotyping and binding, with a capital stock of $20,000, Isaac Walker, Archibald Robertson and James Johnson being the incorporators. The qualifications of the gentlemen who comprise the firm are significant of success.

THE clerks and other employés of Ginn & Co., publishers, of Chicago, were made happy March 21 by a "division of the profits." Edwin Ginn, the head of the firm in Boston, made the announcement a year ago that a division would be made of a certain portion of the profits on the increase in business for the fiscal year. The division was made on a salary basis. The amounts received are equivalent to 6¼ per cent interest on the salaries. The smallest check was for $43 and the largest for $210.

JUDGE BLODGETT, of Chicago, decided on March 21 that a catalogue containing matter of a mere advertising nature was not a proper subject of copyright. The case was that of the G. F. Blake Manufacturing Company against George W. Wheeler and others to enjoin the alleged infringement of a copyright of a catalogue containing cuts and descriptions of pumps which complainant manufactured. The action of complainant, the court thought, was like the old scheme to perpetuate patents that had lapsed, and he would therefore overrule the motion for an injunction.

THE annual election of officers for Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, was held on March 30, and resulted as follows: President, John C. Harding; vice-president, George S. Hannaford; trustees, James C. Hutchins, chairman, L. C. Boudreau, William A. Hornish; recording secretary and organizer, Frank A. Kidd; secretary-treasurer, William McEvoy; sergeant-at-arms, James Rathgeber; delegates to I. T. U., B. L. Beecher, W. J. Creevey, R. S. Phillips, Peter Price.

AT the March meeting of Chicago Pressmen's Union, No. 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Wade; vice-president, Jules Bertaux; secretary-treasurer, James H. Bowman; recording secretary, John Kyle, of J. M. W. Jones Co.; executive committee, Henry Rochon, Frank Beck, William Moran; board of directors, Frank Keifer, John Kelly, Alex Smith, Al Wendt, Tony Barbien; delegate to International Typographical Union, John McMillen; alternate, John P. Keefe; guardian, William Neuses.

INDICATIONS of the development of a certain line of machinery for publishers and printers is furnished by the statement of H. H. Latham, dealer in printers' and bookbinders' machinery, at 306 Dearborn street, this city, that there is a rapidly growing demand among country publishers for folding machines, and that the same is true of printers in cities of five thousand inhabitants and upward. The folder has already become a most important adjunct to the printing office. But a few years ago, folders were used only by the largest newspapers. They were expensive and complicated. Now they have as great a range as printing presses, both as to price and capacity. They have literally created a demand for themselves.

AT his home in the Cleveland Flats, Cleveland and Fullerton avenues, Chicago, Horatio Hill, the oldest printer in Chicago, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, March 19. Mr. Hill set his first "stick" of type at Concord, Massachusetts, seventy-five years ago, in the office of the New Hampshire *Patriot*. For his first year's work he received a salary of $30 and his board. In 1829 he became a stockholder in the paper. He reduced the working hours of all the compositors under him to ten hours a day. In 1836, when Chicago had 2,000 inhabitants, Mr. Hill came to Chicago and purchased the *Weekly Democrat* for $1,350. He hired John Wentworth as editor. The office was on South Water street, between La Salle and Clark streets. Later on the home of the paper was at No. 7 Clark street, where it remained till the big fire. Mr. Hill numbered as his friends General Jackson, Governor Murray, Silas Wright, A. C. Flagg and William C. Brant.

THE opening reception of the spring exhibition of water colors at the Chicago Art Institute on March 21 was largely attended by the local artists, art lovers and society people. The works of eastern artists, which were shown in the recent exhibition of the American Water Color Society in New York, do not make as strong a showing, but Chicago artists are well represented, and appear as strong in the character of the paintings as the New York men. Guerin, Vanderpoel, Lowell, Smedley, Brooks and Dawson are some of the local artists who have sent in contributions, and Wild, Reinhardt DeThustrop, Fenn, Moran, Robinson and Landlay are the signatures attached to a few eastern productions. The exhibit is evenly divided between figures and landscapes. Marie Vander Verr shows a strong head, Beatrice C. Wilcox a bunch of poppies very prettily grouped and rich in composition. A bit of lake shore just north of Chicago is a favorable introduction to V. Saltza, a new man, and Frederick Richardson exhibits a study made in Normandy, a morning effect on a stretch of meadows. Willis Robinson shows a characteristic marine view and M. D. Woodbury has a well-handled study of a little Dutch boy. The exhibit closes April 17.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

Edwin F. Gibbs, Madison, Wisconsin, samples of society printing well and tastefully executed.

F. C. Eddy & Co., Los Angeles, California, send a creditably printed and well-worded advertising card.

F. J. Brainard, printer, Oakland, California. Directory page advertisement in colors. Excellent in all its features.

Arthur B. Maxwell, foreman *News*, Woonsocket, South Dakota. Specimens of general printing, neatly and cleanly printed.

The business card of W. H. Kistler & Co., fine printers, Denver, Colorado, in tints, colors and bronzes, is attractive in its novelty and fine execution.

Robert S. Denham, job printer, Superior, Wisconsin, submits samples which are creditable in composition and design, but somewhat defective in presswork.

Winn & Hammond, printers, Detroit, Michigan, have made a brochure entitled aptly "Concerning Ourselves." It is a delightful piece of work. Such advertising pays.

F. F. Byington, with the Pacific Press Publishing Company, Oakland, California, sends two handsome calendar blotters, in colors. Well designed and well executed.

Peacock Bros., printers and stationers, 624 Bourke street, Melbourne, Australia. Engraved and printed calendar, in correct taste well sustained in all the departments.

The *Trumpet* is the title of a neatly printed four-page advertising sheet published by Albert B. King, printer, 89 William street, New York, and is as prolific in ideas as it is tasteful in execution.

From Sell T. Hawkins, with the *Hendricks County Republican*, Danville, Indiana, specimens of general work have been received. The designs show originality and the workmanship is commendable.

Messrs. Raynor & Taylor, printers and binders, Bates street, Detroit, Michigan, send a handsome sample of their work. It is the programme of the Michigan Club banquet, held on February 22.

Mr. H. R. Curtis, of the Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, sends us the letterhead, return and address envelopes, card and billhead of his firm. The specimens are in tints, bronzes and colors, and are original, tasteful and attractive.

George W. Taylor, job printer, with the Leoti (Kan.) *Standard*, sends us a surprisingly pretty little booklet advertising his department. In the design, composition, selection of colors and presswork Mr. Taylor has shown judgment and taste.

Samples of printing in tints, colors and bronzes have been received from J. F. Farrally, superintendent of the New Milford (Conn.) Gazette Printing and Publishing House. The work is admirably done in consideration of the difficulties in its accomplishment.

The *Free Press*, of Waverly, New York, sends a specimen of a notehead in colors and tints. A fac simile of a scrap of the *Press* torn from the top of the editorial column is an attractive feature, and the design throughout is sustained by admirable workmanship.

Samples of rulework, which contain some original ideas, have been received from H. G. Batchelder, compositor with T. C. Metcalf & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. They are lacking in strength of design, however, and the presswork is not up to Messrs. Metcalf's usual grade.

R. E. Hicks, manager of the Kansas City Printing Company, Kansas City, Missouri, sends a sample of a business card in tints and colors, the entire work on which (composition, engraving and presswork) was performed by W. A. Sexton. Simplicity, strength and good taste characterize the work.

The Monetary Times Printing Company, Toronto, Ontario, submit a specimen of catalogue work. So far as the composition is concerned it bears evidence of an office whose type faces have been carefully selected, but not used to advantage, the fault of using fancy type inappropriately being heightened by the profuse use of ornaments. The form is out of register, but the presswork is good.

The *Canada Lumberman* and the *Canadian Miller*, published by Mr. A. G. Mortimer, at Toronto, Ontario, are two class journals whose typographical appearance should recommend them to patronage in the Dominion and the United States. The selections are good and the matter is well arranged.

"Straight Rule Designs for Job Compositors," is the title of a handsome collection of specimens of rulework published by L. A. Macdonald, of Portland, Oregon. It embraces over fifty specimens, printed on pages 10 by 7 inches in size and held together with a ribbon. The covers are well executed specimens of color work.

W. B. Powell, Lexington, Kentucky, sends specimens of printing in colors, tints and bronzes. There are some trifling defects which Mr. Powell explains as due to adverse circumstances, otherwise the work is deserving of high commendation. A selection of everyday printing submitted shows good taste in designing and careful work.

Samples of colored work come from Daniel Antonio Chambon, Gran Fabrica de Sellos y Tipografia Mercantil, Valencia, Venezuela. We would fain give a favorable criticism of these specimens, but the joining of the rule of the border is wretchedly done, and being worked gray-black is unsightly, being also blurred in places. The selection of the colors is crude.

Mr. A. V. Haight, the American artist in color printing, and whose name is as familiar in Europe as it is in the United States in connection with tasteful work, sends a little booklet of eight pages and cover, setting forth the advantages of his office, the Eagle Printing House, at 12 Liberty street, Poughkeepsie, New York. To say that it sustains his reputation is sufficient criticism.

"Embossing Made Easy," is the title of a neat little pamphlet published by Mr. P. J. Lawlor, 45 Willow street, Malden, Massachusetts. It is for sale at the low price of 50 cents, and for $2 the publisher offers to send with the work samples of embossing executed by his method. From the varied assortment and the workmanship on the specimens submitted, Mr. Lawlor is to be congratulated.

Messrs. Berger & Wirth, ink makers, Leipzig, Germany, have just issued a very handsome lithographed hanger, which displays to excellent advantage the colors and bronzes made by that house. The central portion of design shows a group of gnomes grinding inks and coloring a number of toy balloons; the lower portion, the works of the firm, and the balance of placard is tastefully arranged. We acknowledge the receipt of a sample from the New York house, 190 William street.

We acknowledge an invitation from the DaCosta Printing and Publishing House, of Jacksonville, Florida, to visit and inspect their establishment on March 17. While grateful for the courtesy, we suppose it is desired that an opinion be expressed on the workmanship of the printed invitation. As a specimen of the ultra florid style of composition, it is well done, but we think Mr. DaCosta should hearken to the words of Mr. DeVinne as enunciated at the typothetæ convention last October.

From Mr. Fred W. Stearns, printer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, we have received a little booklet entitled "Organized Labor," its object as partially denoted by the title being to give data regarding the various labor organizations with the place and date of meeting of each, with blank pages for memoranda in the center of the work. A manual of parliamentary procedure, and tables of rules, arranged in a manner suitable for speedy reference, which accompanies the booklet, will doubtless be of much value.

The work of W. H. Wright, Jr., of the "Electric" press, 293 Washington street, Buffalo, New York, has been commented on at various times in this column and always favorably, being marked by that care and exactitude which evidences that a systematic and

energetic business man as well as a capable printer is the moving spirit in his establishment. Specimens of all classes of work recently received bear out this estimate. In all the minutiæ that go to make perfect work, Mr. Wright is a past master.

A NUMBER of specimens also received from: John H. Corliss, Council Bluffs, Iowa; James I. Parcel, Greensburg, Kansas; Spencer & Vanfleet, Philadelphia, Pa.; Manger, printer, Omaha, Neb.; Terwilliger & Peck, New York; Brown, Thurston Company, Portland, Maine; Finley & Hawley, Santa Rosa, Cal.; Jan Byrd, with Eastland *Chronicle*, Texas; Morse, the printer, Holyoke, Mass.; James Bain & Son, Toronto, Ont.; J. C. Cain, Woodstock, Ont.; Star Publishing Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.; John N. Cole, Andover, Mass.; F. L. Whipple, Riceville, Iowa; Charles E. May, Forest City, Iowa; A. Earl Sargent, Danforth, Maine.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

TOPEKA, Kansas, now has a new weekly — the *Advocate*.

THE *Railway Times* is one of the latest of Chicago's journals.

THE St. Patrick's day edition of the Boston *Post* was printed on green paper.

A NEWSPAPER named the *Globe* has just been published at Dodge City, Kansas.

THE *Western Penman* is the name of a new paper just started at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

THE Tatler Publishing Company, of Fostoria, Ohio, has begun issuing a weekly publication.

THE Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Leader* has within a few days put on a new dress, and is now a beautiful looking sheet.

THE first issue of the Creede *Chronicle*, Creede, Colorado, appeared on March 22. It is well printed and well edited.

J. R. CLINE, of the Bay City (Mich.) *Times*, has recently accepted the position of manager of the Grand Rapids *Democrat*.

IT is rumored that another morning paper will soon make its appearance in Benton Harbor, Michigan. It will be democratic in politics.

W. H. DENNISON, formerly city editor of the *Daily Bulletin*, of Anderson, Indiana, has transferred his services to the *Daily Democrat*, of the same city.

J. W. MCECHRAN, late of the Detroit *Free Press*, is now city editor of the *Palladium*, of St. Joseph, Michigan, filling the place vacated by R. P. Chaddock.

THE *Morning Press*, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, recently appeared in a new dress. They are about to remove to new and more commodious quarters, where a new Cox Duplex printing press is being put in position for their use.

THE Glens Falls (N. Y.) *Evening Record* which was introduced to the public October 19, 1891, published its own obituary March 3. The editor, A. C. Johnson, made the frank acknowledgment that the expenses were more than he had anticipated.

HORATIO GOODMAN, formerly a case holder on the *Record*, of Glens Falls, New York, and John Tubbs, of the Warrensburgh *News* have purchased the *Corinthian*, Corinth, New York, and take possession April 1. Their many friends wish them success in their new field.

Two hundred and thirty-four German journalists recently applied to their emperor to obtain a reduction of the press telegraph taxes. He replied that "The tax was merely raised a little; if there was no tax the papers would publish telegrams of news of no importance whatever."

THE *Monday Morning Times* is a candidate for the approval of the Fort Wayne, Indiana, citizens, and made its bow March 7. None of the Fort Wayne dailies issue Monday mornings, so the *Times* enters a field not occupied. It is a clean and neat-looking six-column folio, and withal very readable. In the salutatory the publishers announce that "Unless the *Times* is an official organ it cannot hope to exist, therefore the undersigned beg leave to state that it is the official organ of the proprietors, and all advertising contracts can be made on the basis that it has the largest circulation of any paper published in this office." Gart Shober & Bro., proprietors.

THE press club of Anderson, Indiana, which was organized about one month ago with a membership of eighteen, already has a suite of rooms furnished in elegant style. It is intended that a course of lectures shall be given under the club's auspices in the near future. J. O. Hardesty is president and C. R. Cravens, secretary.

THE *Amesbury Daily*, Amesbury, Massachusetts, is not to be congratulated on its typographical appearance. It has recently published a supplement, which, with the issue of the paper of March 7, has been submitted for criticism. At first we considered it was a set-off sheet sent in error, but on closer examination it was discovered that the composition was as bad as the presswork.

THE *Breckenridge News*, of Cloverport, Kentucky, announces that its new building will soon be ready for the roof. It is a two-story brick with glass and iron front, is 30 by 40 feet and will be the handsomest, best and most roomy building in that portion of the state used exclusively for the publishing business. An engine and machinery, preparatory for running the presses by steam, have been contracted for and will soon arrive.

The Rogers Typograph Company have issued the following circular to newspaper publishers:

OFFICE OF THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH COMPANY.—M. W. O'Brien, President and Treasurer; Ford Starring, Secretary; Board of Trustees — D. M. Ferry James McMillan, Thomas W. Palmer, Frank J. Hecker, M. W. O'Brien.
DETROIT, Mich., March 16, 1892.

Newspaper Publishers: SIRS,—Replying to the inquiries as to when we will be able to commence the supplying of the trade with our machines, would say that in thirty days we will be prepared to show you an "impression and casting" machine, free from all patents, excepting our own, and which will have many points of superiority over the machines with which we won the typesetting contest before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in October last, in Chicago. Our shops will be located in Detroit, Michigan, and the output of machines will commence soon after the 1st day of June next. We will be pleased to send you any information you may desire. Yours very truly, THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH COMPANY.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE machinery for the new paper mill at Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, has arrived at its destination and is being put in place.

THE machinery is nearly all in place in the new mill of the Church Paper Company, at Rock Falls, Illinois, and the making of paper will be begun very soon.

A NEW wrinkle in the manufacture of envelopes is to put gum both on the flap and on the body of the envelope itself. It is done by machinery and is a valuable invention.

THE Rockdale, Ohio, paper mill furnishes telephone communication to the citizens of Rockdale from that place to adjoining cities that are centers of the manufacture of paper.

THE Badger Paper Company, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, has ordered an eight-color machine for its wall-paper-making department. This will be the fourth machine put into operation.

THE Glens Falls Paper Mill Company's new paper mill at Fort Edward, New York, is about completed. Its capacity will be about equal to that of the Glens Falls plant—forty tons per day.

THE big mill at Rumford Falls, Maine, is expected to be in running order November 1, 1892. It is also stated that not less than 1,000 persons will be employed at and around the falls this coming summer.

IN Lawrence, Massachusetts, several new water wheels are being placed in the Russell paper mill. When the work is completed the pulp mill will be operated by water power instead of steam, as formerly.

A NEW process of sizing paper is described by Mr. A. Mitscherlich, of Freiburg, Germany, as follows: On adding sulphite liquors in which wood has been boiled to a solution of gelatine, the

latter is precipitated in a "highly cementitious and adhesive condition." The precipitate is dissolved in slightly alkaline water and is reprecipitated in the pulp by the addition of alum.

F. PERKINS & SON, of Holyoke, are sending to paper firms some unique blotters. The company's trade mark is on the upper sheet of the pad, and covering that is some red celluloid, making a very pretty affair.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN S. VAN NORTWICK, of Appleton, Wisconsin, were called to New York last week by news of the dangerous illness of their son Willie, who is there attending school. Advices state that the boy is recovering.

LAST year's increase of paper production over that of 1890 was, in this country, 12¼ per cent. In the West the increase was over 13 per cent, or proportionately some little higher than in the East. This is being used as a backer of western claims to affect eastern realties.

THE people of Newton, Kansas, want a strawboard mill, and speaking for them a local paper says: "It seems to us that if some of the farmers of the county would organize a company for the manufacture of strawboard in the city, it could be operated with a profit. We cannot see why farmers should burn their straw and then send to Ohio, or some other state east for their strawboard felting and pay an extravagant price and a high rate of freight, when they could realize five dollars a ton for their straw here and at the same time buy the same felting for nearly half what they now pay for it. Why don't some of our enterprising farmers or citizens take this matter up?"

THE United States, it is claimed, has a capacity for producing about 15,250,000 pounds of paper annually, not counting the idle mills, of which at present about seventy are reported, out of a total of 1,180. Of this enormous product some 3,735,000 pounds are used in printing newspapers and books, and 212,800 pounds more go to help bind the books printed. It is estimated that 498,000 pounds are consumed by the building trades; 3,176,000 pounds of wrapping paper are used, and 590,000 pounds of writing papers. An important item is the production of nearly 1,600,000 pounds of press, straw and wood pulp "boards." The production of "artificial leather," fortunately for the purchasers of shoes, has been decreasing since 1884, when 129,000 pounds of this material were produced. The most rigid economy is practiced in paper making; hence the high degree of mechanical skill and executive ability connected with this industry as compared with the cost of the product.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Angelo Noce, of Denver, Colorado, for the photograph of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, from which the half-tone in the article by Mr. Pelton in this issue was made.

A PRINTERS' club has been recently formed in Melbourne, Australia, and is making rapid headway in popularity, so much so that Sydney and other cities are considering the advisability of imitating Melbourne's example in that respect.

THE introduction of composing machines into the office of the *Sportsman*, London, England, has been followed by a strike of the printers of that establishment, the men declaring that the use of the machines would cause a reduction of fifty per cent of their wages.

THE Toronto (Ont.) Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 10, held a largely attended meeting in room 7, Richmond hall, on the evening of March 2. Mr. Bailey presided. A deputation from the Brotherhood of Printing Pressmen's Assistants was received, and the question of indenturing apprentices was discussed at considerable length.

THE Geneva (Swiss) Association of Master Printers, who, about a year ago, formed a syndicate to keep up the price of printing, has been dissolved. After having secured the adherence of nearly all the firms worthy of the name, it was considered they would have been able to hold their own. The dissolution is owing to internal discords, and the inroads the lithographers made into their customers' affections. A similar society has been in operation for several years at Lausanne, and has worked to the entire satisfaction of the trade.

FRENCH lithographers are asking themselves why they are left so much in the rear in the printing of Christmas and Easter cards. Immense numbers of these cards are designed in London and printed in Berlin every year, indicating that the Parisian artist and artisan has not progressed at the same rate as his confrères on either side.

THE Brotherhood Steam Print, of Galesburg, Illinois, has without solicitation adopted the nine-hour workday system. This, together with the fact that the office pays its compositors $14 to $16 a week, $2 to $4 a week above the union scale, has raised the office away above the warm place it has always held in the hearts of union printers.

WE are indebted to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for the beautiful half-tone illustrations of Manitou and of Colorado Springs appearing in this issue: By the way, printers going to the dedication of the Printers' Home, in May, will find the Chicago & Alton one of the best lines from Chicago or from St. Louis to Kansas City on the way west.

A STRIKE of Roumanian printers at Bucharest has been in progress for some time; five of the largest printeries in that city having been practically closed, in consequence of a demand on the part of the men for a nine-hour day at the current rate per hour. The employers are very determined, alleging that if they grant the concession the extra demand for labor will raise the printer's wages till they will have to pay more for nine hours' labor within a year than they now give for ten hours' work.

THE following resolution was passed at the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to have prepared a suitable gold medal, containing not less than fifty dollars' worth of pure metal, to be presented to the inventor or discoverer of any specific device or process, the practical use of which will materially cheapen the production or quicken the printing of newspapers, provided such device or process is in their opinion of sufficient importance and value to be entitled to such recognition.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Los Angeles, California, says: "An error occurred in the February INLAND PRINTER which should be corrected. It was in reference to a specimen of job work received from 'C. E. Jenkins, press boy.' The item does Mr. Jenkins an injustice, as he is an old member of Los Angeles Union, and his work is highly creditable." If our correspondent will examine the item spoken of he will find that the words to which he objects are in quotations, being taken from the printed card which accompanied Mr. Jenkins' very handsome samples. The humor of the irony, we thought, would be evident, but ——.

THE printers of the big West Publishing firm, at St. Paul, Minnesota, whose business in law books and legals is the most extensive in the United States, failed to secure a settlement of their troubles on March 21, the company not making all the concessions demanded, and in the afternoon sixty union printers went out on a strike. The company at once declared theirs to be a non-union office, and arranged to carry on their work with new men. Typesetting machines are at the bottom of the strike, the men claiming that because of the machines a greater number of apprentices than union rules allowed were employed.

THE social tendencies of the printers of Australia should be a lesson to their American brethren. Our Australian correspondent says: "One of the institutions which the craft generally in Melbourne takes great pride in is the band of the *Age* newspaper companionship. This band intends to carry out a series of picnics for the trade during summer, the first of which came off last month at Portarlington, proving highly enjoyable, some two hundred comps. (wives and families included) going on board the steamer

Edina, and with the harbor like a mill pond, the music of the band made the outing most enjoyable. On the green ashore, dancing, singing, the band, and refreshments filled up an afternoon and evening which will long be remembered by all who took part therein."

TRADE NOTES.

The Graham Publishing Company, Graham, Virginia, have leased their job department to their old foreman, A. F. Hendricks.

Cosack & Co., Buffalo, New York, have ready their full line of fans, containing over seventy-five designs. They also have ready a set of World's Fair cards.

Mr. Dexter, of the Dexter Folder Company of Fulton, New York, placed one of the company's folding machines with the *Daily Democrat*, of Anderson, Indiana, on March 16.

The *Daily Palladium*, published in Benton Harbor, the busy little city across the river from St. Joseph, Michigan, is now printed on a new Babcock Standard press, and folded by a Brown folding machine.

Frank C. Eddy, a well-known printer of Los Angeles, California, has disposed of his interest in his job printing office to his brother-in-law, William Wolfe, and has accepted the foremanship of the Los Angeles *Daily Herald*.

Messrs. Moffett & Thurston, printers, publishers and binders, Minneapolis, Minnesota, having made extensive improvements in their printing plant, and having enlarged their premises, announce that they are fully equipped to satisfy their patrons, and guarantee a careful attention to all orders.

R. J. Oliphant, of Oswego, New York, has gotten out for the Dexter Folder Company, of Fulton, New York, a sixteen-page catalogue describing the various machines manufactured by that firm, which is a neatly printed job. The catalogue includes all the latest machines made by the Dexter Company.

It is stated that Mr. Harvey Dalziel, at a recent printing exposition, changed the bases of a twelve-page form of plates to those for a smaller size in five minutes, by the use of his patent base. This improvement is spoken of very highly by all who have used it. Mr. Dalziel will visit America in the near future for the purpose of introducing this specialty.

Mr. J. M. Goughnour, publisher and printer, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, who now carries on the business formerly conducted by the firm of Goughnour & Fink, which was dissolved February 15, 1891, removed on March 1 from the premises at 247 and 249 Main street to more desirable quarters at 316½ and 318 on the same street. He has also put in a Universal press from the Colt's Armory Works.

Blomgren Brothers & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, have recently issued a specimen sheet showing the various kinds of illustrations made by the firm, especially in the line of half-tone work. The progress made by this company in the latter specialty during the last year has been most gratifying to the firm and to its patrons, and the largely increased number of orders for half-tone engraving received proves the merit there must be in the work.

C. R. Carver has removed to 25 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, and announces "something new" in a tasty eight-page circular in brown ink. The "something new" is the latest design in the line of a paper cutter, which is the original Brown & Carver machine but more compact, a result obtained by placing the driving shaft back, with clutch, flywheel, etc., under the table, entirely dispensing with the outside hanger. The many improvements in this machine can only be known by securing one of these pamphlets. You can get one if you will write for it.

Messrs. John Royle & Sons, of Paterson, New Jersey, have recently made for the Chatfield & Woods Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a routing machine for both flat and cylinder plates, which is something new in the line of a router. They have made an attachment to their regular straight line machine, which enables it to rout very successfully curved plates from seven to sixteen inches in diameter. The machine is finished in the perfect manner characteristic of all the work turned out by this house, and it is said is proving very satisfactory for the particular work for which intended.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Charles C. Giles and Sidney W. Giles, as job printers, at Troy, New York, has been dissolved March 19, by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Charles C. Giles, who will pay all bills due the firm of Giles Brothers, and is alone authorized to sign receipts for debts due to the firm. In connection with this notice, Mr. Charles C. Giles asks a continuance of the business so liberally bestowed on the old firm. With twenty years' experience, a plant sufficiently large to enable him to turn out the best grade of printing, prices as low as any competitor, together with a sincere desire to please, he promises prompt fulfillment of all orders committed to his care.

The A. B. Morse Printing Company, of St. Joseph, Michigan, has been incorporated under the laws of the state of Michigan, with a capital of $12,500. A. B. Morse is president, R. P. Chaddock, secretary-treasurer. Besides doing a general job printing business, the firm publish the *Evening* and *Weekly Press*. The facilities of the office have been increased by the addition of new type and material and a Campbell complete book and news press. There is every assurance that the company will sustain the reputation for turning out superior work enjoyed by its predecessor, Mr. A. B. Morse, who has conducted the job business for the past six years.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Country printers when unable to procure o or oo varnish conveniently, or any of the patented ink reducers, have recourse to kerosene, which, when used judiciously, gives satisfactory results.

Belting, having joints cemented only, says the *Scientific American*, is as good as if the belt were formed of solid leather from end to end. It lasts much longer, and drives much better than when cut up with sewing.

To print black lines over bronze, run the job through the press twice. To do this properly requires the most exact feeding and perfect register. Where bronze is used as a tint, as in a cut or society card, it is not necessary to run through twice, as the print will show strong enough for good effect with one impression.

To remove the dirt that accumulates on type cleaned with turpentine, clean with glycerine or machine oil occasionally. Forms washed with lye can be kept cleaner if washed occasionally with soap and water. To loosen type that has been standing for a long time, clean with glycerine and let stand over night, then wash with lye.

Rollers that have become hardened and have lost their suction, may be temporarily restored by washing with lye. This time-honored expedient, however, also exhausts the life of the roller, as it merely softens the saccharine or gluey substances, which in time dry up harder than ever. The roller maker should be consulted. The ingredients that enter into roller composition nowadays are as varied as the manufacturers are numerous, and each maker knows what treatment is best for his goods.

A recipe for making a paper absolutely impermeable by water and of great suppleness is given as follows in the *Chronicle Industrielle*: Thirteen pounds of gelatine are dissolved in a bath of 13 pounds of glycerine with 1½ gallons of water, and while the mixture is constantly kept warm by means of a wet bath, the paper is immersed in it. After being taken out the paper is soaked in another compound of about 3 pounds of bichromate of potash dissolved in 1½ gallons of water, after which it is exposed to light.

Printers invariably strike a snag in trying to darken transparent colored inks with black, as the black destroys the transparency of any color with which it is mingled. A bright ink is best deepened by mixing dark blue, rose lake and yellow, and adding

the mixture little by little to the original color till the desired tint is attained. To slightly deepen very delicate tints, a little rose lake and chrome yellow will often be found very useful, effecting the desired result without destroying the delicacy of the original color.

To REMOVE rust from iron or steel utensils, the following solution is applied by means of a brush, after having removed any grease by rubbing with a clean dry cloth : 100 gm. stannic chloride are dissolved in 1 liter of water ; this solution is next added to one containing 2.5 gm. tartaric acid dissolved in 1 liter of water, and finally, added 20 c.c. indigo solution diluted with 2 liters of water. After allowing the solution to act for a few seconds, it is rubbed clean with first a moist cloth, later with a dry cloth ; to restore the polish one is made of silver sand and jewelers' rouge. —*Scientific American.*

FOR etching on glass, hydrofluoric acid is used, says the *Scientific American.* It can be purchased from wholesale druggists in New York prepared for use, or it can be prepared by pouring sulphuric acid upon fluorspar. A lead dish is required for this operation. The glass is protected by wax, paraffine or varnish. Where lines are required the protecting coating is removed with a needle or scraper. The glass is placed over the lead dish and the hydrofluoric fumes rising from the dish attack the glass where it is exposed. Care must be taken to not inhale these fumes and to avoid getting the acid on the skin, as it is very corrosive and poisonous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *Stationery World and Fancy Goods Review*, which made its initial appearance in January, well sustains its promises made at that time. The head office is at 130 Fleet street, London, England.

A NEAT little work of much value to travelers for commercial and other houses is "The Traveling Salesman," published by E. H. Nelson, at Detroit, Michigan. It is replete with wise and practical hints for the man of experience, as well as the novice, and is sold at the moderate price of 25 cents.

THE latest venture of Messrs. Raithby & Lawrence, of Leicester, England, whose name is synonymous with excellence in printing, is a "high-class illustrated practical journal of commerce and the arts, devoted to business management and methods, shorthand and typewriting," entitled *The Counting House.* In the convenient form of the *British Printer*, its editorial and contributed matter is valuable and interesting.

Historia, an illustrated monthly magazine of historical stories for young people, made its first appearance in March. An admirable department is that relating to questions of the day, which we anticipate may be extended in future issues. The contributors are George L. Moulton, Harold Bernard, Lieutenant J. Harmon, Joseph Q. Chancred and Albert T. Sawyer. It is conducted by Frederick B. Cozzens. The Historia Company, Chicago ; $1 per year.

"PHOTOGRAPHIC MOSAICS" for 1892 has been received from the publisher, Edward L. Wilson, 853 Broadway, New York. It is not possible within the limits of these notes to give a proper review of this valuable work. The publisher in the preface says that the dominant idea has been to make the book better and more helpful than ever before. It is profusely illustrated with half-tone plates, and the "mosaics" are well indexed and will be found most convenient for reference.

A NOTABLE literary article appears in the April *Forum* by Mr. Philip G. Hamerton, who discusses the important subject of the Learning of Languages. Mr. Hamerton is one of the few men who are absolutely as much at home in French as in English, and his experience and observation make his article full of suggestiveness. The historian, Prof. Edward A. Freeman, writes an autobiographical essay showing the growth of his opinions and method of work. Mr. R. L. Garner, the student of the speech of monkeys, contributes the most interesting paper that he has yet published on the results of his investigations. Other articles in this number are on the German emperor's policy of removing restrictions upon trade, by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, his personal friend ; on German Colonization and Emigration by Dr. Geffcken ; an explanation of the method of burial by the great funeral monopoly in Paris by Mr. Edmund R. Spearman, who has made a special study of it for the *Forum.*

FROM Messrs. Flood & Vincent we have received a unique specimen of printing, entitled "Log of a Japanese Journey from the Province of Tosa to the Capital," by Tsurayuki, with illustrations by Toshio Aoki. Fifty cents. This little white "plum flower" is translated from the classical literature of old Japan by Flora Best Harris, and it is printed in large type, with mystical Japanese characters sprinkled here and there over a few of its pages, and with fanciful title printed in red and inclosed in bamboo frame on its front cover. The bud of this "plum flower" of Oriental Letters first opened in the tenth century, and it has bloomed periodically ever since. The poet describes a boat journey from a remote provincial town to the capital with a delicate humor that has been Englished in a very pleasing manner. The verse making of the captain, of which there is a plenty, is so atrociously bad as to be inimitably funny, and this, with the thread of quaint humor running through the "log," keeps up the interest and bears out the translator's remark, that one will find in a careful study of it "something of the half-elusive fragrance of the snowy plum blossoms which Japanese poets delight to celebrate."

THE revised edition of the "Standard Guide to Chicago" was issued last month. Mr. John J. Flinn, the compiler, has been engaged upon the work of revision during the past three months, and the new edition shows many and marked improvements over that of last year. The entire book has been completely overhauled. Several thousand new topics are covered in the encyclopedia, and numerous new and handsome engravings have been added. Immediately following the publication of this work will appear Mr. Flinn's "Hand Book of the World's Columbian Exposition," a volume of about 400 pages, pocket size, illustrated with pictures of all the buildings on the Exposition grounds, scenes, etc. This book will be devoted to the information concerning the World's Fair, but in addition all other attractions offered by Chicago to the visitor will be pointed out and described. There will also be a department containing a condensed guide to the city of Chicago. This book will be published by the Standard Guide Company (Flinn & Sheppard) 358 Dearborn street. Mr. Flinn has also in hand two other volumes — "Christofero Columbo and other Poems" and "Saxony and other Yarns." The former volume will comprise, in addition to his poem on Columbus, a large number of poems written within the past two years, together with those which have appeared from time to time in the press and magazines of the country, sometimes over his name and sometimes over various *noms de plume.* The second book will contain Mr. Flinn's letters from Saxony, Bavaria and Prussia, together with his Yellowstone and other sketches. These volumes will also be issued by the Standard Guide Company.

HOULAHAN'S RAILROAD HANDBOOK; an instructive treatise on railroading, by Patrick H. Houlahan, Superintendent Western Division H. & St. J. R. R. Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1016 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, Missouri. $1.00.

Of particular value to young men entering upon a situation in the operating branches of railways, this work abounds in valuable rules of conduct suggested by an experience of twenty-four years of railroad life. The many valuable testimonials Mr. Houlahan has received are convincing of his thorough mastery of the subject on which he treats. The book is neatly bound and clearly printed.

BETTER DAYS; or, A Millionaire of Tomorrow. By Thomas and Anna M. Fitch. New edition, revised. 12mo., cloth, $1 25; paper, 50 cents. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago, publishers.

The desire of the readers of fiction of a political-economic cast since the production of Mr. Bellamy's book has been whetted to such a degree that there seems to be no limitation to the demand for works in which the great problems of the day are discussed by fictitious characters — accessories to a love story, as a matter of

course. With a large amount of the marvelous and the hypothetical "Better Days" is a work of striking originality, and it is perhaps well that such fiction is popular. Such works cannot but have an influence in awakening the people to a deeper study of the great questions before the nation at the present time. As usual with the publications of Messrs. Schulte, the printing and binding are of a fine quality.

OBITUARIES.

Joseph A. Fenlon, well and favorably known by newspaper compositors, especially throughout the west and northwest, died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on February 29. While engaged at work he had an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, and died two days later at the U. B. A. home, in Grand Rapids. Mr. Fenlon represented Bradford (Penn.) Typographical Union, at the International convention held at Kansas City in 1888. He was a native of St. Joseph, Michigan. A host of friends mourn his death.

William A. Considine, a well-known compositor of Chicago, died of consumption, March 21, at San Antonio, Texas, whither he had gone to improve his health. Mr. Considine was born in Chicago thirty-six years ago, and had been employed for many years on the *Inter Ocean* as a compositor. In 1881 he served Chicago Typographical Union as recording secretary, and in 1882 was its representative at the International convention, held at St. Louis. He had many warm friends. His remains were interred at San Antonio, Chicago Typographical Union defraying the expenses, a last expression of the esteem of his fellow craftsmen.

John C. Gentzler died at his home in St. Joseph, Michigan, recently, aged seventy-one years. He was employed as a compositor in the *Evening Press* office. His death occurred twenty-four hours after the death of his wife, and both were laid to rest in one grave in the St. Joseph cemetery. Mr. Gentzler had been connected with the printing business for fifty-five years. He formerly published weekly papers at Waukegan, Illinois, and Ionia, Michigan, and a daily at Battle Creek, Michigan. He had resided in St. Joseph since 1869, working almost continuously at the case. He was intelligent, industrious, devoted to his chosen profession, and highly esteemed by his fellow craftsmen.

Daniel Lothrop, who was the head of the Boston publishing firm of D. Lothrop & Co., died on Friday, March 18. He was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, sixty-two years ago, and was the youngest of three brothers. When seventeen years old, he went into business for himself as a bookseller at Newmarket, New Hampshire, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with his two brothers, which has existed ever since under the same firm name. Daniel Lothrop was the ruling mind in the partnership. In 1856 Mr. Lothrop made a tour in the West, and shortly afterward established a bank and also a drug and book store in Minnesota, none of which enterprises proved successful. He sustained heavy losses, but was able to pay all his debts. Soon after the close of the civil war the firm went into business in Boston, with the idea at first of publishing Sunday-school books and other reading matter for the young. The business has grown to large proportions since then, and a feature in recent years has been the publication of many elaborately illustrated books. In 1874 the children's magazine, "Wide Awake," was established, and its success led the firm to start several other periodicals.

Edward J. Morton, a charter member of Ann Arbor Typographical Union, and its delegate to the twenty-eighth convention of the International Typographical Union, held in Chicago in 1880, died on February 5, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, after a long illness. Mr. Morton learned his trade in the *Courier* printing office, of which office he afterward became foreman. While holding that position he was appointed to a position in the government printing office at Washington, which he held for several years and then returned to Ann Arbor and assumed the management of the Register Publishing House, which he held until failing health obliged him to take an extended western trip, and he went to California for about a year. Upon his return he purchased a one-half interest in the Ann Arbor *Argus*, and under his management the office was reorganized and remodeled, a work for which Mr. Morton was well fitted, as he held the deserved reputation of being one of the very best all-around printers in the state. Mr. Morton was a man of unswerving integrity, of kind heart and good business capacity, a true friend and a genial companion, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who knew him. The funeral was held on Monday, February 8, and the largest number of printers that ever turned out in a body in Ann Arbor accompanied his remains to their last resting place. As a token of esteem Ann Arbor Union sent a most handsome floral offering in the shape of a pillow of white roses and carnations in the center of which was worked a representation of a printer's composing stick.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A lively discussion is being carried on in the French journals as to the right of certain authors, booksellers, etc., to place their addresses upon works printed for them. *L'Imprimerie* holds that if the bookseller has neither the material nor the technical knowledge, it is unlawful for him to pose as the printer of the works turned out for him by other firms. As there is a law in France, requiring printers to put their imprints on all works issued by them, unless specially exempt, it is held that the actual printer places himself in a precarious position, even if the law cannot touch the *soi-disant* printers of the works.

People often ask of what use are old papers? Paper is a non-conductor of heat, and plants or other articles wrapped up in paper in such a manner as to prevent a circulation of air, will resist the action of frost to an astonishing extent. Printed paper will keep off moths and insects as well as tar paper and is very useful on that account to wrap up clothes, when the rural editor is not wearing his entire wardrobe. In the summer you can wrap a vessel containing ice in an old newspaper and the contents will be found still frozen after a warm night. After this who can say that old newspapers are useless?

The office of local organizer to the printers' union was created with appreciation some time ago in New York City, and the incumbent gave much satisfaction. Now the feeling has suddenly veered against him or his office, though he has been adding to the membership of the union. His advocacy of the establishment of a teaching class for composing machines is said to be the cause of the change of sentiment. At a late meeting of the union it was attempted to lay him aside for a month, and then to terminate his tenure of the office; but it was found impossible to dismiss him in less than three months, his original term of engagement. At the same meeting it was resolved that the International Typographical Union Executive Council be requested to abolish the existing ten cents per week assessment now levied at the instance of the promoters of the Pittsburgh printers' strike—at the termination of two weeks. What will Pittsburgh do if all the International Typographical Union affiliated unions follow this example?

Our New Zealand correspondent informs us of the formation of a Polynesian society in the city of Wellington. The new society intends to issue a quarterly journal of transactions which will contain papers on the history, archæology, language, customs, poetry, etc., of Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and the whole Pacific peoples. There is little doubt but that the society will attract attention and reciprocity from the learned scholars of Europe and America. The officers elected were as follows: Patron — Her Majesty the Queen of Hawaii; president — Mr. Seth Smith, Chief Judge of the Native Land Court; council — Messrs. J. R. Blair, Dr. Carroll (Sydney), Elsdon Best, S. Percy Smith, E. Tregear, and Rev. W. J. Habens; secretaries and treasurers — Messrs. S. Percy Smith, F.R.G.S., and Edward Tregear, F.R.G.S. The meetings of the society are to be held in Wellington for the next two years, and after that time as shall be decided at annual meetings. The secretaries act as editors of the "Transactions" of the society. At the suggestion of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Otis Mason, of the museum, Washington, was elected a corresponding member, the same honor being paid to the Rev. Mr. Hammond. The society starts with a membership of 112.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

The following companies have been incorporated in the states named during the past month :

Advocate Publishing Co., Topeka, Kan. Capital stock, $10,000. To publish a weekly newspaper. Promoters — S. J. Smith and A. C. Potter, Topeka, Kan.

Baden Investment Co., San Francisco, Cal. Capital stock, $200,000. To deal in and improve all kinds of real estate, and print and circulate newspapers and other advertising mediums. Promoters — Charles B. Adams, Morton A. Edwards, John Mason, M. L. Templeton and Alfred C. Goldner, San Francisco, Cal.

Baer Sons Grocer Co., Wheeling, W. Va. To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in groceries of all kinds ; to do job printing, etc. Promoters — Henry Baer, Marcus Baer and Bernhard B. Baer, Wheeling, W. Va.

Brockway Sons Co., Watertown, N. Y. Capital stock, $37,500. To do a general printing and publishing business. Promoters — J. W. Brockway, H. A. Brockway and W. D. McKinstry, Watertown, N. Y.

Building-Loan Promotive Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Capital stock, $10,000. To manufacture and sell books of account, supplies and equipment for use by building and loan, and savings and loan associations. Promoters — W. E. Lawrence, J. H. Randall, E. A. Merritt and H. G. Travis, Minneapolis, Minn.

Bulletin Publishing Co., Warsaw, Ill. Capital stock, $5,000. To publish the Warsaw *Bulletin*, and to do a general printing and publishing business. Promoters—Philip Dallam, Eugenia A. Dallam and Milton T. Hunt.

Burnett Machine Co., East Orange, N. J. Capital stock, $50,000. To engage in the business of purchasing or selling of any and all kinds of printing and bookbinding machines, etc. Promoters —R. Burnet, R. Burnet, Jr., and H. Lamb, East Orange, N. J.

Charles E. Ellis "Sentenced for Life" Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $10,000. To manage and conduct theatrical and other public entertainments, acquire, hold and deal in copyrights, periodicals and other goods, wares and merchandise. Promoters — Charles E. Ellis, George A. Day and William J. Farley.

City Job Print Co., Clinton, Mass. Capital stock, $1,200. To do a general job printing and advertising business. Promoters —Walter P. Hall, William F. Heagney and Thomas J. Martin.

Coherence Publishing Co., Limited, 508 Pearl street, New York city. Capital stock, $10,000. To publish a newspaper in the interest of orders and benevolent societies in the United States. Promoters — Charles Clemens, 502 East Eleventh street, and Frederick Frank, 45 Second avenue, New York city.

Columbian Printing Co., 299 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Capital stock, $15,500. To carry on a printing, engraving, binding and publishing business. Promoters — E. P. Coleman, F. H. Hodgman and S. L. Hodgman.

Columbus Memorial Co., Chicago Ill. Capital stock, $10,000. To collect autographs, publish memorials and literature concerning discovery of America by Columbus, and the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill. Promoters —Edward Rubovits, Tobias Rubovits and Levi Solomon.

Creede Chronicle Publishing Co., Creede, Colo. Capital stock, $25,000. To publish a daily and weekly newspaper at Creede, Colo., do job printing work, etc. Promoters—C. Warman, J. D. Vaughan and C. E. Marvin.

Danville Publishing Co., Danville, Ill. Capital stock, $2,000. To publish a newspaper. Promoters — S. D. Noe, J. F. Buckner, J. E. Vinson, C. M. Easton, C. V. Guy and G. W. Woolsey.

Democratic Publishing Company of Skagit County, Mt. Vernon, Wash. Capital stock, $5,000. To own, manage and control one or more democratic newspapers in Skagit county ; to do a general printing and publishing business ; to purchase and own necessary buildings, machinery, material and real estate, and to dispose of same. Promoters —T. B. Neeley, J. N. Turner, E. C. Million, J. P. Millett, E. C. Foltz, Fred E. Pape, Thomas Smith, George Moran and H. Clothier.

Diamond Company, Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $150,000. To publish, manufacture and deal in books, school supplies and other merchandise, and to sell same. Promoters — Nellie E. Woods, R. W. Wortman and Francis M. Woods.

Dow Type Composing Co., Portland, Me. Capital stock, $250,000. To manufacture and deal in type setting and type distributing machinery. Promoters — Lorenzo Dow and A. Blair Thaw, New York, N. Y., and Frank P. Putnam, Lowell, Mass.

Eagle Embossing Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $5,000. To do a general printing, embossing and publishing business, Promoters — Frank C. Caldwell, Ralph W. King and Milton O. Naramore.

Eagle Publishing Co., Portland, Maine. Capital stock, $50,000. To carry on a general printing and publishing business. Promoters — Walter R. Kaharl and Daniel N. Pickering, Boston, Mass., and Henry R. Thompson, Newton, Mass.

Economic Printing Co., Rutherford, N. J. Capital stock, $10,000. To edit, compose, set up, print and publish all kinds of newspapers, etc. Promoters — T. Miller, G. M. Allen and E. W. Stack, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. A. Balls, Rutherford, N. J.

Farm, Stock & Home Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Capital stock, $25,000. To print and publish newspapers, periodicals, serials, pamphlets and books, to do job printing, to furnish premiums and sell merchandise. Promoters — S. M. Owen, H. N. Owen and H. R. Owen, Minneapolis, Minn.

George Gregory Printing Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $25,000. To carry on a general printing and publishing business. Promoters — George Gregory, Frederick Whitfield and Arnold Heap.

Globe Publishing Co., Dodge City, Kan. Capital stock, $8,000. To print a newspaper and do job printing. Promoters — W. C. Shinn, D. W. Moffitt, Ed H. Madison, C. A. Shinn and L. R. Shinn, Dodge City, Kan.

Gunderson, Walter N., Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ills. Capital stock, $50,000. To manufacture and sell railway shipping, order and blank book memoranda, order and shipping holders, files, team time cards, shipping pads, all kinds of business stationery, printing, publishing and binding all kinds of blank books, and to do a general printing business, etc. Promoters — Walter N. Gunderson, Fremont T. Gunderson and Thomas F. Dow.

Indiana Medical Journal Publishing Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Capital stock, $5,000. To publish a medical journal devoted to medical and surgical science and literature, and to do such other printing and publishing as may be properly incidental to or connected therewith, or which may pertain in any way to the profession of medicine and surgery. Promoters — William N. Wishard, George J. Cook and Franklin W. Hays.

Interior Decorator Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $8,000. To publish a monthly periodical devoted to furniture and decorative interest. Promoters — T. H. Reynolds, W. W. Mauzy and Henry F. Stimming.

Kittredge (R. J.) & Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $25,000. To do general printing, publishing and engraving and to manufacture labels and show cards. Promoters — Rufus J. Kittredge, Walter W. Ellis and Morton H. Vestal.

La Societe de Publications Françaises des Etats Unis, Lowell, Mass. Capital stock, $30,000. To print, publish and bind books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, periodicals or engravings and other similar and kindred articles, and to do a regular job printing business. Promoters — Thomas E. Adams, R. Mignault and Avila-Bourbonniere.

Lawrenceburg Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio. Capital stock, $30,000. To manufacture, sell, furnish, fit and repair printing presses, electrical and other machinery, fixtures, etc. Promoters — William B. Lawrence, E. O. Jones, J. P. Bliss, Edgar M. Wasson and Clarence M. Jones.

Light Publishing Co., Worcester, Mass. Capital stock, $5,000. To publish, print and advertise newspaper and books. Promoters — P. E. Tarbell, Charles A. King and Alfred S. Roe.

Lutheran Evangelist Co., Springfield, Ohio. Capital stock, $10,000. To print, publish, issue and deal in a weekly religious

SUNDAY MORN.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph, by SANDERS ENGRAVING CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

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I received the map you sent, and am much pleased with it.—*J. W. Swinburne, Minneapolis, Minn.*

The United States and Political Double Map is received. It is the most complete map that I ever saw, and it should demand a wide circulation.—*Geo. M. Applegate, Trenton, N. J.*

I received the map safely, and will say that it is the best and most complete map I have ever seen. It is an undoubted bargain.—*W. A. Ratcliffe, Chicago.*

I am greatly pleased with the map. It contains a whole fund of information—geographical and political. One can study history and geography at the same time. Please accept my thanks.—*Henry W. Paine, Indianapolis, Ind.*

The map is at hand, and was received in good condition. I am very much pleased with it. I think it a volume of valuable information for reference and study. I am surprised at the large number of items it contains, and think it well worth the getting up of a club for it.—*J. Mountain, Worcester, Mass.*

The map was duly received. Have not had time to examine it critically, but I should think it would be of great value to anyone who was not fortunate enough to have an encyclopedia.—*A. E. Atwood, Brattleboro, Vt.*

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Mortimer L. Williams Co., Newark, N. J. Capital stock, $5,000. To do printing of all kinds, bookbinding, bookmaking and book and paper ruling, etc. Promoters — M. L. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y., W. K. Farrington, Newark, N. J., and F. A. Hoyt, New York city, N. Y.

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Munhall Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Capital stock, $50,000. To do a general stationers' business, manufacturing and dealing in stationery, printing, stereotyping, lithographing, engraving, etc. Promoters — B. D. Babcock, J. C. Hendershot, C. M. Munhall, H. W. Munhall and Andrew Squire.

Newark Daily Advertiser Co., Newark, N. J. Capital stock, $10,000. To print and publish newspapers, etc. Promoters — T. T. Kinney, J. F. Dryden, L. D. Ward and F. Murphy, Newark, N. J.

North & West Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Capital stock, $30,000. To print, manufacture and publish periodicals, books and pamphlets, and to do other business incident thereto. Promoters — J. B. Donaldson and J. S. Sherrill, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Horsha, Omaha, Neb.

Palmer Trade Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. Capital stock, $10,000. To print, publish and sell papers, journals, periodicals and other literature, more especially that which pertains to trade and manufacture. Promoters — Harry Clay Palmer, John F. Huckel, New York City, N. Y.; Albert C. Wall, Jersey City, N. J.

Printing Press Exchange Co., Newark, N. J. Capital stock, $200,000. To manufacture and trade in printing presses and other printing machines, etc. Promoters — J. L. Fitch, Yonkers, N. Y.; A. Milne, M. C. Noble, Newark, N. J.

Railway Times Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $25,000. To publish a journal devoted to the interest of steam and street railway equipment and electrical supplies. Promoters — William C. Mulvey, Dana A. Patten and Cassius C. Clark.

Reform Publishing Association, Granite Falls, Minn. Capital stock, $10,000. To publish a newspaper or newspapers devoted to the education of the producing and industrial classes, and to a full and free discussion of economic questions; to do a general printing business. Promoters — Jacob Cook, J. J. Mooney, R. Kunsten, L. Anderson, J. H. Jertsen and C. B. Day.

Reporter Publishing Co., Springfield, Vt. Capital stock, $2,000. To publish and print newspapers, and to do a general job printing business. Promoters — Franklin Barney, Jr., Julia L. Barney, Frank W. Stiles and Ann Stiles, Springfield, Vt.

Robert J. Belford Publishing Co., 834 Broadway, New York city. Capital stock, $50,000. To print, publish and sell books, pamphlets, newspapers, etc. Promoters —Eleanor Belford, James McCarroll and Robert J. Belford, New York City, N. Y.

Sidney F. Woody Printing Co., Kansas City, Mo. Capital stock, $25,000. To do a printing, bookbinding, engraving and lithographing business. Promoters — S. F. Woody, M. C. Curtis and A. H. Kagy, Kansas City, Mo.

Silver State Engraving, Printing and Publishing Co., Denver, Colo. Capital stock, $30,000. To publish books, make maps, engravings and sketches, and to do lithographing in all its branches. Promoters — Joseph R. Shoemaker, H. W. B. Kantner and Birt Cassidy, Denver, Colo.

Slanson (C. W.) Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $25,000. To do a general book publishing and handling business. Promoters — Charles W. Slanson, Charles L. Slanson and Grant Newell.

S. L. Stein Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Capital stock, $10,000. To print, engrave and publish books, illustrating cities of the United States and Canada, etc. Promoters — S. L. Stein, C. H. Hamilton and Thomas Shannon.

Smedley (F. C.) & Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $35,000. To print, publish, circulate, buy, sell and generally deal in all kinds of books, papers, pamphlets and publications. Promoters—Frank C. Smedley, Ellis M. Miller and James M. Odell.

Smith, Cunningham Printing Co., Boise City. Idaho. Capital stock, $20,000. To conduct a printing, bookbinding and stationery business. Promoters — O. W. Smith, S. H. Hays and A. Cunningham, Boise City, Idaho.

Springfield Democrat Co., Springfield, Mo. Capital stock, $20,000. To edit, publish and circulate newspapers, magazines, books, etc. Promoters — J. F. Mitchim, F. C. O'Day and John O'Day, Jr., Springfield, Mo.

Sunday Mirror Company of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo. Capital stock, $50,000. To publish a newspaper and do a general printing business. Promoters—M. A. Fanning, J. M. Galvin and D. W. Maher, St. Louis, Mo.

Swedish Temperance Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $2,000. To publish a temperance newspaper in the Swedish language. Promoters — Oscar Odelius, C. G. Hindberg and C. E. Rounholm.

Syracuse News Publishing Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Capital stock, $25,000. To print, publish and sell books, pamphlets and newspapers. Promoters — Mason C. Hutchins and Charles Blust, Syracuse, N. Y.

Tatler Publishing Co., Fostoria, Ohio. Capital stock, $5,000. To publish a weekly journal. Promoters —W. C. Brown, P. W. Sheppard, George M. Gray, William A. Rolf and William S. Jackson.

The International Yacht Publishing Co., Hoboken, N. J. Capital stock, $10,000. To publish and sell, make and print books, etc. Promoters — H. B. Hammond, Glen Ridge, N. J.; H. A. Mott, H. C. Scriver and J. W. Waring, New York City, N. Y.

Ticket Advertising Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $100,000. To manufacture and sell a ticket patented by Jean André de Braam, and to do a general advertising business. Promoters — Erlon B. Stone, Frederick W. McKenzie and Thomas F. O. O'Connor.

Universal Index Co., Jersey City, N. J. Capital stock, $100,000. To manufacture and sell indexes in book and other forms, etc. Promoters — C. F. Preston and W. C. Pratt, New York City; J. T. Bender, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. F. C. Grow, Cranford, N. J.; W. G. Morse, Yonkers, N. Y.

Western Publishing Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Capital stock, $5,000. To carry on and conduct a printing business and print and conduct a periodical newspaper known as *Western Penman*. Promoters — A. N. Palmer, Sadie P. Palmer and L. Madarasz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J. Capital stock, $50,000. To manufacture, print and emboss ribbon badges, cards and other novelties. Promoters—B. S. Whitehead, C. R. Hoag and J. H. Breakenridge, Newark, N. J.; H. T. Fichenor, Clinton, N. J.

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RELIABILITY
Numerous Devices 4

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Deserving Chastisement £64 Unreliable Engravers

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THIS ABBEY SERIES was issued by our Firm—Caps only—several years ago. We now add the Lower Case Characters. Customers who desire to complete their Fonts can order to suit, as the New Lower Case "Lines" with the Original Caps.

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GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE COAL MARKET

Tintern Abbey seems Far More Beautiful in Decay than in its Time of Prosperity

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The Sterling Character of Our Job Faces Insure their Popularity

Leap-Year 1892

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The History of the Ancient Abbeys of the Old World

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24 POINT ABBEY No. 2. 10 a 6 A—$4 00

OUR ORIGINAL FACE

Hospitable Reception at Abbey Gate

Time 1298

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ALONE BE GLAD
And Your Friends are all
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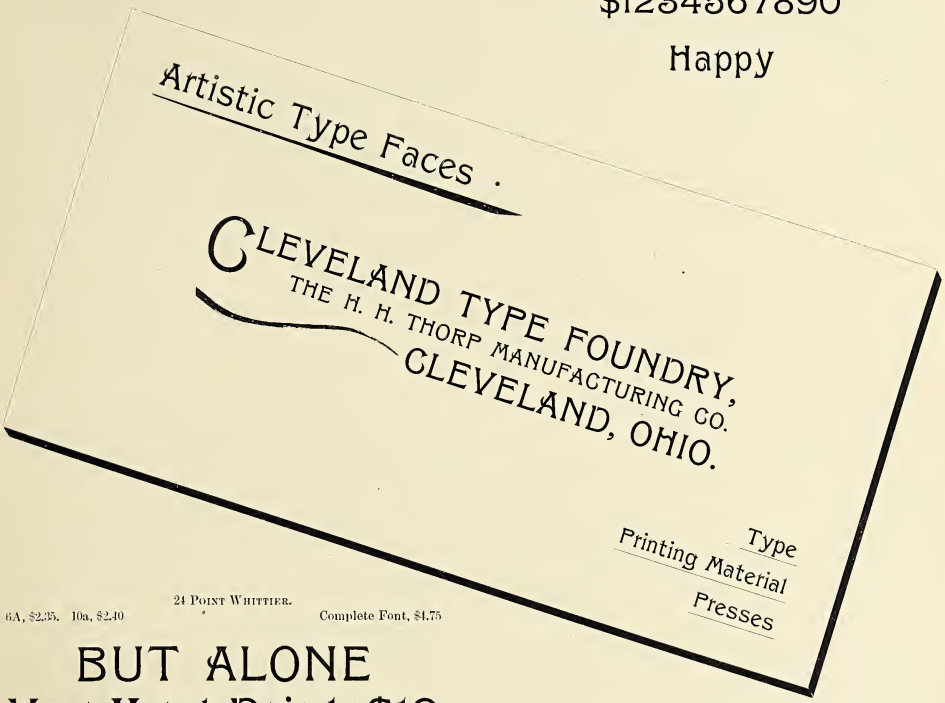
Happy



24 Point Whittier.

6A, $2.35. 10a, $2.40 Complete Font, $4.75

BUT ALONE
You Must Drink $19

4A, $2.90. 6a, $2.35

30 Point Whittier.

Complete Font, $5.25

ORIGINAL DESIGNS
348 In Type Faces 509

4A, $3.30. 5a, $2.20

36 Point Whittier.

Complete Font, $5.50

THE ART
30 Preservative of Arts 45

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and 32 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12 to $15; pressmen, per week of sixty hours, $15 to $17.

Altoona, Pa.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 24 and 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 to 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $9 to $14. The *Times*, of this city, will appear in a new dress of brevier from McKellar, Smiths & Jordan on April 1, and will be changed from seven to eight columns.

Alton, Ill.—State of trade, fair to dull; prospects, moderate; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15. Business in a general printing way here is quite limited. We always have a surplus of compositors.

Anderson, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 20 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $11 to $15. Will forward result after scale of prices is presented.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—State of trade, poor; prospects, will be better; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. Business in Ann Arbor is very quiet, but the chances are that it will brighten up soon.

Astoria, Ore.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers per week of fifty-four hours, $21. Our town has been visited by a number of tourists of late, and all received fair treatment and went on their way rejoicing. Astoria Union, No. 264, held its semi-annual election of officers Sunday, February 28.

Atchison, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $15.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening paper, 16 cents; bookwork, 16 and 18 cents (all female); job printers, per week, $8 and $12. We challenge the whole United States to show another city where such low wages are paid for composition, and still our girls are laying up money.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; job printers per week of fifty-nine hours, $14.

Bismarck, N. D.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-six hours, $16. The above is the new scale, to take effect April 1.

Bridgeport, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. Typographical Union No. 252 recently signed a contract with the *Daily Union*. This paper seems to be flourishing and has contracted for a new Goss perfecting press, which will be put in about April 1. The paper will then enlarge to an eight-page six-column sheet.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair to all appearances; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Butler, Pa.—State of trade, medium; prospects, medium; composition on bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $10. This being an oil town and dependent almost wholly on oil for suppcrt, the present low price of this commodity makes trade in everything very quiet. The *Citizen* issued a large supplement last week.

Cairo, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 31½ cents; evening papers, 29 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. All of the offices in town are union. Typographical Union No. 24, at Cairo, has about fifteen members. Cairo has a constant stream of "tourists" flowing by.

Camden, New Jersey.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not promising, composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers per week, $12. J. Leighton Westcott, a working printer, was elected Mayor of Camden on March 8, and will be a credit to the city and craft. Daniel M. Stevens, also a "typo," but not active for about a year, was elected president of the board of education on March 14.

Canton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $16.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $19.

Chicago, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 48 cents; evening papers, 43 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $18.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, middling to fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $15 to $18. There is some talk of a new afternoon daily in Charleston, South Carolina.

Collingwood, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; job printers, per week, $8.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; state printing now going on; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12 to $15. While $12 is the lowest paid for journeymen of four years' apprenticeship, the average will be $13.50. No. 297 has appointed a committee to draft an agreement to be presented to the bosses for their signatures relative to making their offices union, and the use of the union label. Our union is gaining ground and is now in a flourishing condition.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents per hour; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening 32 cents; bookwork, $15 per week; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $17. Business is fair here, but enough printers to go around and on most days lap over a trifle.

Findlay, Ohio.—State of trade, fair, with good prospects for busy season; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $12.

Fort Madison, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, steady; composition on morning papers, 20 to 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $10 to $15.

Frankfort, Ky.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15; night work, 28 cents per hour.

Fresno, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $18 per week; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $18. The *Expositor* added a new dress on March 13, changing from minion to brevier. The campaign will shortly open, so there is some talk of anotber daily paper being started in the near future.

Gainesville, Texas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, rather better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. The *Hesperian* is now publishing, in addition to its own paper, the *Duncan Pioneer*, for a town in the territory. The *Register* publishes the *Christian Worker*, a local church paper, and the *Texas Agricultural and Live Stock Journal*, of St. Jo, Texas. These give considerable work to transients.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12 to $14; job printers, per week, $12 to $14. The Brotherhood Steam Print have given their employés the nine-hour day of their own accord. The boys appreciate it, too. No. 288 will not likely send a delegate tbis year, as our funds are kept very low by sickness.

Great Falls, Mont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $21. Board is $6 per week and lodging correspondingly high.

Greensburg, Pa.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning and evening papers and on bookwork, $10 per week. job printers, per week, $15. The Sparks Printing Company will be dissolved April 1, and the printing material, the most select in the town, will be stored away to await a buyer.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work does not look as good (for the summer) as we expected it would, the legislature having made things very bad in tbe printing line.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.—State of trade, dullest ever known; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 60 cents; evening papers, 50 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers per week of fifty-three hours, $20. Owing to the effect of the "drop in sugar" this kingdom is now undergoing a period of "hard times," such as was never before known, and any change for the better is considered to be some years ahead. Printers should not venture here.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $13.

Johnstown, Pa.—State of trade, average; prospects, not discouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $16.

Joliet, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-eight hours, $12.

Kingston, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $9.

Lexington, Ky.—State of trade, moderately fair; prospects, not improved; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ and 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $14.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, average; composition on morning papers (non-union), 35 cents; evening papers (non-union), 35 cents; bookwork, per week, $16; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $16. The union holds the largest book and job office in the city.

Lockport, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $13. There are enough subs in the city without any outsiders.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-seven hours, $9 to $10. Trade has been fairly active during the past month, nearly all printers being employed. The *Advertiser* has resumed its early morning edition, and is running four-day cases. Not much room for subs.

Massillon, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.

Meridian, Miss.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12 to $18.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. W. W. Hotchkiss and J. O. Remmey, two of No. 42's oldest members, have died of consumption since March 1.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $14.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, $16.

New Albany, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.

New York City, N. Y.—Composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 37 to 43 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $18.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, very good, none idle; prospects, good till parliament prorogues; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, per week, $11; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $11 to $13. A small sheet, bearing the name *Fair Play*, has been gotten out under the auspices of the typographical union, for the purpose of fighting the *Evening Journal*, a non-union sheet, which has been making bitter attacks upon the union during the past month. It is announced that the *Morning Citizen* has ordered three Rogers' typographs.

Paterson, N. J.—State of trade, excellent; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-eight hours, $12.

Pawtucket, R. I.—State of trade, book and job, fair; dull on papers; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-eight hours, $12 to $18.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, uncertain; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $16.50 to $20. Trade is unsettled owing to raise in scale. Proprietors pay under protest. W. L. Johnson, an old-time printer and member of No. 29, died at Moberly, Mo., recently of diabetes.

Preston, Ont.—State of trade, bad; prospects, brightening; job printers per week, $8 to $10. Business since New Year's dullest ever known.

Quebec, P. Q.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $8. A great number of printers have been idle all winter, caused by political crisis, but work will soon be supplied.

Quincy, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 and 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15.

Riverside, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $20. As is usual in Southern California as the spring season advances, business in all lines grows slightly duller.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers per week, $8 to $12. The boys are talking of forming a union here, as there are enough members in the city.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers per week, $18. We have two daily evening *Suns* in this city. The United States Marshal attached the *Sun* plant and is running the paper. The proprietors started another paper and called it the *Sun* also. Both have been running eight days and both seem to be able to keep it up for an indefinite period. Union men in both.

Santa Ana, Cal.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $15. We have but one union paper in our town, and consequently our union is small, only eight in number.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, not very brilliant for a couple of months; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.

Sedalia, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15.

South Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, per week, $16; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $16.

Springfield, Mass.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. The *Republican* has recently put on a new dress of type, which is to be the last before machines are introduced.

St. Catharines, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $9 and $10. Business overdone. Three daily and three weekly papers — more than state of trade will decently support. Low prices consequently prevail from keen competition.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week, $10; bookwork and job printers, per week, $10. John T. McLean, late foreman of the *Telegraph* job office of this city, died at Moncton, N. B., on March 15, after an illness of about three months. Resolutions of sympathy were passed by the union and a floral tribute sent.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $11.

Uniontown, Pa.—State of trade, good, with fair prospects; composition on weekly and daily papers, per hour, 22 cents; bookwork, per hour, 25 cents; job printers, per week of forty-eight hours, $10.50. The book season opens April 1, and the most of it will go to Pittsburgh, as there are no idle printers here at present.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12.50. A little anxiety is being manifested among some of our members here over the rumor that one of our dailies has been contemplating the procuring of typesetting machines, but as yet no definite conclusion has been arrived at.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $21. The local legislature being in session here and the starting of the *News* in February has gathered up the spare subs and improved the outlook in this city.

Vincennes, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, per week, $9 and $11; evening papers, per week, $9 to $11; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $8 to $11. Offices here are enjoying an election boom in the way of printing, which will increase as the November election draws nearer.

Waco, Texas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $16.50 to $18. The prospects are that in newspaper work business will improve later on as the campaign opens. This is the home of George Clark, the "turn Texas loose" candidate for the nomination for governor, and this will have a tendency to improve work on all the papers and help the job offices, too, no doubt.

Warren, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $13.50. The non-union men who have been in the habit of taking in Warren in their circuit are warned that this is now no place for them. We have a union here, including all the available printers in town, and we mean to live up to its principles.

Winnipeg, Man.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $16 to $18. Business has been better during the past few months than for several years past, this generally being the quietest part of the season. Several weekly publications are being started. The *Argus*, a conservative journal, is to make its appearance next week, and the *Mirror*, a society magazine, on March 5.

Winona, Minn.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12. There is well-founded talk of a change in the ownership of the *Herald*. It is understood that if such takes place it will be of considerable benefit to the craft. Jobwork is plentiful, and all are employed.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, $12 to $15. The firm of F. S. Blanchard & Co. are having a little misunderstanding. Mr. Robinson, the junior member, wishes to "pull out" for a stipulated amount, and the other member thinks the aforesaid stipulated amount too much; consequently the difference.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Peerless self-closing, self-locking benzine can shown on page 641, is approved by the fire underwriters' associations. It saves waste and evaporation, and is a useful adjunct to any printing office.

WORLD'S FAIR CUTS.—If you wish to purchase illustrations of any of the World's Fair buildings, similar to those shown in this issue, of any width or size, write to A. Zeese & Co., 341 Dearborn street, Chicago. They will send you sample sheets of these. Write them.

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER COMPANY, of Rockford, Illinois, call attention on another page to the advantages of their new folder, "The Bennett," which was invented and designed by Charles E. Bennett, late western agent for the "Kendall" folder. This machine is said to possess many new and valuable features.

CURTIS & MITCHELL, of Boston, have been succeeded by Palmer & Pruden, and the new firm has moved to the corner of Hartford and High streets, where they propose to push the typefounding business. Mr. Palmer was formerly with the Boston typefoundry, and Mr. Pruden has been with the old firm for twenty-two years.

THE YOUNG JOB PRINTER.

The advancement of the printers' art depends largely upon the young men now learning it. Every apprentice should strive to lead, and to do this he must have the best instruction obtainable. "The Young Job Printer" contains this, and the price is but 50 cents. Send for it at once. The book is worth ten times the price to every printer. For sale by Farmer, Little & Co., 109 Quincy street, Chicago.

PRINTING PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

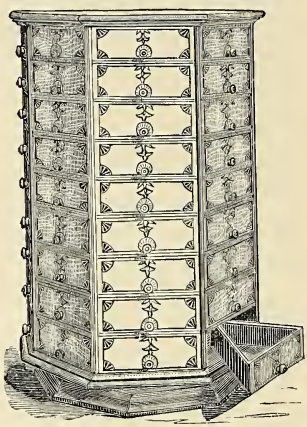
In another part of this number is shown a page of illustrations of printing presses and machinery manufactured by Chandler & Price, of Cleveland, Ohio. The Old Style Gordon is well known in all parts of the world, and with the Buckeye or Chandler & Price fountain attached, is a most popular press. The Pilot press is well and strongly built, and all the articles shown are made in the usual careful manner of all the work turned out by this firm. The central cut on the page shows the office and factory building with its new addition, which gives the company facilities they did not enjoy in the past, as their former factory was crowded to its utmost to turn out the orders. Dealers abroad are asked to correspond with this firm, and will find it to their advantage to do so, as Chandler & Price are desirous of making arrangements with firms in Germany, England, Australia and other foreign countries to handle their goods.

A NEW MACHINERY CATALOGUE.

Messrs. Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York, manufacturers of lithographers' supplies, printers' inks, bronze powders, etc., have just issued a handsome catalogue of printing and lithographing machinery made by them. The work includes full descriptions of their stop cylinder lithographic press and stop cylinder printing press, both with planetary movement, lithographic hand presses, stone planers, embossing or roughing machines, stamping presses, calendering machines, ink mills, mixing machines, ruling machines and other lithographic specialties, and is a fine sample of printing to say nothing of its usefulness as a price list and descriptive circular for customers' use. It is printed in colors, on enameled paper, and with its green bronze embossed cover makes a pamphlet of which the firm may be proud and which ought to secure them many orders. Parties interested should write for one to the New York house, or to the Chicago branch, 273 Dearborn street.

A HANDY SORT CASE.

The illustration accompanying this shows one of the most convenient pieces of printing office furniture that has been brought to the attention of the trade for some time. The case is made in four sizes in a neat and substantial manner, and revolves so that any of the drawers are readily accessible. From four hundred to six hundred pounds of type can easily be kept in a case, according to size of same, the smallest containing seventy-two drawers, and being thirty-three inches high by twenty-one inches wide, and the largest forty-two inches high by the same width as the smallest size, and containing ninety-six drawers. The standards are iron, screwed firmly into an iron hub in the bottom, which makes them perfectly true and solid. The tops and bottoms are double, with the grain of the wood crossed, glued and screwed together, and braced with iron rods, which bind the whole firmly together, thus making it strong enough to bear three times the weight that can be put into them, and by which means they revolve perfectly true and easy. They are made of the best seasoned Tennessee poplar, finished in imitation of cherry, the fronts of drawers being made of the best Norway pine. The drawers are all provided with stops to prevent their entire removal from the case, thereby avoiding mixing the sorts. The American Bolt and Screw Case Company, of Dayton, Ohio, the manufacturers, will send circulars on application.



HOW MANY SEEDS TO A HILL?

The other day a few successful farmers were discussing on the number of seeds required for a hill or row, when one remarked: "That depends entirely on where you buy your seeds. After many years' trial, I have come to the conclusion that Vick's seeds must be sown more carefully and not as thick as other seeds, because every one grows." This goes to show that it pays to buy seeds of a firm that you know can be trusted. As one such, we advise our readers to write to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, New York, for their *Floral Guide*, 1892. It is a gem.

THE JAENECKE-ULLMAN COMPANY.

The ink firm of Sigmund Ullman, 536 and 538 Pearl street, New York, has been succeeded by a new company, it having been recently announced that the firms of Sigmund Ullman, Jaenecke Bros. & Fr. Schneemann and Christian Jaenecke had formed and established the Jaenecke-Ullman Company. The productions of the Hanover (Germany) factories having been successfully introduced and maintained on this market for the past twenty-two years by Sigmund Ullman, the increasing demand for them made it necessary to lessen the distance between producer and consumer by erecting spacious factories at Newark, New Jersey. The new firm has now at its command two of the largest printing ink establishments in the world, fifty years of scientific and practical experience, and sufficient capital, and is certainly in a position to offer distinct advantages in every direction. The importation of bronze powders will be continued, the firm acting as sole agents in the United States for Messrs. Bernhard Ullman & Co., of Fuerth, Bavaria, whose excellent line of all grades and shades of bronze powders Sigmund Ullman has imported and sold for the

last thirty years. The new factories at Newark are now in full operation. Mr. E. H. Wimpfheimer is largely interested in the new company, and both he and Mr. Ullman will put the same energy and ability into the present firm that they have always displayed in the old company.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. "IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMREADY RECKONER," 50 cents

COMPETENT PRESSMAN desires a situation in first-class establishment; city or country. Can furnish references as to ability and sobriety. Address "G. S.," care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

EMBOSSING for the trade a specialty; nothing is prettier than an embossed cover for a catalogue or souvenir. Send sketch for prices. GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY CO., embossers, Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE—A first-class book and job office; owned and operated by present proprietor for past ten years; located in live and growing New England town; commands best trade and best prices in vicinity; thoroughly equipped with late type and machines; reputation first-class; business can be largely increased by push and enterprise; price, $6,000, half cash, balance easy terms; will pay right man from $1,600 to $2,500 per year; a really fine chance. Address "P. E. G.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A newspaper and job office for sale under peculiar circumstances; a big bargain. Office within 100 miles of Chicago. Address "O. S.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A well-equipped plant for railroad printing, located in railroad center (60,000), and doing good commercial as well as railroad business; $4,000. Address "CASH," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—12 by 18 Golding jobber, used one year, duplicate distributor, chromatic attachment, steam fixtures, ink fountain. As good as new. Cost $525 one year ago. Any reasonable offer takes it if taken at once. J. C. MANNING, Box 314 Southampton, Massachusetts.

PARTNER WANTED.—A first-class chance for the right man. A good business, good location (Central New York), good prices; one-third or one-half interest; small amount down, plenty of time for balance. Address "U. T. K.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS: Ambitious and capable job compositor desires permanent position in good office. All-round hand; used to neat offices only. References. F. J. BRUNNER, 582 Main street, Springfield, Mass.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—A complete and well-equipped job printing office, located in a thriving village near Utica. The plant includes material for a small daily paper, one large and three small presses, folder, engine and boiler, card and paper cutter, a fine assortment of poster type, etc., etc. For particulars call on or address SUNDAY TRIBUNE, Utica, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet plate worker, in a photo-engraving establishment; can print on zinc and etch; had eight years of wet plate experience. Address C. H. KELLOGG, No. 8 Park avenue, Norwalk, Ohio.

STRAIGHT RULE DESIGNS for the job compositor. The issue of this book supplies a long-felt want to the compositor. No display of types inserted to fill up. L. A. MACDONALD, publisher, Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 298. Price $1. No stamps received.

WANTED—A good all-round job printer desires a situation as foreman of medium-sized job office; thoroughly experienced, sober, industrious and reliable; good references. Address C. F. RODERUS, 16 E. Webster avenue, Muskegon, Mich.

WANTED—A situation as improver on job work or in press-room; four years' experience in country office (Canada); good references; state terms. Address "A. B. C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Competent all-around printer to take charge of printing department of large manufacturing concern. Must understand his business and be steady; state experience and salary expected. Address "A. M. W." INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Copies of the February and December, 1891, numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER. We wish to purchase about fifty copies of each of these issues. Only perfect copies wanted. We will pay 20 cents each. Address THE INLAND PRINTER Co., 212 Monroe street, Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced foreman for jobroom; one competent to take entire charge. TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—I want to sell moneyed interest in a business that paid good salaries and interest on capital in 1891. Established ten years and business increases each year. Largest business in most prosperous city of 20,000 people in the state. Will sell only to A No. 1 bookbinder or printer or printing house manager of practical experience, who can give good record and manage men. Address "PROOF," care INLAND PRINTER.

YOUR LAST CHANCE to get our first issue of "Practical Specimens." Send 25 cents in stamps to M'CULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minn., and receive a copy. "They are neat and no mistake and are worth double the price I paid for them." L. B. STULL, Mazeppa, Minn. Mention THE INLAND PRINTER.

A NEW TOOL FOR BENDING BRASS RULE.

THE MODE OF OPERATION IS SIMPLE, AND WITH THE

ELITE RULE BENDER

YOU CAN EASILY LEARN THE ART OF RULE BENDING.

Price, $2.00. POST PAID. FULL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH BENDER.

ELITE MFG. CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

COUNTING MACHINES.

Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Who is your Printer?

That is what people ask when they see a particularly fine piece of work or some new idea in printing. Good work and originality bring business. New features in Catalogue making and Illustration are given in an article on "Catalogue Making" in the April issue of THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

Progress in Illustration.

The finest examples of engraving and illustrations of the new methods are given. Printed on the best paper made and in the finest manner possible.

"It seems to me to reach perfection in the art of printing."
Edw. W. Bok, Phila., Pa.

THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER

$2.00 a year.
Send 20 cents for the April issue.

84 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

There are three things in this world that go on forever:

One, is Taxes.
Another, is Tennyson's "Brook."
The third, is the Repairs on Old Printing Presses.

You can't stop the first, you don't want to stop the second, but the third we will stop together — there is surely need to stop it, if you want to make any headway towards profits.

Let us divide the work as follows: *You* shall agree to investigate and *We* will agree to explain, the mechanical construction of a Cottrell Press.

It seems a simple matter to investigate the merits of a Cottrell Press, but it is really far-reaching, for the Cottrell Press presses something more than ink on paper — it presses the electric button of your fancy. In a Kodakkian sense it presses the button and you shall enjoy the rest.

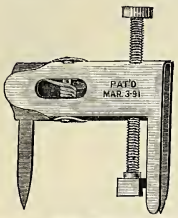
Now, will you do it?

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

319 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
8 Spruce Street, New York.
174 Fort Hill Sq., Boston, Mass.

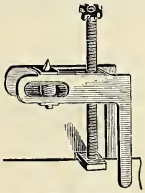
D. H. Champlin, Western Manager.

GENUINE PRESS GUIDES—Best in the World!



No. 1. The Acme Guide.
$1.25 PER SET.

The Acme Guide has the adjusting screw adapted to work in a hinge top, in combination with the upper tongue and the lower pins, and has a flat bottom for the purpose of being pasted on the tympan.



No. 3. The Star Guide.
75c. PER SET.

The Star Guide is the same as No. 1, the Acme Guide, with the exception of having only one pin on bottom and plain head on screw.

THE oft expressed opinion that a good Press Guide would prove an invaluable article for printers has induced us to study carefully and experiment perseveringly until we had produced the best Guides in the market. We desire to call attention to the following points of superiority:

FIRST—These Guides are reliable, because they are firm when attached to the tympan.
SECOND—They are perfect, for the adjusting screw can be shifted a 74th part of an inch by one full turn of the screw.
THIRD—They are durable, and we guarantee them to be satisfactory in every respect.

These Guides, patented March 3, 1891, are doubtless the best device manufactured for the purpose intended, and no printing establishment can afford to be without them. They insure perfect register. The directions given with every set are explicit and will enable any printer or pressman to use them to good advantage.

Guides mailed to any address at above prices on receipt of money.

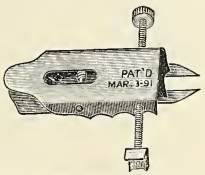
Guides are sold by the inventors and manufacturers, and by dealers in the United States and Canada. Discount list sent to dealers on application. Agents wanted.

We also take pleasure in announcing that we do general Repairing of Printing Presses, Engines, etc.

Punches and Dies made for punchwork, for iron, brass, sheet metal, paper, etc.

Experimenting work done, and patented articles of every description manufactured by us, by job or contract, as specialties.

For further particulars, write to



No. 2. The Alligator Guide.
$1.00 PER SET.

The Alligator Guide can be quickly and firmly attached to the tympan and requires no pasting; the adjusting screw is provided with teeth which prevent any sheet from getting under the head, and a flange to prevent any sheet from sliding over the head.

This Guide has given great satisfaction, and can safely be called the printers' favorite.

No. 4. The Daisy Guide.
50c. PER SET.

The Daisy Guide has the hinge top provided with teeth to work in combination with the lower pins and the tympan, thus holding it firm. By opening the hinge top it can be regulated up or down.

THE BUFFALO CHAMPION PRESS-GUIDE MFG. CO.,
24 Herman Street, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

M. BARTH, Pres. W. P. HUNT, Treas

THE

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES

AND

Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

All Goods First Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

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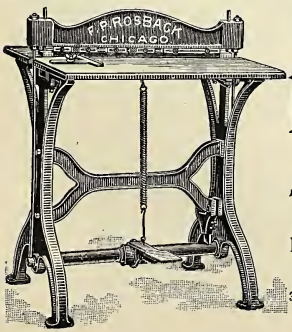

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Has many points of superiority over other Machines.

☞ Send for new Descriptive Circular and Price List.

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MANUFACTURER,
Successor to ROSBACK & REED,
37, 39, 41 South Canal St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Where shall I buy Ink?

Go "by the Card!"

The Card says:

Buffalo Printing Ink Works,
BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

GOLDING JOBBER.

GOLDING & CO.

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PEARL PRESS.

Cylinder Presses,
Platen Presses,
Lever Presses,
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Card Cutters,
Printers' Tools.

Fine Black Inks,
Brilliant Colors,
Gold Size and Varnishes,
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Edging Fluid,
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MAIN OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:

177-199 FORT HILL SQUARE,
19-27 PURCHASE STREET, **BOSTON, MASS.**

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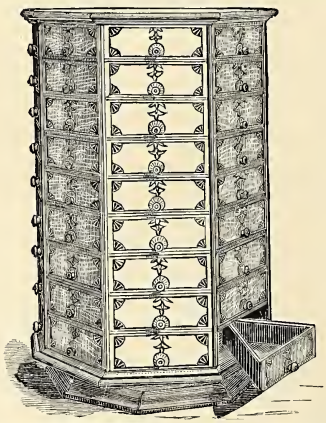
1004 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA. 45 PLYMOUTH PLACE, CHICAGO.

Send postal for Illustrated Catalogue of Presses and Tools.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS. SOMETHING NEW.

A REVOLVING CASE FOR SORTS.



They are guaranteed for Durability.
They will hold from Four Hundred to Six Hundred Pounds, according to size.
The Drawers are locked into the case to prevent their entire removal from the case, thereby avoiding mixing the sorts.
The case revolving, it is easy of access, and occupies a very small amount of space.
They are universally liked by those who have them.
Send for circular and prices.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE AMERICAN BOLT AND SCREW CASE CO., Dayton, Ohio.

STANDARD MACHINERY

BUILT BY

H. H. LATHAM,

CHICAGO.

LATHAM RIVAL POWER PAPER CUTTER,
LATHAM RIVAL LEVER PAPER CUTTER,
LATHAM NUMBERING AND PAGING MACHINE,
LATHAM POWER EMBOSSING MACHINE,
LATHAM LEVER EMBOSSING MACHINE,
LATHAM TABLE SHEARS,
LATHAM JOB BACKER,
LATHAM STABBING MACHINE,
LATHAM ROLLER BACKER,
LATHAM STANDING PRESSES,

AND ALL OTHER MACHINERY FOR PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

These machines are all of modern construction and have no superiors in the market. Write for descriptive circulars to

H. H. LATHAM,
PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY,
306 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO.

Send for a BARGAIN LIST of Rebuilt Cylinder and Job Presses and other Machinery.

A solidly, concentratedly constructed printing machine, in whose manufacture these three considerations enter in their order:

Primarily: DURABILITY.
Secondarily: FINISH.
Lastly: PRICE.

THE WHITLOCK PRESS

The foolish printer buys presses with exactly reverse considerations, and gets left. The wise printer buys a WHITLOCK, and gets a machine of

Unequaled Speed of Production,
Unrivaled Convenience of Operation,
Unmatched Durability.

THE WHITLOCK MACHINE CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:

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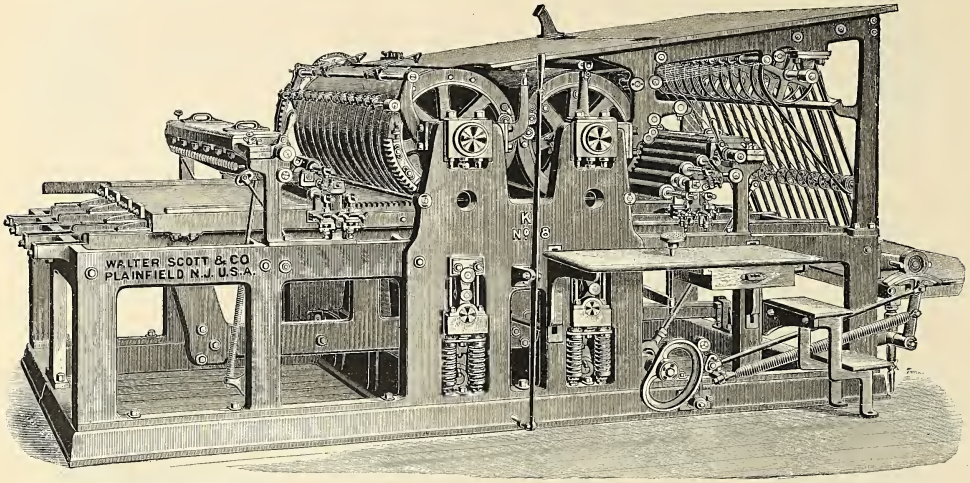
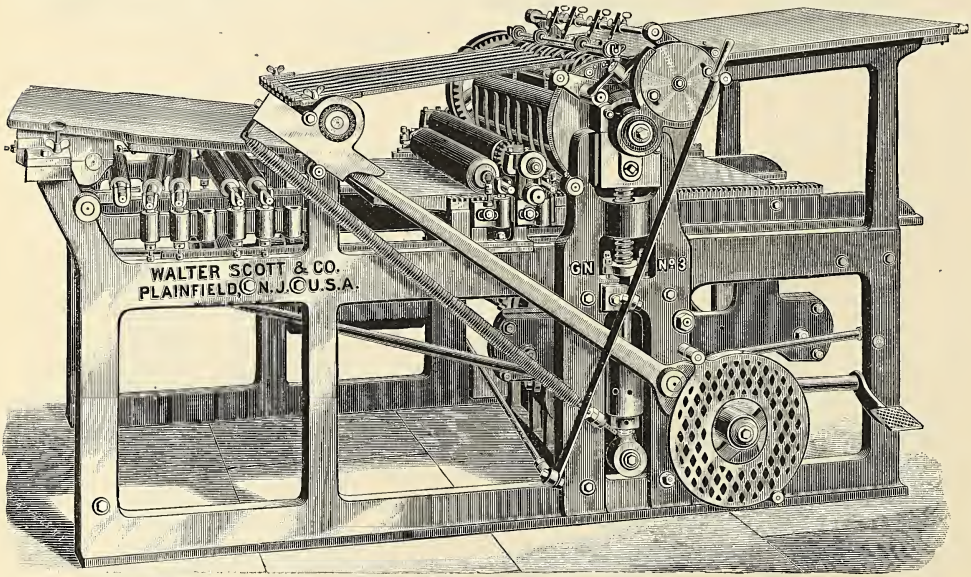
NEW YORK OFFICE, 132 TIMES BLDG. BOSTON OFFICE, 147 HIGH STREET.

Represented in Chicago by H. H. LATHAM, 304 Dearborn St.



THE SCOTT FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE.—Class K.

This machine will print both sides of the sheet in perfect register. It will do excellent work at double the speed of a two-revolution press.



THE SCOTT PONY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.—Class G N.

This machine is especially adapted for stationery and jobbing work. It can be easily and expeditiously operated, will give a perfect impression and register. The construction is first-class throughout, with our well-known bed movement, air cushioning cylinders, trip of impression at will, oscillating feed gauge, table, rack and screw distribution, and many conveniences which tend to make an efficient, durable and reliable machine.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building. PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

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PRINTING MACHINERY.

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY . . .

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WOOD TYPE

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS,
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AND DEALERS IN

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OF ALL KINDS.

END-WOOD TYPE. NEW PROCESS WOOD TYPE.

Borders, Ornaments, Wood Rules, Cases, Cabinets, Stands, Reglet, Furniture, etc.

PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, METAL TYPE.

The Hamilton-Boss Lower Case.
Hamilton's Brass Leader Case.
Hamilton's Patent Cutting Stick.

327 & 329 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

FACTORY—TWO RIVERS, WIS. NEW YORK BRANCH—16 & 18 Chambers St.

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A NEW IDEA IN PRINTERS' LITERATURE.

THE PRINTER'S ART,

BY

ALEXANDER A. STEWART.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

A MODERN book for modern printers. Unique in its make-up. Original in its treatment. Over fifty pages of plain and colored specimens taken from the every-day work of its author—specimens containing ideas in type and rule composition—not of the engraver's skill. In short, a practical treatise on letter-press printing practically explained and practically illustrated—itself a beautiful example of the art it treats of.

Leather-paper covers; size, 6 x 8 inches; over one hundred pages.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Send money order or registered letter. Currency in ordinary postage at senders' risk.

A. A. STEWART,

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THE "BENNETT" PAPER FOLDER.

HAND FEED or ATTACHABLE TO PRESS.

Economical.
Labor Saving.
Unique.

SOMETHING NEW.

No Tapes to Sew End to End and pull out each edition.
All trouble from Electricity overcome by a unique device.
No more Smutting and Offsetting.

ADD a Folding Machine to your plant and send your paper out free from smut and finger marks, and neatly folded, getting your edition out promptly without the annoyance of having the "kids" doing the snatch and crush act. No paying newspaper plant is complete without a folder. Why not complete your 8-page or 16-page papers by sending them out pasted and trimmed? Prepare for the campaign work before you.

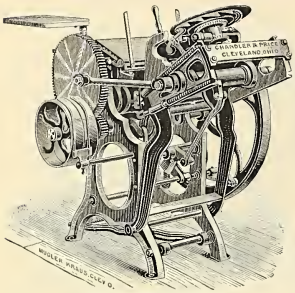
Write us your needs in this line and we can fit you out with a strong, simple, positive machine of very light draft, and capable of any reasonable speed, at a price and on terms which will enable you to have the benefit of this much-needed "labor-saver."

Our machine is the latest in the market, and possesses many new features which are needed to furnish a fully reliable folder. It has been the aim of the inventor and designer to overcome some of the weak points, and offer to the craft, at a moderate price, a first-class machine—and if ample capital, experience, expert mechanics, the very best of material and every needed facility, is what makes "masters of the situation," we can modestly claim we have the best. We are in the market for business, and bespeak the favor of the craft.

At your service,

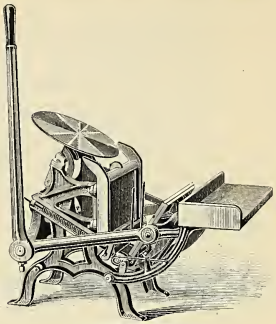
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO.

CABLE ADDRESS—"Folder." ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.



OLD STYLE GORDON.

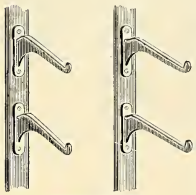
PROOF PRESS.



THE PILOT.

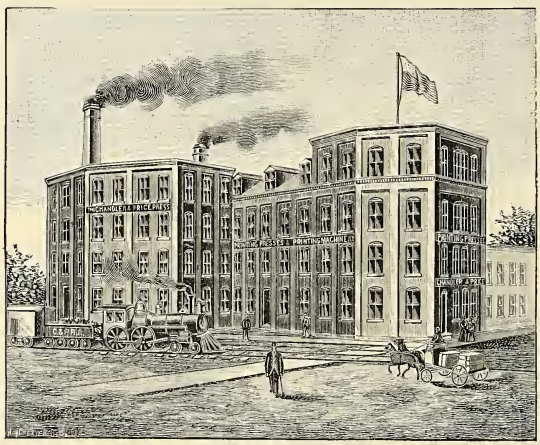
CHANDLER & PRICE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

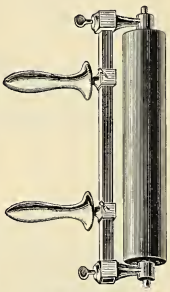


GALLEY REST.

PROOF ROLLER.



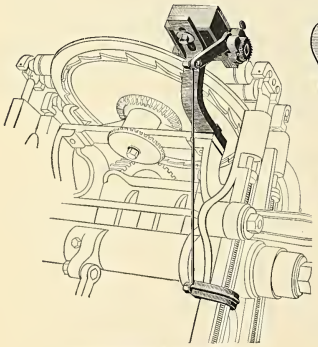
OFFICE AND FACTORY.



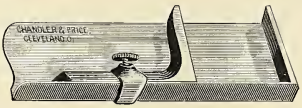
JOB ROLLER.

PRINTING PRESSES AND PRINTING MACHINERY,

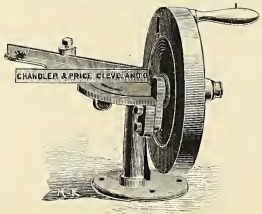
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



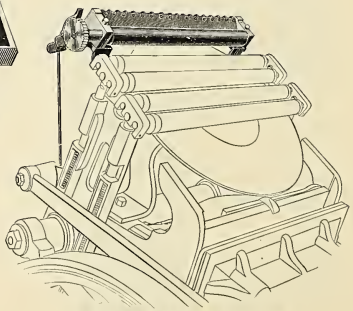
THE BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN.



YANKEE COMPOSING STICK.



MITERING MACHINE.



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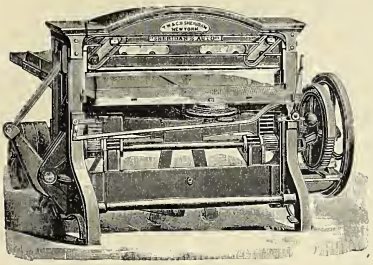
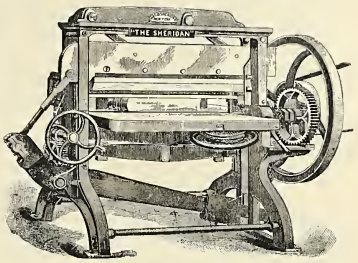


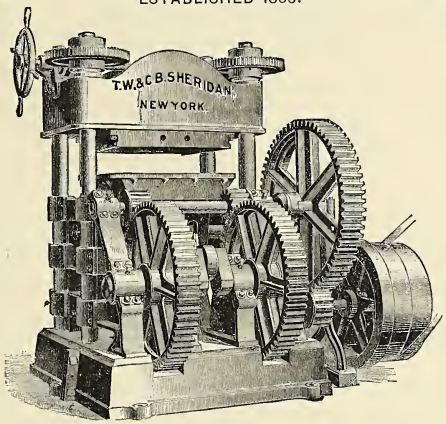
SHERIDAN'S AUTO.



"THE SHERIDAN."

T.W.& C.B. SHERIDAN

ESTABLISHED 1835.



OFFICES AND SALESROOMS:

25 Centre St. and 2, 4 and 6 Reade St. NEW YORK.

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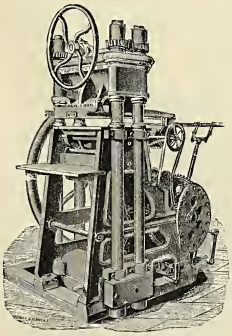

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AGENTS FOR THE

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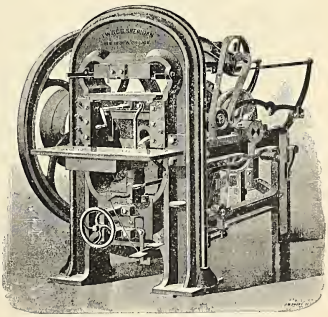
"CHAMPION" AND "DEFIANCE" NUMBERING MACHINES.



SHERIDAN'S ARCH EMBOSSER.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

The Inland Printer Business Directory.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged $6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines $2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Latham, H. H., 304 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer of all kinds of bookbinders' machinery. Can supply complete outfits out of stock promptly.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Goss Printing Press Co., 335-351 Rebecca st., near cor. Ashland ave. and Sixteenth st., Chicago.

Hoe, R. & Co., New York. Mfrs. printing presses, electrotype machinery and printing materials.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drach, Chas. A., Electrotype Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Jurgens, C., & Bro., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H., & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bennett Folder.—Rockford Folder Co., Mfrs., Rockford, Ill. Cable address, "Folder."

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.

Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefounding Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 304 Dearborn st., Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom st., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman st., New York; 66 Sharp st., Baltimore; 198 Clark st., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Ullman & Philpott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin st., Cleveland Ohio, U. S. A.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Dorman, J. F. W., & Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. The Eclipse and Baltimore Jobber.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Prouty, Geo. W., & Co., 620 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass. Perfected Prouty Press.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

LABOR-SAVING SLUGS AND METAL FURNITURE.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Iron Case Stands

AGENTS FOR
KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDRY,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

CHASES

Brass Rules, Leads, Slugs

AND Metal Furniture.

52 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

MACHINE KNIVES.

White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

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Dick's Mailer—With Dick's Mailer, in 10 hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mail-bags, 20,000 *Inter Oceans;* 3 a second have been stamped. Undying list "Rights" are one cent for every address in weekly average; a mailer $10.25. No agents. Get your send-off by writing, Rev. Robert Dick Estate, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

NEWSPAPER FILES AND RACKS.

ATWATER'S Newspaper File is the favorite for Reading Rooms, Hotels, Libraries, Offices, &c. Lightest, Neatest, Cheapest. Sample postpaid 25c. Circulars free. J. H. Atwater, Providence, R. I.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer Rival Patent Anti-friction Roller Paper Cutter and Rival Lever Cutter.

Mayall, L. A., 731 Shoemaker street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo st., Chicago.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin st., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth st., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

Southworth Company, manufacturers of writing and ledger papers, Bankers' Linen, Vellum Bond, Mittineaque, Mass.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Boston Engraving Co., 227 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. The largest designing and engraving establishment in New England. Half-tones a specialty.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.

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Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Dodson's Printers' Supply Depot, Atlanta, Ga. Largest stock in the South. Lowest prices.

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Hallock, H. P., & Co., Atlantic-Pacific Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb. Cylinder and platen presses, paper cutters, engines, boilers, type and printers' supplies.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago; 16 and 18 Chambers street, New York. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, dealer in all kinds of material and appliances for printers.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe st., Chicago, Ills. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton st., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 320 and 322 South Clinton st., Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

Stephens' Printers' Warehouse. Presses, cutters, type, cases, inks, etc., 174 Fort Hill Square, Boston.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, New York. "Strong slat" cases, cabinets and stands.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor st., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.

Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

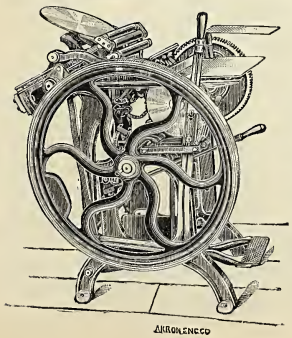
Osgood, J. H. & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Stahlbrodt, Ed. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Rollers and roller composition.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wild & Stevens, 148 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Improved Standard and Anglo-American compositions.

(See next page.)



We wish to call your attention to our latest improved

OLD-STYLE GORDON JOB PRESS

built from new patterns, with new method of turning the ink plate and new self-locking throw-off. Each press has solid braces in place of the rods commonly used. The side rods are forged from steel bars, the cam roller is made of the best tool steel and carefully case-hardened. The shafts are steel. The disk or ink plate is solid and ground perfectly true: no time lost in cleaning up and changing ink. We guarantee every press to be unequaled in material and finish, also to be the lightest running, most substantial and carefully built press in the market. Buy it and you will make no mistake.

PRICES:

7 x 11	$150.00	10 x 15	$250.00
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Steam Fixtures, - - - $15.00. Fountains for either size, - $20.00.

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Securely boxed and delivered F. O. B. cars Cleveland, Ohio.

THE CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS CO.,

71-73 Ontario Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

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Mowers Quoin. For sale by printers' supply houses, and A. C. Cameron, 78 Fifth ave., Chicago.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

STEREOTYPE OUTFITS.

Dorman, J. F. W., & Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. Metal and celluloid. New process.

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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Bruce's, Geo., Son & Co., 13 Chambers street, New York.

Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Self-spacing type. Point system; both ways.

Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Cleveland Typefoundry, 147 St. Clair st., Cleveland, Ohio.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefounding Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 109 Quincy street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry, 82 and 84 Beekman street, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe st., Chicago, Ill. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., C. P. Stine, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort st., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

TYPEWRITERS.

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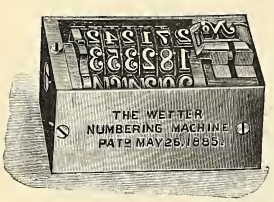

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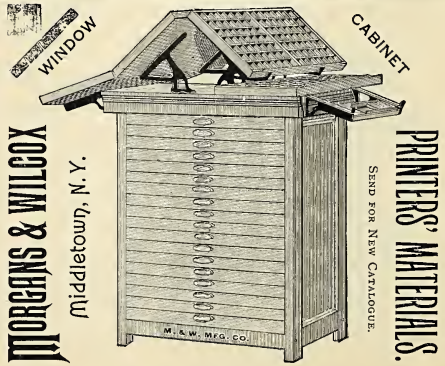

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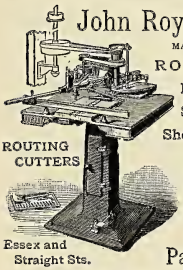

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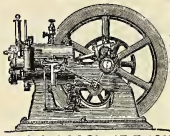

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(See the other side of this sheet.)

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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IX — No. 8. CHICAGO, MAY, 1892. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

MAY 11 1892

Written for The Inland Printer.

PRACTICAL AIDS TO FINE PRINTING.

BY AN INLAND PRINTER.

MANY are the devices resorted to by the modern printer to produce fine work, one of the principal of which, and more frequently used than any other during the past few years, is what is commonly known as "rule-twisting." Designs both simple and intricate, some of them truly wonderful in their conception and execution, have been evolved from the fertile brain of the inventive compositor, and the pages of The Inland Printer have been the means, for some years past, of placing before the printing fraternity samples of more or less merit in this line of work.

Several of the designs above referred to have been both useful and ornamental, and have demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt the capabilities of brass rule in the hands of an ingenious and painstaking printer; but the question will arise in the minds of many as to whether it is a good thing to use brass rule in this way. Is there not some other method of arriving at equally good, if not better results, at a less expenditure of time and labor and without the waste of material which usually results from the production of these elaborate pieces of workmanship; for, without question, the rule used is rendered useless for any other purpose, and the time expended in executing the work might be more profitably employed. I do not wish to infer that time spent in the production of work of this nature is actually wasted, for such work has brought renown and profit to both the artist and his employer, and has, in one or two instances, been the means of establishing firms who make this particular kind of work a specialty. It will be my aim, in the succeeding paragraphs, to show how, by the aid of allied arts, similar results may be produced at a large saving in time and money.

Reference has been made by more than one writer in the pages of this journal to the benefit which a knowledge of drawing would be to a job printer. To young printers especially I would say, cultivate an aptitude for making sketches, preferably in outline, with pen and pencil, for you will be surprised to find how great a help such knowledge will be when you are sufficiently advanced to practice job composition. Without the ability to sketch a design before you attempt to produce it in rulework, you will be placed much in the position of a builder who is called upon to erect a house without plans, — you *might* succeed in accomplishing the purpose you have in mind, but the chances are that you would meet some unlooked-for difficulty and your work be rendered useless and your time wasted. There is where your ability as a draftsman would prove valuable.

It is at this point, however, where I would call in aid No. 2—*photography*, in relation to engraving, to supplement aid No. 1—*drawing*, in producing the desired result in a neat, expeditious and economical manner. Of recent years photography has played such an important part in relation to letterpress printing, that printers of the present day must recognize the fact that photography is a very close ally, and will prove to be a still more close and valuable ally in the near future. Instead of making a *rough sketch* of the design you wish to reproduce as a printing surface, devote a little more time to your sketch and make a *clear outline* in ink of the design you wish to use, send it to the photo-engraver, and receive in return a zinc-plate, which you can have mortised for the insertion of type, at a cost little more than the electrotype of the rulework would amount to, had you produced your design in that manner. The design being reproduced in this way does not make you less an artist, while the saving to your employer of the time you would have expended upon the work and the cost of the rule used for it will be a considerable item. Besides this, designs can be made in this manner, and being mortised, may be used for several jobs at the mere cost of changing the type to be used in connection therewith. Designs suitable for use in billheads, invoices, business cards, etc., could be produced in endless variety in this manner, while cover pages for catalogues, titles, etc., might be made far more attractive and at much less cost. In dull seasons the artist-compositor could utilize spare moments in making new designs, and when work is rushing and a job comes in calling for something special, all he would have to do would be to select from among the

number of designs on hand the one most suitable, have the foreman send it to the photo-engraver, and while being engraved, utilize the time it would have taken him to make the design in brass in setting other work. The great advantage in this plan of procedure is that the design can be proportionately enlarged or reduced from the original to meet the requirements of space.

Now a few words in reference to fancy designs in brass rule apart from utility. Many designs have been worked out in brass rule apparently with no other purpose than simply to show what the compositor could do with the material at his command. That they are often out of proportion, and more frequently out of perspective goes without saying; for the rigidity of metal can rarely be overcome to such an extent as to produce graceful, wavy lines or perfect curves. As an instance of this a piece of work is here reproduced, executed by Mr. W. C. Cary, of the American Bank Note Company of New York, representing a form being rolled by a printer. While approaching as near to nature as the material used would permit, the graceful outlines of the thumb and fingers of the human hand are sadly wanting, while the roller has more the appearance of a log than of a flexible, yielding, composition roller. The form being rolled is also far from being perfect; yet this piece of work, small though it is, and exhibiting the patience and ingenuity of Mr. Cary in a marked degree, must have taken several hours to accomplish. An outline sketch of the same subject would have taken, say, at the most, an hour to draw; a photo-reproduction of the drawing would have cost, perhaps, twice as much as the electrotype of the rulework; the saving in time of execution would amount to three or four hundred per cent, and a more pleasing result would have been attained. All these items count when they have to be borne in mind while estimating the cost of "fancy" work, and where there is much competition they weigh heavily against the production of such work.

Another production by an artist-printer, shown in the present issue of this journal, is quaint in design and neat in execution. It represents a farm laborer with fork in hand, apparently disturbed in his occupation by something which has attracted his attention from his work. The pose of the figure is good and the execution admirable; but apart from being a remarkable piece of rulework it has little value. A well executed pen-drawing would be of greater value and more perfect execution; while many feet of brass rule would have been saved to serve its legitimate function in other work of a less pretentious nature.

Many years ago an old friend of the writer was discoursing upon the probable aids to letterpress printing that would be utilized in the future. He was an amateur photographer, and spent many hours dabbling with wet collodion, negatives, positives, and other accessories to the camera; and he advanced the theory that photography would play a very important part in connection with letterpress printing. Of course, we youngsters (at that time) laughed at him, as we could not see what possible connection photography could have with type and rule, but fleeting years have justified his prediction, and the many uses to which photography is put as an ally of the letterpress printer of the present day are only a forecast of the greater and closer bonds in which the two arts are to be drawn in the future. Photography will be to the job printer what the typesetting machine will be to the book and newspaper printer, and for this reason the job printer needs to be more an artist with the pencil than with the rule curver and twister. Young printers should bear this in mind and add to their other attainments a practical knowledge of outline drawing at least.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK.

BY W. I. WAY.

THAT the number of private libraries in the United States is on the increase goes without saying, but of the character and interest of many of the books in these collections only readers of such works as Mr. Péne du Bois' "Four Private Libraries of New York," and Mr. D. M. Tredwell's "Monograph on Privately Illustrated Books" can be cognizant. The publisher of Mr. du Bois' book is himself a book-lover, a kindred spirit of Conquet's, a publisher of a type rare in these days. There cannot be much profit in his ventures, but this seems a thing aside with Mr. Duprat. All his publications thus far have been in limited editions. His stock of old books is limited, in editions the choicest obtainable, rare and in fine bindings, and his own ventures go at once out of print. These latter are dainty specimens of typography and illustration — consummate examples of the highest art in bookmaking. All his English books must bear DeVinne's imprint. His purpose seems to be to elevate and stimulate the taste of book-collectors, and he is doing his full share to present American authors in suitable dresses. His place of business is not a "shop." It wears no aspect of barter. Bookselling and publishing seem not so much to be his vocation as his avocation. Mr. Duprat is an invalid and gets about with difficulty, but Madam Duprat, his only assistant, is a charming and amiable hostess. The quiet rendezvous on Fifth avenue, New York, is a delightful place to pass an afternoon, and hither repair the "mighty book-hunters" of Gotham, the Messrs. Beach, Avery, Jolly-Bavoillot and Black, whose collections make up the initial volume of Mr. du Bois' series. Mr. du Bois' work is not a dry catalogue of the books found in these collections. It is a most entertaining treatise on the delightful Art of the Decade. It is spiced with anecdotes of books, book-lovers, binders and artists. Its chapter-heads are suggestive — Library of Romanticists, Historical Book-covers, The Elzevirs, The Vignettists,

A Blue Diamond, etc., and it contains much helpful information, for Mr. du Bois is a man of positive opinions. One fancies he must be little in sympathy with the Grangerite, the vandal who destroys many books that he may illustrate one that is a favorite. There is another kind of illustrator, the book-lover of the decade, who has the margins and fly-leaves of his books enriched with delicate water-color sketches or pen drawings made by artists, or who has poets write original verses thereon. Sometimes the book-lover of the decade has separate sheets containing sketches and poems inserted in his treasures. Bibliophiles of this genus are now common in France and America. They are rarely to be met with in other countries, however; perhaps because only Frenchmen and Americans are willing to pay the price. Twenty-five years ago Ruskin told us that our English cousins preferred to spend their money on their horses and wine cellars. "How long," he says, "most people would look at the best book before they would give the price of a large turbot for it! Though there have been men who have pinched their stomachs and bared their backs to buy a book, whose libraries were cheaper to them, I think, in the end, than most mens' dinners are." The poet Glatigny was one of those who pinched their stomachs and bared their backs. His education was accidental, and his poetic taste and skill extraordinarily fine and delicate. This we learn from Mr. Lang, who also gives us a touching note on Glatigny: "In his life of starvation (he had often to sleep in omnibuses and railway stations), he frequently spent the price of a dinner on a new book. He lived to read and to dream, and if he bought books he had not the wherewithal to live. Still he bought them, and he died! His own poems were beautifully printed by Lemerre, and it may be a joy to him (*si mentem mortalia tangunt*) that they are now so highly valued that the price of a copy would have kept the author alive and happy for a month."

In Mr. du Bois' book many side-lights are thrown on French authors, authors whose names are unfamiliar to uncultivated American ears. It is interesting for us to read in a list of projected books the title of one by Jules Vabres "L'Incommodité des Commodes" and to learn that the book is famous, and has famously noted its author. "Jules Vabres is the author of a book which was never written. He is the author of nothing else."

On another page Mr. du Bois gives us a tale, not hitherto in print, by Alfred De Vigny, whose "Cinq-Mars" was so beautifully done into an English dress by Little, Brown & Co. a year or so ago.

Bookbinders, ancient and modern, come in for their share of praise or blame. "Comparisons are odious," says Mr. du Bois, "but *tant pis!* If Marius-Michel had the grace of Matthews; if Matthews gilded as well as Marius-Michel, or only as well as Léon Gruel; if Zaehnsdorf had the *feu sacré* of either Marius-Michel, Matthews or Gruel, there would be four perfect books of the decade, for these express perfectly their classicism, and the decade acclaims classicism perfectly expressed." Mr. William Morris is an amateur printer and the poet-author-artist of a great decorative poem, but we were hardly prepared to hear that Mr. Morris' daughter May is an amateur bookbinder; one of her specimens, a symphony in silk embroidery, is in the possession of Mr. S. P. Avery. This Mr. Avery, by the way, has a marvelous collection of uniques. His copy of Irving's "Knickerbocker" printed for the Grolier Club, is bound by Zaehnsdorf in Dutch orange morocco, gilded at the edges over water-colors of landscapes of New Amsterdam by George H. Boughton. It contains original drawings by Mr. Boughton and poems in the handwriting of Robert Browning, Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson and William Black. The verse by Mr. Black is reprinted here:

"DEAR FRIEND:
Of all good things you're most deserving,
But this appeal is quite un-Irving;
The only Knickerbockers *I* know
Are those made up and sold by Kino;
And where's the link 'twixt New York history
And grouse and salmon; that's the mystery!
I give it up: I have no text!
I cannot preach! call on the next!"

Mr. du Bois' book is so full of good things that it is hard to make choice of selections. One must needs be a bibliophile and something more to fully comprehend all his delicate touches. His is a poetic prose, with the sparkle of his native France. "The art of the eighteenth century gave its charm unreservedly. It gave to the voices of the lovers, in the pastoral of Longus, murmurs of rivulets; to their lips blushes of roses; to their kisses the chastity of angels. In their eyes are their souls reflected, filled with Heaven." The vignettists who were in their zenith at the middle of the eighteenth century have still their worshipers, and Mr. de Forest's collection of these must be one of the most complete and exhaustive ever attempted. "Of the eighteenth century," says Mr. du Bois, "it is not the poetry that is precious. Voluptuous, its shepherds had in their veins rosewater; the gods that it made of the forces and energies of Nature were of soft paste. Its paganism was vague. It recited eclogues of love, madrigals, vows, romances; it served, as Musset said, milk and sugar in tender-green tights. In poems, Eglé had an inch of rouge on her cheeks, and Tircis wore garnet-colored bows at his knees."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING HALF-TONE PLATES.

NO. V.—BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

IN the preceding paper the illustrations were of the shades which go to make up the complete overlay in part. The illustration shown herewith (No. 3) shows a complete overlay with all the parts securely pasted in proper position — the part shown in illustration No. 1, in the previous article, being placed first, and over it the part represented in illustration No. 2, which latter serves not only to secure the former but also to assist

the proper gradation in lights and shadows. It is assumed that all printing offices have job presses or even a Washington hand press on which may be printed the preliminary work necessary for an overlay cutter, namely, a machine that can be made to print a fair impression, a pair of good rollers and a can of good cut ink (black, of course).

I find in my experience that the groundwork for a half-tone overlay is best made from a tinted sheet fifty pounds to the ream (24 by 38 inches), and I should recommend it for all such purposes, as it is between the two extremes, namely, plate paper, on which the illustrations are to be printed, and newspaper stock; and, to any required consistency without impairing it in that respect.

The cylinder and bearers being found correct, the pressman should procure an extra heavy pressboard, known as scabbard, over which should be drawn a piece of extra heavy unbleached cotton of sufficient dimensions to cover every part of the printing surface. Some pressmen prefer a heavy sheet of manila paper, about one hundred pounds to the ream, as a substitute for the cotton in which to bind the pressboard to the cylinder; but, as this is a fixture, it is left to the judgment of the pressman which of the two he prefers to use; personally, I prefer the paper to the cotton. After testing these

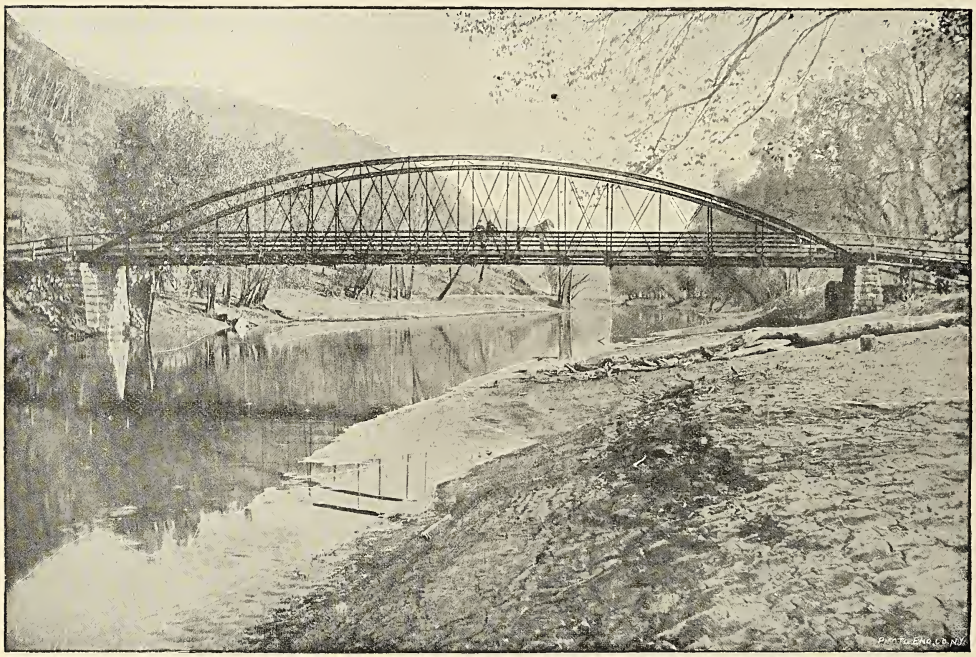

Illustration No. 3.

as heretofore stated, all the fine tints of the engraving can be retained by its means without affecting the faint lines by its fiber. It will not require any paring on its edges, as is invariably the case if heavier paper be used. French folio should only be used for the shades and heavy blacks, and at no time should more than these two kinds of overlay paper be used, no matter how large or small the illustration, if it be a half-tone plate. Some pressmen, in the preparation of this overlay, use flour paste to stick the various parts of the overlay. The paste may suit for small editions, but I find in large editions it is much better and safer to use mucilage, as reliance can be placed at all times on its adhesiveness, and it can be diluted and finding out that there is no possible chance of them moving, the pressman will then place on the cylinder two sheets of the paper on which the illustrations are to be printed, and over them a dampened sheet which should be pasted both ends and permitted to dry before proceeding further. After finding that the sheet is dry, the pressman must then run four or five sheets of fifty-pound paper through the press to ascertain what effect the previous packing of the cylinder had on the form. The pressman will then mark out his underlay sheet in the usual manner with the various kinds of paper, such as newspaper and folio. If, after pulling the sheets, the pressman cannot mark the sheet on the back, on account of the impression being indistinct or faint, he

should run a sheet of cardboard (bristol) through the rollers, which will transfer the ink to the same, and he may then commence to mark his sheet from the face, the inked cardboard being under the sheet, and he never will miss the part he wishes to underlay. The pressman may be compelled to do a considerable amount of underlaying before he can observe the marks for the transfer to the cylinder in order to see where to attach his overlay. Some presses are cut deeper on the printing segment than others, and possibly they may require an extra board or two on the cylinder.

After finding that the form is properly leveled up, the pressman will then attach his overlays to the cylinder and in such a manner that there will be no possible chance for them to move on the press.

A dampened sheet is then placed over them, both ends of which must be pasted or gummed, and allowed to dry, causing the overlay to hug the cylinder. Three sheets of dry paper are then run, and allowance made for a manila sheet as a binder over all. On the printed sheet commence to trim up, which can be done with either tissue in some parts and folio in others that may require to be brought out more prominently.

To show the illustration as the artist intended, the pressman should resort to as little overlaying or make-ready as possible. He should do the most of his work by underlaying. The most prominent publishing houses of the United States invariably insist that the pressmen in their employ must do the most of their make-ready by underlaying, and overlaying is only resorted to as an auxiliary by way of some slight trimming to a few parts of the illustration.

Too many pressmen are given to too much overlaying, or, as it is termed, too much make-ready, which is so much time wasted unnecessarily. If the form is properly leveled up and underlaid, it should not be moved nor should a plate be disturbed from the block until the edition is worked off. They never can be put back in the same place from which they have been removed. After putting the finishing touches to the form, the pressman should draw a heavy manila sheet over all, allowance having been made for the same.

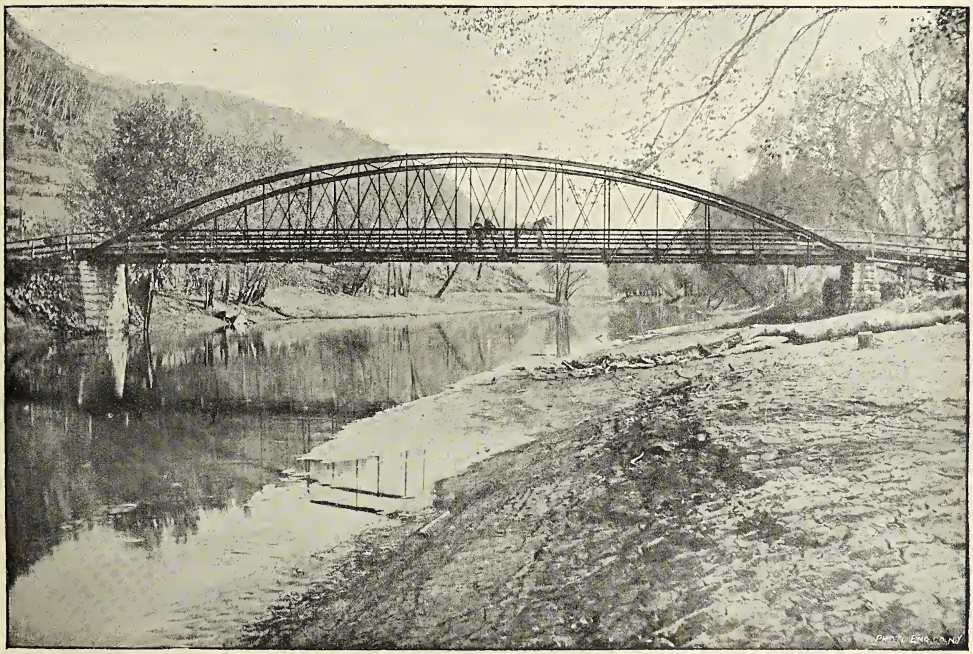

Illustration No. 4.

It is absolutely necessary, in order to have the illustration appear at all times clear and bright, that the pressman should have at hand a small can of benzine and a good stiff brush, known in the trade as a pick brush, the bristles of which should be stiff enough to remove all particles of dirt or other foreign substances that may adhere to the plate from coming in contact with the form rollers, and which has been emitted from the ink fountain or fuzz from the paper.

It is well to wash up rollers and the form about every two or three hours, and in doing so the pressman must not bear too heavy with the brush, as the hair

being stiff it may have a tendency to scratch the plate. The pressman, after washing his form in benzine, should have at hand a dampened sponge with which to lightly touch the form, which will cause the ink to take to the plate much sooner than it ordinarily would, and I would cheerfully recommend it to be used both on type or plate forms, if it is desired to proceed with the work immediately.

Some pressmen usually have at hand a tester to ascertain if the rollers are set too high or too low on the form. This useful tool can be made out of a small piece of steel or iron made type high — that is $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. If the rollers bind to the plates too hard it causes them to wear out sooner than they would if they just touch the form lightly. The work will appear much better, and will not have that muggy appearance that certain printing which I have examined presents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ OF AMERICA AND THE NINE-HOUR QUESTION.

BY A UNION PRINTER.

IN perusing the proceedings of the meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, held in Cincinnati in October last, some thoughts came to the surface which, as an employé and a union man, I desire to submit for the consideration of employing printers and my fellow-workmen.

The president, Mr. Pugh, in his address, devotes considerable attention to the vote of the various unions on the nine-hour proposition, and displays unqualified pleasure at the outcome. In an analysis thereof, the results of twenty of the principal unions of the country, comprising a membership of 13,483, are given, which shows that but 3,985 voted for, while 1,257 voted against, and the conclusion is reached that the showing in favor of nine hours is a weak one. While the result of the vote is not what was expected by a large and influential portion of the International Union membership, the assumption that those who did not vote are opposed to making a stand for the nine-hour day is not as warrantable as is the belief that they are willing at most any time to enter the contest, providing one is decided upon by those most directly interested. Their neglect may arise from other reasons than a want of conviction to the principle involved. For instance, they may have considered the time for preparation and the notice to employers too short. Besides, the newspaper men generally left the voting to the book and job printers, not wishing to forestall their verdict. These are more substantial reasons for the nature of the vote than the insinuation that the existence of the Typothetæ was a controlling influence. For the president to read no other lesson from the vote than that the International Union is afraid because the Typothetæ exists, shows a weakness of conception hardly expected.

Rays of hope during the past year or so have occasionally flickered through the cloudy sky of conviction that the inauguration of the nine-hour day meant a clash of arms between the International Union and the Typothetæ, but the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the latter organization forces the fact to the front that it is unalterably and unqualifiedly opposed to the shorter working day. Listen to the president:

> On principle, I believe printers are very strongly in favor of nine hours as a working day. I believe the proprietors recognize that opinion, and were they assured that it would be generally carried out, and in the jurisdiction of our organization nine hours was the rule in practice, much of their opposition would vanish; but it is because they do not see the way to that realization that united opposition is now taken.

It will be observed that under the most favorable circumstances the president refuses to commit himself to the shorter day. He states that if the Typothetæ were assured that the nine-hour day would be generally carried out, "and in the jurisdiction of our organization nine hours was the rule in practice, much of its opposition would vanish." Great encouragement is here given the International Union to be patient and conciliatory. The Typothetæ wants to be "assured" by somebody or something that the nine-hour day, if decided upon, will be generally carried out. It does seem rather unreasonable to ask the International Union to furnish this guarantee, as is inferred; but to the extent of its capacity and numbers the nine-hour day would no doubt be in vogue. If the whole ground is not then covered the fault will rest upon the shoulders of that class which the Typothetæ no doubt looks to with a salvation sort of interest — the non-unionist, and the employers themselves.

The opposition to International Union principles is trifling, though, when compared with the antagonism existing toward the organization itself, if one is to judge from actions and words. To look forward toward a mutual agreement with the Typothetæ upon the nine-hour or any other question seems hopeless. On general principles it is bitterly and stubbornly opposed to the International Union, and refuses to recognize it. Its conventions and committee meetings furnish ample proof of this. The executive committee, at its special meeting of July last, presented this, as the president calls it, fair proposition:

> While we recommend opposition to this nine-hour rule, which has been made exclusively by the employed, without a proper knowledge of the conditions of the trade, we are ready to unite with the employés of our respective offices in any feasible attempt to secure a common advantage by means of mutual concession.

No recognition is here given the International Union, the creator of "this nine-hour rule," which, to say the least, displays a narrow spirit and a poor conception of the entire question. The International Union has existed, exists now, and will continue to exist in the future. It has always been and is now a strong and conservative organization. But the Typothetæ, four years old, in its wisdom, fails to recognize it. With a magnanimity that it is hoped will not fail of recognition by those referred to, it is "ready to unite with its employés in any feasible attempt to secure a common advantage by means of mutual concessions." This simply means

nothing at all so far as a settlement of the shorter day is concerned. The Typothetæ knows, or should know, that the union "employés of their respective offices," as individuals, will open no negotiations with it toward a settlement of the nine-hour or any other question of such general import. They are hardly so foolish as that, notwithstanding the hope that they might be so. If the nine-hour day cannot be gained by united action, it certainly cannot be by individual or intermittent endeavor. Why, then, continue the farce of talking about settling International Union questions by expressing a willingness to meet "the employés of our respective offices"? It certainly looks like an attempt to have it appear that the Typothetæ was willing to fairly consider the question, while in fact it has no intention of doing so.

To the objection that the nine-hour rule was made exclusively by the employed, the question might be asked: "How long would the employed have to wait before the proposition emanated from any other source?"

A continued reading of the president's address reveals the fact that members of the Typothetæ have invested in plants over $50,000,000. If the non-organized employer — the mountain that arises when the shorter workday is broached — the man whom it is feared will work ten hours and underbid the nine-hour shop — is such a factor in competition, how is this showing, to which the president points with pride, accounted for? It creates the impression that, notwithstanding the exactions of organized labor, hard times, amateur and unorganized competition, the business is not so desperately unprofitable as it is at certain periods stated to be. What prevents the job printing trade from being a really high-paying business is the same narrow selfishness in bidding by proprietors that is displayed towards organized labor. In this respect the Typothetæ is strikingly consistent. And in both these respects it is unwise. If more energy was expended and attention paid to the question of fair profits instead of planning and scheming to secure absolute control over employés, by destroying their union, or by persuading them not to become union men, the printing business would be vastly elevated and profited. To assert, as some no doubt will, that the employé would stand in the way of such a consummation, by unreasonable demands for greater compensation, would be unwarrantable and contrary to the history of the International Union.

The question of how best to utilize this $50,000,000 worth of property so as to insure a fair return to both employer and employé is next considered, which involves the apprentice difficulty. After asserting that apprentices are an expense rather than a profit, which will, no doubt, be news to a good many, in face of the desire of most employers to have their offices over-running with them, the president of the Typothetæ reaches the conclusion that the technical school is the solution of the apprentice problem. He would recommend the establishment and maintenance of technical schools, where the apprentice would receive a broader conception of the trade rather "than to pay the expense of educating him in a narrow sort of way in one's office, and after the term of apprenticeship was completed to find that, on account of the associations formed in the course of that education, he has pledged himself to some society to go out on a strike whenever that society may see fit." What a generous and just exposition of the principles of unionism the close of this sentence is. How truthful, how conciliatory! But let us continue under quotation marks: "Would not a higher class of labor be more self-reliant? Would it attach itself to associations in which the majority were ignorant and uneducated, and would it be willing to sacrifice a part of its wages to even up some tramp? I do not think there is an employer in our organization but would be willing to pay the very highest market value for the best class of labor, provided he did not have to pay an unwarranted amount for poor labor." As to whether the technical school graduate would be more self-reliant or not is, of course, a matter of conjecture. But if he would be, in a true sense, more self-reliant than the printer of today he would have to be so much the more strongly organized. With the principle of organization growing in every direction, and obtaining more extended and higher recognition every day, and practiced by his employer, what would be expected of this bright intellect that is to burst forth from the technical school? The reference to the majority of the members of the International Union as being ignorant and uneducated is, of course, putting the facts mildly. Why the entire membership was not so accused is inexplicable. If the intention of the Typothetæ is to stick at half the membership, a suggestion is offered: Instead of indulging in tautological terms by saying "ignorant and uneducated," why not substitute "drunken" for one of them? No doubt the omission to do so was an oversight by the president. But granting that half the membership of the International Union is "ignorant and uneducated," the question might be asked: "Whose fault is it?" Is the International Union blamable because the employers took these "ignorant and uneducated" boys into their offices and assured them that they would be taught the art of printing? The International Union, as an organization, tries in every way to elevate the standard of competency, and thereby improve the trade, but the employers stand in its way by taking into their offices "ignorant and uneducated" boys in preference to intelligent and educated ones because they can be had cheaper. How many employers are there who insist upon their apprentices being at least fifteen years of age and in possession of a common school education? Not one out of ten is a safe assertion, simply because such a boy's market value is from $1 to $3 per week higher than the "ignorant and uneducated" one. There is no getting away from the truth of this, and it is respectfully submitted as a partial solution of the apprentice and poor workman problems. Typographical unions, in agreeing with employers upon a scale of wages, fix a minimum amount — an amount which the poorest man

is worth ; and it is at such times as scale-making that none appreciate more fully than executive officers the value of a competent membership. What the president of the Typothetæ means by the "highest market value for labor," unless the union scale is considered, is rather murky. Perhaps he means that he would like the exclusive privilege of fixing a value — as he no doubt would like to have his customers do on any work they wished done. The capital of the employé is his labor, and to be true to himself he must see that it is invested with profit and honor. He should endeavor to obtain remuneration enough to satisfy wants that are consistent with his intelligence, refinement and capacity for profitable production, and at the same time uphold his personal rights and privileges.

The beneficial results that have accrued to the producing classes within the past decade through intelligent organization are too great to be computed by any set figures. They have been of an educational as well as of a financial nature. They have taught producers that under the present industrial conditions their whole salvation lies in organization and coöperation — intelligent, honorable. With this growth of organization and education has grown the shorter workday. And the International Union has merely kept pace with the procession. It is no spasmodic or ill-considered proposition for it to ask for nine hours as a day's work. When it does do so it will be because it is convinced of the justness and need thereof. And while the decision is in abeyance, consideration of the advisability of fighting an intelligent and tolerant organization and the benefits that would result from friendly relations and amicable adjustments of controverted questions are respectfully submitted to members of the United Typothetæ of America.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING IN THE FUTURE.

BY O. V. L.

THE hand compositors on straight composition may as well recognize at once that the typesetting machine will make great inroads into their occupation in the near future. It is useless for the compositors or others to deny this fact, even to themselves, and hug the delusion that the machines cannot be made a success. It is within the nature of progress in the perfecting of machinery that reasonably perfect and practical typesetting machines will soon be quite extensively introduced.

Then what is the long-headed and far-seeing compositor of the present to do to keep up with the progress of the world, and not to become a "back number"? Let him make a study of the different typesetting machines theoretically, and gather such information as he may be able to gather from printed descriptions and instructions. It, of course, would be better still, if he has the opportunity, to make a practical study of a machine, and become an operator upon it. The progress of the machine will resemble, in many respects, the progress made by the typewriter, and the persons who first become operators upon them will be the ones to reap the most benefit from their introduction. And who is more fitted to become operators than the hand compositors ?

Already, even though the present typesetting machines are crude samples of mechanism, they are being very extensively experimented with in the larger offices and with quite satisfactory results as to saving in cost of composition and gain in speed.

No fear may be entertained, I think, that the typesetting machine will affect job composition further than as to bookwork. And, also, the compositor of display advertisements and setter of headings upon the newspaper need not fear the machine, as it is conceded that the machine is not capable of doing such work as theirs. But another art is menacing the job compositor, and that is the art of photo-engraving or zinc etching. More and more will the products of the pen and ink designer and artist, assisted by the etcher, take the place of curve line and "fancy" job composition. Soon the job printer will rely more upon the zinc etchings for attaining pleasing effects than he will rely upon rule twisting, bending, or whatever you may term it. The compositor will have appropriate illustrations of suitable size to intersperse in the body of the job, work off the edges of the paper, work in tints, etc. The type line then will be plain and straight. Not only will the compositor have illustrations and cuts at his disposal, but he will have initial letters, "curliques," etc.; and even it will in some cases be found cheaper, quicker and more satisfactory for the proprietor to have a piece of work reproduced in its entirety. The process of zinc etching has already revolutionized some branches of the trade, such as wood engraving, lithography, etc., to a certain extent, and it will affect them to a still greater extent, and its circle of influence will constantly increase. The cost of the production in zinc etching is rapidly moving toward the minimum, and the capacity and rapidity toward the maximum. Whole books may be reproduced cheaply, rapidly, and the size of page to be the same or different at the will of the producer, and all this without any damage occurring to the original book. This will do away with much composition, and at the present time we can see the effects of this mode of reproduction in the case of the recent reprints of a dictionary and of an encyclopedia.

As I have offered suggestions to the straight matter compositor, I may now venture to offer a few words to the job hand. Study the use of cuts as a means of display in work, and collect samples and keep posted upon the cuts, more or less artistic, which are produced by the different zinc-etching establishments. It might not be far wrong to advise a job compositor who may have a bent in that direction to become a practical zinc etcher. There are as yet comparatively few men engaged in that calling and the demand is sure to increase.

In closing I will say that it would be time well spent for the reader to study the matter over from whatever point the perusal of this article may interest him and then to form his own conclusions as to whether I have hit the mark or not.

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Philadelphia

WE desire to call the attention of the readers of this journal to the specimen engraving in half-tone which we present on the opposite side of this page.

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A HAYTIEN FISHERMAN.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.
[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. McCoy, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHICAGO.

AT this time, when Chicago is centering the attention of the world, our readers will appreciate the views shown in another part of this issue illustrative of two phases of her life. The busy scene at the Haymarket has an admirable foil in the "bits" from Jackson Park, and no less interesting in an educational sense is the sketch of the entrance of the new public library, which may be found sufficiently suggestive of the simplicity and dignity of the complete design.

Chicago is a city of wonderful progress and enterprise, but her history is not eventful beyond the disastrous conflagration of 1871, hence the *Inter Ocean* competition for a figure which would be typical of her history, enterprise and progress was a somewhat difficult one, the successful termination of which may be judged in connection with the views already mentioned.

BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE W. CHILDS.

MAY twelfth, the natal day of George W. Childs, will be commemorated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, by the formal opening and dedication of the Printers' Home, so nobly endowed by Mr. Childs and his business partner and co-philanthropist, Anthony J. Drexel. Mr. Childs has signified his intention of being present at the dedication and also of visiting some of the western cities *en route*, Chicago among the number, hence all descriptions of business and social organizations are vieing with each other to do him honor during his visit and will leave no means unused to testify their appreciation of his many admirable qualities and far-reaching benevolence. The spontaneity of these evidences of regard cannot fail to be grateful to Mr. Childs, accustomed though he is to be so received. His name is on the roll with the honored names of those who were lovers of their fellow men, who aimed to shield them from the rough usages of adversity and to make the laborer's life more tolerable, to lift mankind to a higher plane of thought and action, and who have spared neither time nor money in furtherance of these plans. Those who come in daily contact with Mr. Childs appreciate and admire him the most, and it is not too much to say that the twelfth of May will be marked as a memorial day by the printers of America for ages to come.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

CURRENT matters of the greatest importance now awaiting consideration at the hands of the delegates to the fortieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union, which convenes in the City of Philadelphia on the 13th day of June next, promise to make the deliberations of that assemblage of more widespread interest to the printers of America than has attended the outcome of any past convention in the history of the organization. Many circumstances combine to warrant this conclusion, probably the most prominent of which attach to the completion and opening of the Printers' Home in Colorado Springs.

As is well known, THE INLAND PRINTER has always manifested a lively interest for the successful consummation of this enterprise, believing as we do that the Home would ultimately be of much credit to those directly interested, by removing the imputation of neglect as regards the aged or superannuated members of the fraternity. It was therefore with much concern that we read the recent communication emanating from the Topeka (Kan.) Union, containing an apparently well-founded warning to the effect that under certain possible contingencies the title to the property on which the Home is erected might at some future time be found to be less secure than it was understood to be, so much so in fact that there was a possibility that the title might pass from the control of those who contributed the necessary means for its establishment. But it seems that the officers of the International Union anticipated this

difficulty, and wisely took such precautionary measures as will render such an event beyond a probability. Still it remains for the International Union at its next convention, with the aid of reliable legal advice, to institute such proceedings as will remove all possibility of doubt in this respect, for whatever financial measures the convention may adopt for the future support of the Home will be seriously affected by any doubt as to the permanent validity of the title to the property. Legal counsel of competent and recognized authority on titles under the law of the State of Colorado should immediately be secured to settle this point for good.

There is no doubt but that the members of the Philadelphia convention will be as unanimous for some curtailment of the hours of labor, as were those of the Boston convention a year ago. It is beyond question that the desire for a shorter workday is so deep-rooted in the minds of the printers of this country, that there is little likelihood that they will let the occasion pass without again emphasizing their wishes in this respect. Judging from the tone of their reputed organs, it would appear as though the views of the employing printers have undergone considerable modification as regards this issue during the past year. So marked is this symptom in certain directions that it holds out a hope that should the International Union approach this question in a proper spirit and with conciliatory measures, an amicable settlement of this much vexed question may be reached in the near future—a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

The events of the past year furnish abundant testimony, if such were needed, of the folly of engaging in strikes as a profitable method of securing an improvement in the prevailing conditions of labor. We are satisfied that a respectable majority of the printers of this country are altogether opposed to this rather questionable resort, and would have little hesitation in so recording themselves were the opportunity to do so set plainly before them. The International Union has on more than one occasion in the past few years enacted laws that its members fondly hoped would confine strikes to cases of actual necessity as a last protest against needless or uncalled-for oppression. Notwithstanding this, a handful of enthusiastic individuals gaining ascendency for a brief period in a local union can generally be depended upon to precipitate a fracas that is usually attended by irreparable injury. Further efforts should be made to render occurrences of this kind an impossibility. Should any of the members of the coming convention feel that their ultra radical proclivities must find a vent in some direction, they will have to look no further than the City of Philadelphia itself for an eloquent reminder of the utter stupidity of their pet theories at this time. There is little fear, however, but that the mass of the delegates will prove equal to the task of faithfully carrying out the wishes of the printers of the country at large on all vital issues.

In beginning their fifth decade as an organized body charged with the enactment of measures looking to the amelioration of the condition of the journeymen printer, we tender our congratulations to the members of the International Typographical Union, and trust that their deliberations will bear the stamp of prudence and sagacity.

COLLEGE-TRAINED JOURNALISTS AND PRINTER-JOURNALISTS.

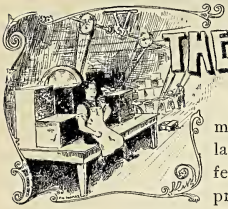
IN nearly every city of importance in the United States, schools of journalism are either already formed or projected and the majority of the colleges have added a course of journalism to their curriculum. Without in any degree deprecating the value of a systematic theoretical training in colleges for fitting young men or women to grapple more successfully with the problems of practical journalism, it would be well for some of these eager aspirants for reportorial or editorial fame to pause and consider what their opportunities are or will be to put their accomplishments in practice when they have "graduated with honors." In other words, what chance will they have to "catch on." A young man who has been at college or school until his nineteenth year has not in the nature of things been self-sustaining, and the amount he is able to earn by employment on a daily paper after his graduation would certainly seem as though the money spent in preparing him for that occupation was a bad investment. It is not to be denied that the majority of newspaper men today are college-trained men and they are generally at the head of their profession, but this fact only makes the chances of the graduate of today still more slim when in competition with the graduate of the composing room, who has been accustomed from his boyhood to hear the live issues each day hotly discussed, who knows nearly every politician of prominence and much of his private history, who knows the intricacies of the composing room and what difficulties are to be contended with, who, though he knows "little Latin and no Greek," yet is practical in all his ideas and has sound judgment of human nature, and who when the winds of adversity blow too chill takes from his vest pocket a composing rule and hies him to the top floor and comfortably "pulls out" a "string" while his college-bred competitor is dolefully copying hotel registers at $10 per week.

The practical printer who has been ambitious enough to study and train himself for journalism will take the lead of the collegian of equal fortune. He is in a position to wait his opportunity, and to *bargain* for his services, and generally receives compensation in some degree approximating his value to the journal in whose service he is employed. The collegians are generally, if their means are limited, so desirous of getting a situation, that whatever is offered them is accepted, and when employed it is seldom they have an opportunity to display the accomplishments which they have acquired. With the man of independent means, who thinks he has a taste for journalism, the opportunities, as in other professions, are more favorable, but to none but the printer-journalist is the intuition of what journalism should be more largely given.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO THE APPRENTICE IN THE PRESSROOM.

BY F. W. THOMAS.



THE POPULAR idea: A "press-feeder" between acts.

This kind of a boy is the natural product of the department system now in use by many large offices. A boy is hired to feed press, not to learn to be a pressman — much less is he apprenticed. Now, boys, is he not a model of industry? Are not his prospects bright? There can be no question but that he will grow up an honor to his parents and to the office where he served his time. Such a boy could never become a degraded, out-of-work, whisky-soaked "comp." Such a result would be incompatible with his very make-up. One may know to look at him that no moment of his will be spent in idle loafing. He will be one of those men who are up and doing. He will not think merely of pay-days, and strive to see how much he can loaf between them, but he will ever be on the alert for an opportunity to further the interests of his employers. The Gordon jobber he feeds will always be in the best of repair — no loose nuts will work off when the press is in motion, to cause several dollars loss in repairs and several more in lost time. No bearing will ever get hot from lack of oil. The belt will not suddenly part some day in the middle of a rush job and cause vexatious delay. Such a boy would see the lace leather coming loose, and tighten it in time. Such a boy will never leave a pile of stock on the upper feedboard and go for a drink, while the press is still running. He would know, of course, that even if the throw-off lever was pushed over, that the pile of stock might fall into the press as it closed, and mash the type and even break the press. He will keep the press wiped clean so that if a good sheet or a postal card should slip over the gauges, it will not necessarily become greased. He will see to it that the bed of the press is frequently cleaned, and any specks of dirt sticking to it scraped off. He will also notice, when a form which has been lifted after it has been made ready is put back on the press, if the grippers are still clear of the type. Pressmen have been known to put a form in wrong side up — particularly envelopes, and other forms purposely reversed. In this case an impression on the gripping fingers is a most undesirable thing. Such a boy will prove a profitable and desirable adjunct to the office, one on whom the foreman can depend.

Now is this true? Will he? That is the question, will not the boy who sits dangling his legs over the edge of a table whistling "Annie Rooney" between forms be the very opposite of all this?

Now, what sort of a boy are you? Would the sketch fit you or not? If it does, you had better stop and think that, while pressfeeding may be a good job for a boy, it is not very lucrative employment for a full-grown man—and you are rapidly nearing that age. The time to learn is now, while you are young and have plenty of time. Make a business of learning; if your ambition is to set type, do not slight presswork, thinking it unimportant. There will come many a time, when you are older, when a practical knowledge of presswork will stand you well in hand. Do not be in too much of a hurry to leave the pressroom, even if you have the opportunity. There are enough half-made printers in the United States now to last a hundred years. There is no business in which thoroughness is a stronger essential of success than job printing.

The valuable boy is the boy who *notices*. Who *notices* whether a form contains wooden-based electros or not before he scrubs it with lye, and wets and warps the cuts. He is the boy who *notices* what older and better printers do, and then puts the information where he can find it. The boy who *notices* when one-half of a run of circulars is accidentally placed "wrong end to" on the feedboard. The boy who *notices* if there is not enough ink running. The boy who *notices* whether a rag is oily or not before he cleans the press with it. An oily rag has been known to leave just enough grease on the disk so that it could not be seen and yet would smut up a run of fine colored ink, and perhaps ruin an otherwise good job.

The appreciated boy—the one who does not have to "kick for a raise" is the one who *notices* whether type jerks out of a form or not. Of course type ought not to pull out of a form; but they do, just the same, and the careful pressfeeder is always on the alert for such things. If a quad works up type-high and leaves its ugly black impression with every sheet, he will *notice* it at once. Feeding with him is not mere mechanical motion, for so many shillings a day. It is honest labor with conscience in it, and that is what all work should be.

Presswork is not a question of muscle, it is a question of brains. A real pressman must be a good deal of an artist and have great skill. The kind of boys who make such pressmen are the boys who *notice*. Boys, *notice;* notice and question. Great men are largely those who have *noticed* what other men have not. Rich men also. Let it be your hobby to *notice everything*.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NEGLECTED PHASES OF PROOFREADING.

BY J. MCALISTER.

THERE is hardly in existence a more monotonous, fagging and thankless calling than that of proofreading. Typesetting is, in its way, conspicuous in these respects; so, very often, is authorship. But these two latter look to the proofreader as a last resource in their difficulties, while the latter has no court of appeal — no refuge — if, once in ten years, he makes a mistake, say in the name of a person or place, if the error is of a nature to affect the interests of the writer; if it is a name, place or price in an advertisement, the delinquent is seldom forgiven, because the advertisement is endangered in its continuance. On the other hand, a proofreader is never complimented for his

continued correctness, though he may be for rapidity, etc. ; his correctness is taken for granted — is a matter of mechanical precision.

However, in this paper my purpose is outside of the ordinary phases and difficulties of the "business," on which a series of articles could be written. I have something to say on what might be termed the technique of proofreading — upon a department that is almost universally neglected in the rush and turmoil of trade — I mean proper, legitimate word dividing. I hope to show that the most sloppy, inelegant and ungrammatical mistakes are made in this department ; that there is, as a rule, no fundamental system or rules recognized in word dividing in most printing establishments — not from indifference as to the desirability of being correct, but from hurry.

Most proofreaders when doubtful as to the division of a word refer to Webster's or any other convenient dictionary. This is a sure delusion. No existing dictionary provides any basis upon which to divide any word in the language — except by implication now and then. Read all of the prefaces to Webster's dictionary ; you won't find a word about "word dividing." Proofreaders were not consulted in the compilation of dictionaries. The accent mark found on referring to a given word in the dictionary is given surely and solely for direction in matters of pronunciation or accentuation. Pronunciation and word dividing sometimes run "on all fours"— in the same harness ; but in thousands of instances such is not the case ; in fact, they are very often contradictory, as I hope to indicate in a future article.

What are the existing ideas as to word dividing? Simply these : When two consonants come together near the middle or end of a word, divide on one of them ; don't break into such ordinary endings (or suffixes) as ent, ment, ing, tion, etc.; and finally "follow pronunciation" otherwise. Such constitute the existing "laws" on the subject, with the addition of the aforesaid reference to a dictionary when any doubt exists as to a three, four or five syllabled word.

Now the wisest of the above "laws" is that referring to ment, ent, ing, tion, etc. That principle wants carrying further. For instance : Why divide ser-vice so, instead of serv-ice? Nothing is gained and the initial part of the word signifying its import is broken ; print lect-ure not lec-ture, rupt-ure not rup-ture, practice not prac-tice, art-isan not ar-tisan, sui-cide not suic-ide, mort-uary not mor-tuary, ab-use, not a-buse. The points of importance in word dividing in their due order are these : the parts of a word as divided by its etymology or derivation which, when possible, keep entire ; the keeping entire of the *root word* and dividing on the beginning of the suffix ; and, when possible, so dividing a word that the entire word can be surmised from the first section of the word, i. e., the undivided portion.

I admit that to carry out word dividing in all cases with absolute correctness implies some knowledge of derivation ; but in many instances the errors are from mere thoughtlessness and want of practice in the right direction, and the intimacy with derivation required is only such as is taught to beginners at grammar schools. Most proofreaders possess (or ought to) such qualification. There is not much knowledge of etymology required to divide such words as serv-ice, rupt-ure, lect-ure, pract-ice, art-isan, sui-cide, mort-uary and ab-use, given as specimens above. Yet who does not regularly see them divided otherwise save in "tip-top," well-regulated book offices? I know of no reason why "gilt-edge" book-printing offices should have a monopoly of correct proofreading in this respect. Refer to the examples given above ; in rupture, who does not know that rupt, not rup, is the root word? So with serv in service as against ser ; lect in lecture, as against lec ; and so on with the others named.

But there are hundreds of other instances ; instanter is often divided instan-ter — plainly in error, since, of course, the word's meaning is "on the instant," so that if you must divide it, have it instant-er, for the naturalness of the thing ; write instant-aneous, not instantaneous ; instinct-ivity, not instinc-tivity ; super-ior, not supe-rior ; advers-ary, not adver-sary (derived from *ad* and *versum*); advert-ise, not adver-tise (advert being the derivation); advert-isement, not adver-tisement ; advert-ently, not adver-tently ; pro-gress, not prog-ress ; accept-ation, not accep-tation ; incred-ulity, not incre-dulity (since the root form is cred); combat-ant, not comba-tant ; profund-ity, not profun-dity ; confid-ential, not confi-dential (since confid is the root form), and so with confid-ence and diffid-ence ; write script-ure, not scrip-ture ; complic-ate, not compli-cate ; duplic-ate, not dupli-cate ; duplic-ity, not dupli-city ; explic-it, not expli-cit ; simplic-ity, not simpli-city ; tri-ple, not trip-le ; evid-ent, not evi-dent ; provid-ent, not provi-dent ; advers-ity, not adver-sity ; pretend-er, not preten-der ; depon-ent, not depo-nent ; post-ure, not pos-ture ; fer-tile (from *fer*, to bear), not fert-ile — how often *this* error is perpetrated ; fact-ory, not fac-tory ; suffic-ient, not suffi-cient ; contract-ing, not contrac-ting ; extend-ed, not exten-ded ; prevent-ive, not preven-tive ; intract-able, not intrac-table ; Medi-terra-nean, not Medi-ter-ranean ; migrat-ory, not migra-tory ; corrupt-ing, not corrup-ting ; erupt-ive, not erup-tive ; se-lect, not sel-ect ; exclus-ive and inclus-ive are the correct divisions ; so are the following : Cent-urian, cred-ential, accid-ent, cad-ence, ab-sol-ute and ab-solute, amat-ory, insolv-ent, omni-potence, congreg-ation, egreg-ious, parti-san, mot-ive, e-motion, quest-ion, revolv-er, equi-vocal (often in error), discord-ant, comprehens-ible, reprehens-ible, refract-ory, reson-ant and conson-ant (often in error), omni-scient, pre-scient, im-potency, conting-ent (root word tang), construct-ing, soli-loquy (regularly misdivided), ventriloquist, carni-vorous, de-vour, gramni-vorous, immortalize, indi-stinct (commonly misdivided), instinct-ive, a-scent (if at all necessary to divide for one letter), pol-ice, metro-polis, epi-demic, en-demic, mono-poly, anti-pathy ; baro-meter, not barom-eter, and numerous

other words ending in meter. I need hardly say that words ending in logy, and in some instances ology, cracy, ometry, logue, nomer (as astro-nomer), graphy, nomy, logical, chronism, require these suffixes when possible to be left intact; whereas such word as economy is not once in five years divided aright, namely, eco-nomy. How seldom one sees geo-logist divided so, as it should be. Apostasy has a knack of finding itself apos-tasy, instead of apo-stasy; quarter is much better as quart-er, and century in any other form than as cent-ury is intolerable; prim-ary, so; ec-stasy is correct, as is also pyr-ites, though often transformed into py-rites without the slightest apology, permission or excuse.

The above words are taken at random from a volume lying before me. I could quote hundreds of words most of them oftener divided in error than properly and many never right, save on chance, in ordinary current literature. This need hardly be the case in an age that is becoming more and more precise and exacting; though it is to be hoped that machine typesetting will not lead to high-pressure hurry-skurry in proofreading under circumstances where quantity sans quality would or will be looked for.

As to the question of pronunciation, in some respects it has an arbitrary effect in upsetting the rules laid down above — it is a case of choosing the lesser of two evils. For instance, it won't do to divide sign-ificant so, although etymology would demand it; so with sign-ify — it won't work. Pronunciation in these, as in a number of other instances, requires the sig to be separate, though sign-ing is correct. Innumerable words ending in tion are similarly sacrificed on the altar of convenience. Such words as infec-tion, direc-tion, conviction, dic-tion, etc., should scientifically be divided on the ion, owing to the existing derivation of the words; but the concurrent pronunciation of that particular ending would be stilted and unnatural. Outside of these and similar exceptions the rules of pronunciation and accent are of no account in word dividing. I mean that otherwise a word is never divided this or that way because it is so accented or pronounced. The one does not govern the other; although, as I stated before, they often run in parallel lines. Words in their essence are divided in regard to their derivation solely. It looks nice and handy when one is not familiar with language and its constituent parts to fly to a dictionary for an accentuation when one thinks he is so getting a dividing line; but it is improper.

In another article — not to prolong this — I may have an opportunity to adduce another batch of words which are habitually divided erroneously on the principles laid down, and to show plainly that Webster (for instance) never intended his accent and pronunciation marks to be taken for word-dividing guides; if he had, some of his numerous prefaces or those of his learned editors after his death would certainly have pointed out the fact. How many of those who read this article would divide the word ventriloquist so — ventri-loquist? Ninety-nine out of a hundred would have it ventril-oquist. But propriety and etymology divide the word into venter and loquor as root words, and that ought to settle the matter. Omnipotence is an exactly similar case: the word is hacked and minced out of recognition if divided in any way but omni-potence. Monopoly similarly should be mono-poly; and write para-lysis and para-lytic so, not as usually — paral-ysis.

In conclusion, don't divide from or for one letter of a word; it is hardly ever necessary, and for two letters as seldom as possible.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. VI.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

THEY become apparent when a sheet is pasted in the interior of the tympan, covering it completely, or simply strips of paper placed on the parts corresponding with the margins of the form. The strips are often preferable to an entire sheet, which latter adds an extra thickness to the text; but it renders much service to a great deal of ordinary work, and with a little care may be used on several make-readies. When the silk is slackened, a re-pasting of the tympan is avoided by pasting an entire sheet, using a good deal of water on its whole surface instead of fixing simply the edges. The contraction of the drying gives to the stuff a stiffness which prevents slurring. On the sheet or strips the quantity of holes should be proportionate to the surface of the make-ready, the work which it is to support, and the quality of the impression desired. If the work is of a simple, ordinary character, three holes are sufficient; two near the platen and one at the opposite extremity. It is important to have two holes at one side and only one at the other, so that it will be almost impossible not to put the sheet head downward. When the make-ready needs precision, or has to submit to the effects of the stretching or shrinking produced by the pasting, it is necessary to divide the sheet into several pieces, each of which requires three holes.

PLACING THE MAKE-READY ON THE CYLINDER.

With dry dressing, as with cloth packing on a blanket, the bottom sheet covering the whole is in direct bearing with the form. In both cases the placing of the make-ready is exceptionally easy. The packing alone suffices to indicate the defects, the turn without a sheet shows the smallest details.

Under the merino, the bottom sheet is in a diameter, which, when exposed, passes over the form without touching it with a normal pressure, but becomes soiled in some parts when the impression is too strong, which is always the case with a bottom blanket under the cloth. The elasticity resulting from the three stuffs only permits a sufficient impression by the use of an excess of packing. In this state of the cylinder, the upper merino having been removed, the bottom sheet is near enough to the form to become heavily soiled. With the wool under the cloth, there are many points which can be

used for the pasting of the make-ready, in large sections. The bottom blanket, which destroys the clearness of characters and engravings, is perpetuated mainly on account of the facilities it gives to the placing of the overlay. To this detail of the make-ready is due the disagreeable gray or greasy aspect of most impressions.

With the merino and cloth only we have everything that is necessary to obtain a good impression of type of any kind, but with this packing the revolution of the press leaves no trace on the sheet. To obtain the points necessary to the pasting of the make-ready sheet, means have heretofore been employed which cause a great loss of time and give very unsatisfactory results. Most pressmen render the impression visible by lowering the cylinder the thickness of the merino which has been removed. To this method of procedure there are two grave objections. First, the lowering of the cylinder changes the relation of the surface of the cylinder and the bed of the press; second, the bearers being of correct height, the cylinder cannot be lowered except by springing the bed of the press, which becomes convex. If the ways were underneath the sides of the bed, lowering the cylinder would act as a brake and prevent the machine from turning, but being usually too near the center, the pressure comes on the bearers and forces the center of the bed up and renders it convex. The revolution of the press in this condition shows no impression except on the parts of the form affected by the convexity of the bed. The edges would remain without any trace of the passage of the form. This convexity of the bed is often scarcely apparent, as the bearers are not high enough to force the descent of the bed with the cylinder. In this case the impression would show the whole form. However, the displacement caused by the lowering of the cylinder is always apparent.

In order not to change the relation of cylinder and bed different methods are employed. Sometimes points, fastened in wood or metal in such a manner that they can sustain themselves vertically, slightly higher than the letters, are placed on the furniture before the impression of the make-ready sheet. After the impression is taken there will be found as many perforations in the make-ready and bottom sheets as there were points used. These points are sufficient as a guide for placing the overlay on ordinary work, but give no great exactitude for details, as the impression made by the turn of the cylinder is longer on the merino than it should be on the bottom sheet, of which the circumference is notably less.

The method which has always given me the best results has been the use of a sheet which I have coated on one side with plumbago, rendering the plumbago adhesive by the addition of tallow dissolved in spirits of turpentine. Different preparations may be substituted with more or less success. With a sheet of this sort introduced between the merino and the bottom sheet, a few revolutions will give a clear copy, visible enough to permit the pasting of the make-ready in small sections with sufficient accuracy. If the impression is not clear, sufficient temporary sheets may be added to make it so. To see plainly, if not with absolute certainty, the portions to be cut out or overlaid, a thin sheet first printed on the form is to be pasted on the black sheet and then divided into parts of two or four pages. In this way we have the illusion of a direct impression. It is far from being perfect, but it is all that I have found possible with a revolution without an indirect sheet. As long as we have no means to obtain more clearness and precision, the revolution without a direct sheet, by a slight lowering of the cylinder, is generally preferable to all other methods.

THE MAKE-READY.

To cut out those parts which have too strong an impression and overlay those which are too weak is the principle of the work to be executed on the make-ready sheet; but the application of this principle is extremely varied. The ancient pressman cut very little but did much overlaying with pieces of paper torn from the stock upon which the work was printed, according to the approximate size and shape of the defect. The imperfections resulting from this exaggerated overlaying and its dimensions — too large or too small — disappeared in the swanskin of the tympan. Everything was equalized under the stroke of the bar, which was twice as laborious as is necessary to obtain a good impression with a methodical make-ready. At the time of the wooden press the only elements of this work were the blanket and force, while a perfect impression of our day needs, in addition, much care of details, too often neglected or badly understood.

PAPER USED ON MAKE-READY.

Up to a few years ago the paper used on the make-ready was generally from the stock used on the job in hand if that did not exceed a thickness of from twenty-two to twenty-six pounds to the ream of demy. Now the thickness of ordinary newspaper stock is the limit; many use common print paper, while some have commenced to use tissue paper. As a rule, all these papers are too thick.

(*To be continued.*)

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ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND HERALDRY.

NO. V.—BY CONRAD LUTZ.

A WIDOW LADY'S NAME.

THE custom of this country has been the use by the widow of her deceased husband's full name for at least a year after his death.

Usage makes customs, which are accepted as correct, and as the christian name of married ladies is often unknown by friends, many widows retain and use their husband's christian name, as an identification in society, which they would lose if they took their own, using only their given name in legal matters, signing checks, etc.

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When a widow marries again she often retains the name of the first husband as a middle name, where there are children of the first marriage living, as serving to show her relationship to them.

SENDING OUT INVITATIONS.

In sending out invitations to a family of several members, it is customary to send one to the husband and wife, a separate one to the daughters, directed to the Misses James, and a third to the brothers, directed to Messrs. James; if but one son and one daughter, it may be addressed to Miss James and brother.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS.

The announcement of a birth is entirely optional, no definite rule existing. The custom is certainly extending and is more widely current in the United States than ever before. In Europe, of course, the custom is general; in this country it can hardly be called established. The correct form of announcement is made upon an ordinary visiting card, the name being engraved in tiny script, with date at lower left corner of the card; inclosure of the mother's card is requisite.

For those, however, who crave a wittier method or a more exuberant style, there is abundant scope in the designs offered for sale by stationers. Suitable quotations may be placed in the upper corner or engraved across the top.

Invitations are now quite frequently issued to christenings, and a note sheet or a square card are the proper forms. The usual conventional style of wording is adopted, the father and mother, of course, issuing the invitation in both their names, presenting time and place of the ceremony. A neat script should be used.

MEMORIAL CARDS AND MOURNING STATIONERY.

The issuance of memorial cards, an essentially English custom and at present not widely practiced in the United States, will be doubtless affected as to style by the fashion of England.

This loving tribute to the memory of a relative or dear friend is not sent out until more than a week has elapsed since the funeral.

The announcement appears in plain black script on the third page of a black-bordered folding card bearing upon its front page

In Memoriam.

The wording may be, if so desired:

In loving memory
of
Charles Edwin Jarvis,
who died May ninth, aged nineteen years.
Interred at Northwood Cemetery,
May twenty-second,
1891.

A heavy note sheet or a large square card with plain black border, the width of which is a matter of taste, may be used, or folding cards may be had with silver and black border, gracefully entwined with violets or passion flowers; the cross is sometimes used upon the first page, while a eulogy or inscription appears upon third. The plainest, most unostentatious, style is the most fashionable, the note sheet in a mourning envelope being most used.

The new style in England is a folding card with a mourning corner on the first and fourth pages; borders are dispensed with.

In visiting cards and upon the corresponding stationery subsequently used, the broad mourning borders are no longer in use, except by widows. It is now customary to use a plain, white envelope sealed with black wax, the crest or monogram being in black upon the top of note sheet. The style of lessening the width of border as the proper period of mourning draws to a close is still followed by some widows.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.

For purposes of correspondence, best usage dictates a severe elegance in the note sheet and envelope. New varieties are constantly introduced with floral decoration and pronounced tintings and it may please some to utilize such. Nevertheless, *the* note sheet of fashion is of heavy cream paper with either rough or smooth finish, and folded once into a square envelope. It is proper to use other tints than cream. They must be delicate; azure, silver, gray, court gray or pale sapphire are employed. The parchment vellum papers and the etching papers still hold sway.

For all formal correspondence, such as note of regret, a heavy quality should be used. Upon the top of the sheet in the center is displayed the address stamped in neutral tint and perfectly plain; over this the monogram or coat-of-arms may be embossed plainly or illuminated appropriately. It is quite the fashion now to use the initials in an ornate script.

The envelope should be perfectly plain, with the exception of a crest stamped in wax on the flap, or embossed entire if no wax is used, or the address in small letters may be used on the front on the upper left corner in smooth blue or red.

The envelope is generally sealed with wax, on which the initial or crest is impressed, and it is correct to use quiet colors. Some extremists have borrowed a language for sealing wax from Paris, which is not likely to outlast the season.

White	denotes	a proposal for marriage.
Black	"	bereavement in form of death.
Blue	"	constancy.
Yellow	"	jealousy.
Green	"	hope.
Brown	"	melancholy.
Violet	"	condolence.
Red	"	commerce.
Gray	"	friendship and is used between friends.

The avoidance of display in this as in all things is indicative of refinement.

(*To be continued.*)

TYPICAL CHICAGO.

First prize cartoon in the *Inter Ocean's* contest. By Charles Holloway, Chicago.

THE INTER OCEAN BUILDING.

THE CITY OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

MARKED and increasing interest is being taken in the World's Fair, with the advent of spring. The work at the grounds is being rapidly pushed and the daily press teems with fresh announcements of new features to be exhibited.

It may be taken for granted that, wonderful as the Exposition may be to visitors, the city of Chicago will be found no less interesting than the immense aggregation in her principal park.

HERMAN H. KOHLSAAT.

The illustrations accompanying these notes will be appreciated therefore no less than the illustrations of the buildings heretofore shown.

Regarding the first illustration the enterprise of the publishers of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* in instituting a competition for the best cartoon figure of the World's Fair city is commendable as a tasteful and worthy specimen of journalistic foresight. The figure awarded the first prize has been generally commended in artist circles and the publishers of *The Inter Ocean* have received many warm encomiums. That our readers may know something more than heretofore published regarding the originators of the competition which has given Chicago her distinctive figure, the portraits and biographies of Messrs. Kohlsaat and Nixon are here published.

Herman H. Kohlsaat, publisher of *The Inter Ocean*, is a typical Chicagoan in the best and broadest sense of the term; energetic, enterprising, self-reliant and self-made, one whose name, when the true history of this great metropolis comes to be written in the far-off future, will stand high and honored in the long headroll of the city's model commercial men and the community's cherished benefactors.

He was born March 22, 1853, at Albion, Edwards county, Illinois, whence his parents removed to Galena six months later. His father was a farmer, but went out as a minister, traveling the state in the interests of the American Bible Society, preaching in country schoolhouses and small churches. Mr. Kohlsaat attended the public school in Galena until the family removed to Chicago in 1865. Here he went to the old Scammon school, and afterward to the Skinner school. In 1868 Mr. Kohlsaat, Sr., died, and the subject of this sketch secured a position as a cash-boy with the firm of Carson, Pirie & Co., at that time occupying a small twenty-foot store on Lake street, west of Clark. Life at that time was pretty much of a struggle, though things grew brighter year by year, until in 1883 he bought out the branch of the Dake bakery, at Nos. 196 and 198 Clark street, and developed the baking business until the establishment is now the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Kohlsaat's career from this time has been the same as scores of other Chicago merchants; he prospered, and in his good fortune assisted hundreds of others to wealth and competency. In May, 1891, strangely following out a schoolboy utterance that he would "some day own a newspaper," Mr. Kohlsaat purchased a controlling interest in *The Inter Ocean*, and assumed the position of publisher of the paper. In his new enterprise he has wielded in a marked degree the talisman of success, and under his touch, which he makes telling by a daily assiduous supervision, the paper in which he is interested has literally bounded to prosperity.

The main characteristics of the man, as seen in his daily life, are resistless energy and immense capacity for work. With it all he is never abrupt, and the fact that he is ever projecting or accomplishing something is not apparent to those who may casually meet and converse with him. He is a traveled man, having traversed Europe several times, not hurriedly, but lingering in odd corners, picking up books for his library, and, when in great cities, making a study of their newspapers.

Mr. Kohlsaat is a man of philanthropic purpose, and there is probably no institution in Chicago that has not received at his hands. Using his fortune with liberality, he follows the axiom of doing good in secret, and nothing, perhaps, would be more repugnant to his tastes than a eulogy of his works of charity. He takes a warm interest in public affairs, especially those relating to educational matters. He is a trustee of the Chicago University, was one of the first directors of the World's Fair, is a member of the Commercial Club, the Union League Club and the Fellowship Club, and a member of the Citizens' Association and other organizations for civic improvement.

Mr. Kohlsaat is a man that one reads at first sight. At a single glance it is perceived that the principal component parts of his character are frankness, honesty and sincerity.

Men are like books. With some it takes a lifetime of study before one can presume on a knowledge of their characteristics. Indeed, in many cases, the longer the acquaintance the less the knowledge acquired of the individual studied. Many men grow mysterious and their qualities of head and heart appear to contradict one another the more one sees of them. They are living enigmas, and the more one knows of them the less are they understood or trusted.

Mr. Kohlsaat does not belong to this class. He is single-mindedness itself and so simple that a child may read him. Indeed, like many successful men, he is childlike in his manners, quiet, unassuming, unostentatious, ever anxious to do good without appearing to know that he is doing so. He is one of the few men that in conferring a favor leaves the pleasant impression on the recipient that he feels happy when doing good.

If one were to seek for the secret of his success among men it would most probably be found in his transparent sincerity and simplicity. He compels friendship by an assurance which his manner proclaims more eloquently than words can proclaim it that with him friendship is sacred, something to be ever highly prized and never to be lightly treated.

William Penn Nixon, editor-in-chief of *The Inter Ocean*, is a native of Indiana. He was born in the village of Fountain City, Wayne county, of that state. He has been connected with *The Inter Ocean* almost from its inception. The first number of the paper appeared March 25, 1872, and Mr. Nixon's connection with it began May 21 of the same year. Mr. Nixon

has, therefore, worked consecutively on the paper for nearly twenty years.

The Hon. J. Y. Scammon was the founder and proprietor of the paper and at his earnest solicitation Mr. Nixon took charge of its business management. Anyone familiar with newspaper enterprises can well understand how laborious and responsible is the office of managing a large daily publication. In an especial manner are such duties difficult and exacting when the publication happens to be a new candidate for popular favor, as was the case when Mr. Nixon undertook to guide the material destinies of *The Inter Ocean*. Under varying administrations Mr. Nixon continued to act as business manager, until, through a series of disasters to Mr. Scammon and the generally prevailing commercial stringency, the old company collapsed in the fall of 1875 and the paper passed into the hands of a new organization.

Under this new organization Mr. Nixon became general manager and editor-in-chief. The duties of this dual office he continued to discharge for more than fifteen years until Mr. Kohlsaat's advent to the company relieved him entirely from the onerous duties of the business management. The duties undertaken by Mr. Nixon in 1875 were difficult and doubtful beyond the possibility of exaggeration. It is hard to establish a great metropolitan daily even under the most favorable circumstances; but when, as was the case with *The Inter Ocean* at the particular juncture noted, there is a small ready capital and a large indebtedness to float, the undertaking is one of difficulty and danger. After years of struggle and at the cost of unremitting labor Mr. Nixon's judgment and patience placed the paper on the road to success. It is now firmly established, an acknowledged political power, a literary engine with an unquestioned future before it and one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property in the country.

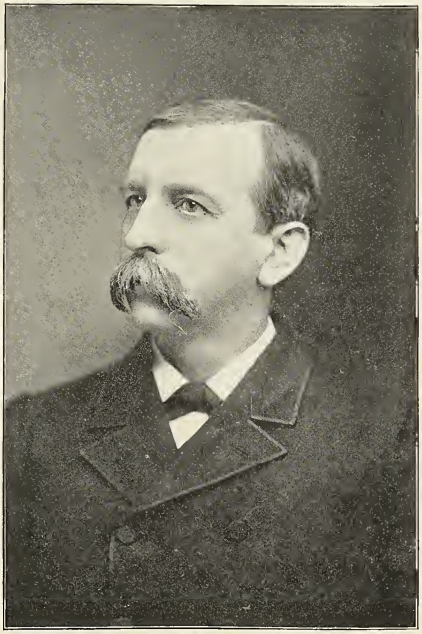
Mr. Nixon is a college-bred man, having graduated at Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He afterward took a four years' course in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1859. Settling in Cincinnati, he followed the profession of law. In 1864 he was elected a member of the legislature to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Keek. He was reëlected in 1865, and served through the sessions of 1866–7.

His first venture in the newspaper business was in 1869, when in company with a number of friends he started the Cincinnati *Daily Chronicle*, an evening newspaper. His first employment on that paper was as commercial editor, but on account of his superior business qualities he was soon made publisher and business manager. This position he held until the *Chronicle* company purchased the *Evening Times* and consolidated the two papers. He then sold out his interest in the company and turned his attention to other business that was pressing upon him.

Mr. Nixon comes of thorough Quaker stock on both his paternal and maternal sides. His grandfather, Barnaby Nixon, was a prominent Quaker preacher during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. He raised his family and lived and died on a plantation located on the James river, not far from Petersburg. He was a man of firm and conscientious principles, and, becoming convinced of the injustice of slavery, gave freedom to his slaves, even before the society of which he was a minister had sounded the tocsin of emancipation. Owing to the hostile legislation of Virginia Barnaby Nixon and, after his death, his son were put to great expense and trouble to protect these freed slaves and prevent their return to bondage.

Samuel Nixon, the father of William Penn, was an only child, and although he married a Virginia woman he located in North Carolina and lived there many years. All his children were born in North Carolina except William Penn, who was added to the family after it had come north. It is only just to the memory of Samuel Nixon, as illustrating his love of freedom and of political as well as Christian equality, to say that his sole reason for moving northward was his aversion to the system of slavery which prevailed in the South. On Mr. Nixon's mother's side there have been several ministers of the Gospel.

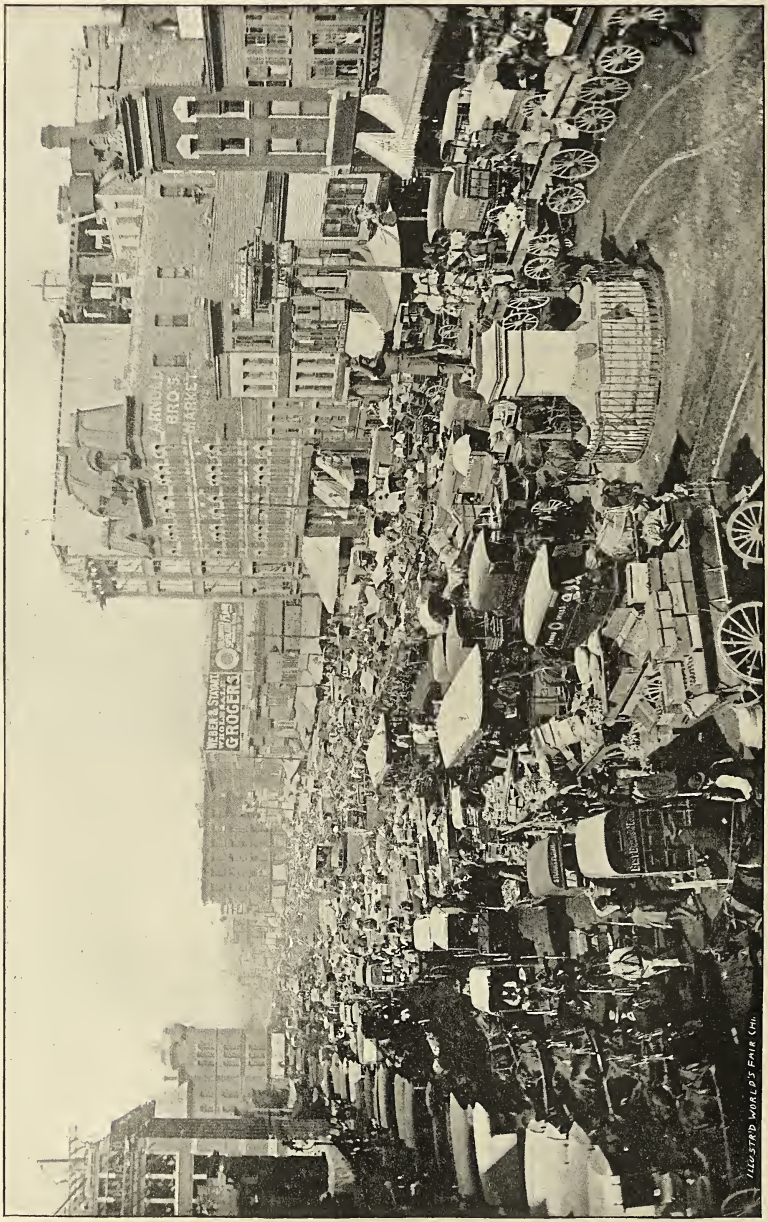
With such citizens as Messrs. Nixon and Kohlsaat, Chicago's future is assured. Her teeming population, her busy marts of trade, her spacious parks, the "lungs of the city," emphasize the general verdict that she will be ere long the chiefest of the cities of the American Republic. Not among the least significant tokens of her progress will be the new public library, a "bit" of which appears with the illustrations mentioned. This building will be 140 by 400 feet in area, and 90 feet in height, and is from the plans of Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. It will be situated on the block bounded by Randolph and Washington streets and Michigan avenue. The design represents a massive building of



WILLIAM PENN NIXON.

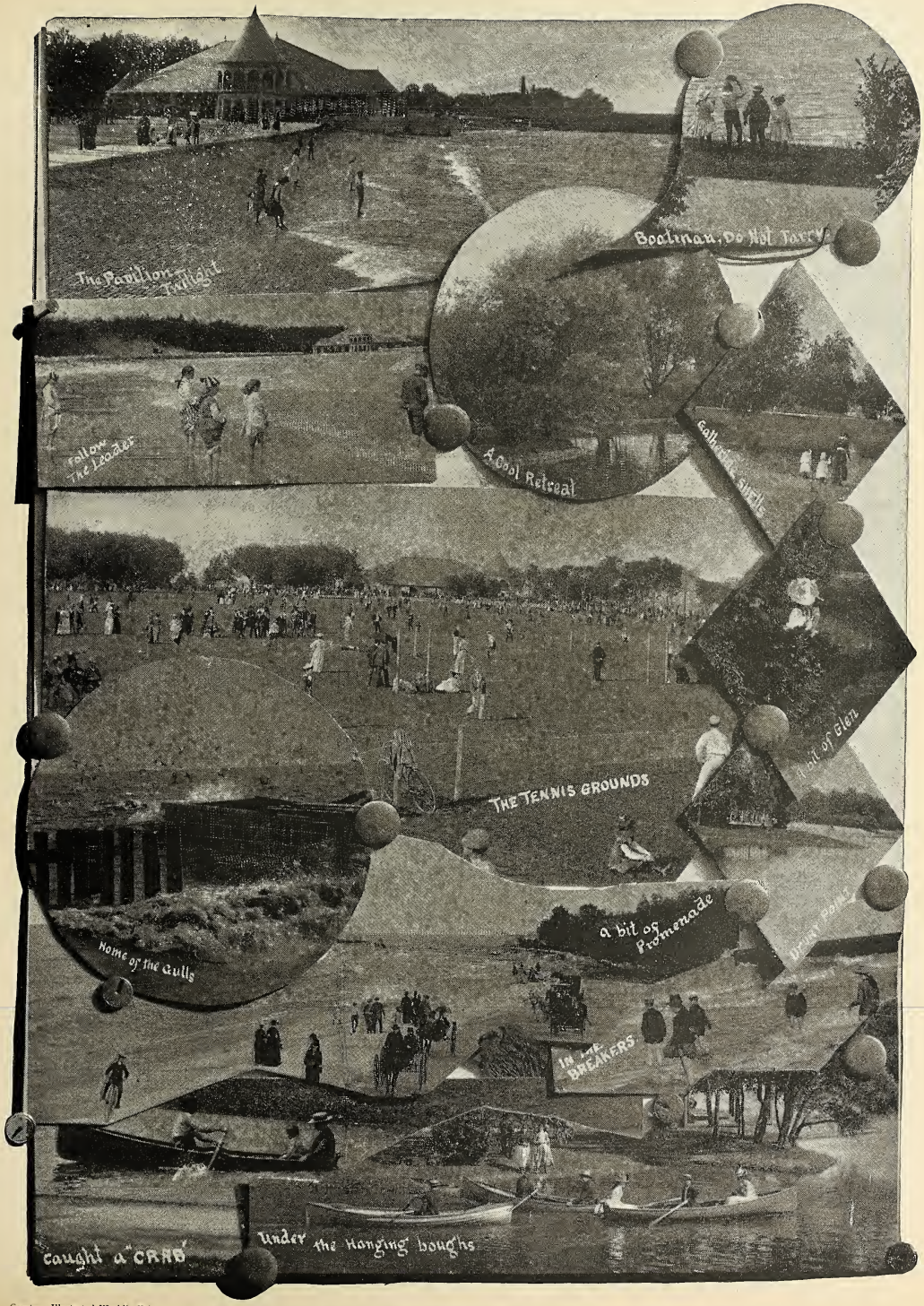
the Roman classic style of architecture with the principal façade extending 400 feet on Michigan avenue, the Washington-Randolph street sides being 140 feet long. The grand entrance will be on Washington street and forms an imposing arch, having a depth of eight feet. It was suggested by the arch of Titus. The Randolph street entrance is more severely classic, with massive columns and entablature which forms the roof of the portico. Space forbids a more extended account of this imposing structure, which, it is estimated, will cost $1,200,000 exclusive of machinery and fixtures, but to the architects is due such mention as our space allows. Charles A. Coolidge, the victorious designer, is a Boston-born architect, about thirty-five years old, and is a member of the firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, who succeeded the late H. H. Richardson. The firm is a Chicago as well as a Boston concern, having opened a permanent branch office in charge of Mr. Coolidge, with Charles D. Austin as superintending architect. The firm are also the architects of the new Art Institute Building.

THERE is trouble in New York about the site of the coming statue to Horace Greeley. Objections have been voiced against the proposal of the Park Commissioners in favor of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. Typographical Union No. 6 and Horace Greeley Post have proposed to select in preference the Seventy-second street entrance to Central Park, and they seem to have reason on their side.



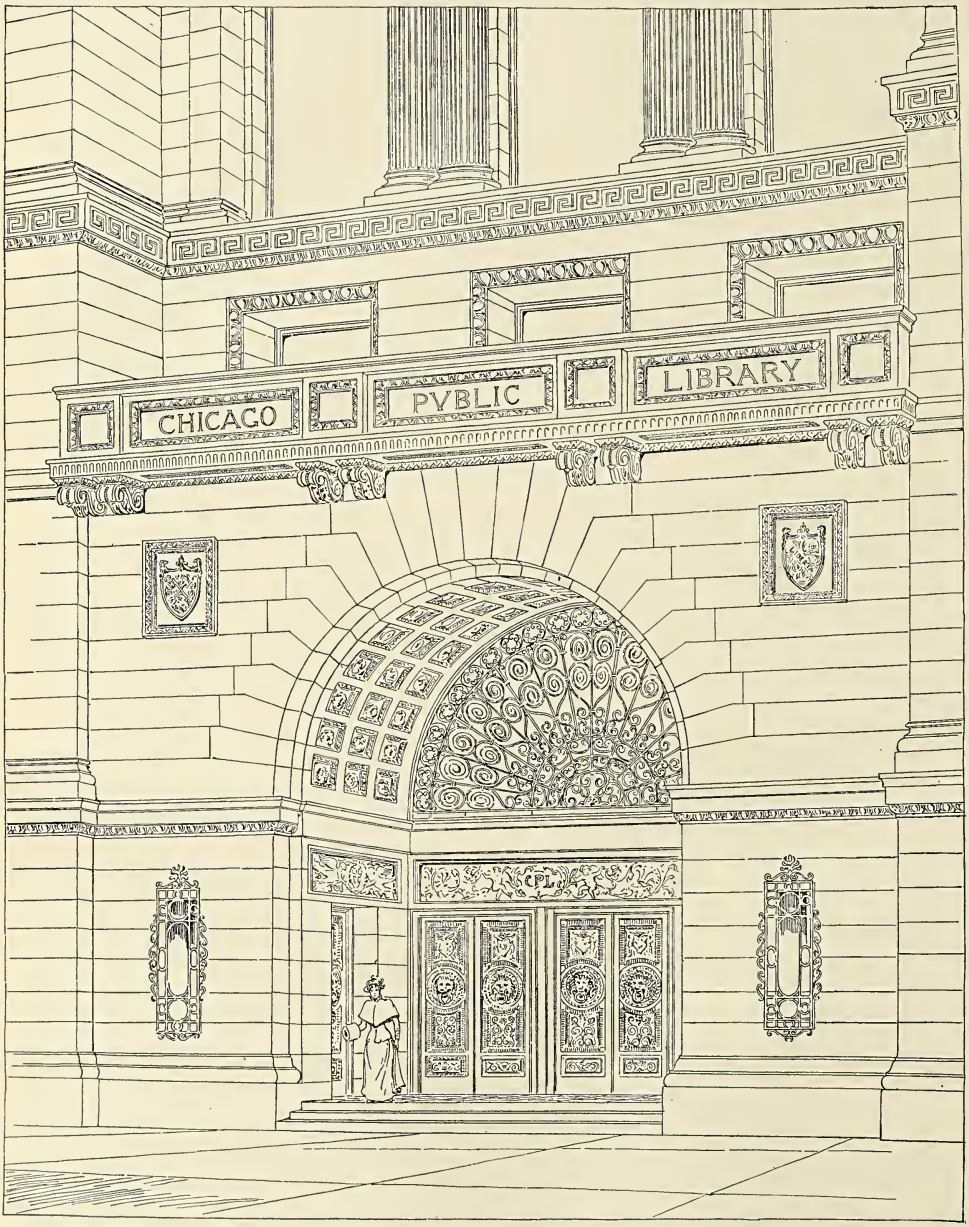
SCENE AT THE CELEBRATED HAYMARKET, CHICAGO.

Courtesy Illustrated World's Fair.



Courtesy Illustrated World's Fair.

SCENES IN THE IMPROVED PORTION OF JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO.



Courtesy of Inland Architect and News Record.

GRAND ENTRANCE—ACCEPTED DESIGN CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

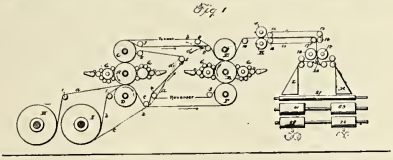
PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

TWENTY-ONE mechanical patents and one design patent relating to printing apparatus were issued by the patent office at Washington during the past month. The field of the printer's art was well covered, and every section of the United States was represented, most of the patents, however, being taken out by, or assigned to, the various large establishments of the great printing centers.

The first illustration given is a diagrammatic view showing the way in which Mr. Louis W. Southgate, of Worcester, Massachusetts, proposes to double the capacity of the usual web perfecting press. The paper is taken from the rolls, passed between

Fig 1.



type cylinders which print their outer surfaces, the printed faces of the paper then brought together by means of a peculiar turning device, and the reverse sides printed by passing the double paper through a second set of type cylinders.

Mr. Southgate is a young man who recently resigned his position as assistant examiner in the United States Patent Office, and this is believed to be the first fruit of the exercise of his inventive genius. The patent is assigned to the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of New York.

Two copyholders were patented, one to James M. McElhenie, of Doylestown, Ohio, and the other to Wade O. Crane, of Canton, New York. The first is a wire form, adapted to be set upright upon the lower edge of the upper case, and can be readily tilted forward or moved sideways to give access to all the type boxes; the second consists of an arrangement of rollers between which the copy is passed, the paper being advanced by a pawl and ratchet mechanism, which may, if desired, be operated by a treadle.

To show, in a measure, the range of complication in devices for which patents in this line are granted, a view is here given in contrast with the printing press of Mr. Southgate. It is practically an artificial thumb or finger nail, and is said to be a very great assistance in removing the printed sheet from the platen. The invention was made by Levi M. Moores, of Curtis, Nebraska.

Fig 1

Mr. Frank S. Horner, of Madison, Wisconsin, received a patent for a platen printing press feed gauge, of a novel and apparently practical kind. It consists of a piece of bent metal, the base of which is adapted to be inserted between the platen and its lower bail, while the bracket carries an adjustable gauge-arm. The bracket can be arranged so as to project over the platen when the form is small and arranged near the upper part of the chase, or it can be reversed, and the gauge also reversed with respect to the bracket, in order to accommodate a full-chase form.

John H. Stonemetz, of Millbury, Massachusetts, received three patents, one for a folding machine and two for cylinder printing machines, all three being assigned to the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company, of the same place; and Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, added another to his already lengthy list of printing machine patents. The devices covered by these four patents are all quite complicated and want of space prevents their detailed description here.

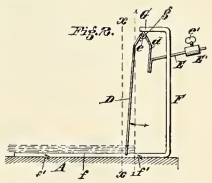
The design patent referred to was for a font of type and was granted to Herman Ihlenburg, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Two patents were taken out by William B. Yates, of Chicago, Illinois, on mechanism for reciprocating the beds of printing machines. The first covers a peculiar arrangement of racks and segment gears to impart an accelerated or retarded reciprocal movement to the bed. During that portion of its movement in which the impression is being taken, however, the bed necessarily moves in harmony with the cylinder.

The second patent covers an improvement upon the old mangle rack, or "Napier movement," in which grooved or slotted shoes are fastened to opposite sides of the reciprocating rack, and which alternately receive the wrist-pin attached to the propelling wheel. In this instance a single-slotted shoe is used. It is independent of the rack and wholly free from it during the greater part of the movement. It incloses the wrist-pin of the driving pinion, from which it receives a varying reciprocating movement so timed as to supplement the reciprocating movement of the bed, caused by the engagement of the driving pinion with racks thereon, and thereby control the arrest and reversal of the movement of the bed.

The paper jogger here shown—in side elevation—was patented to William Reiffel, of Indianapolis, Indiana. A gravitating swinging blade gives way when the sheet is received from the fly and then moves the sheet back against the side and rear gauges, thus building up a smooth, even pile.

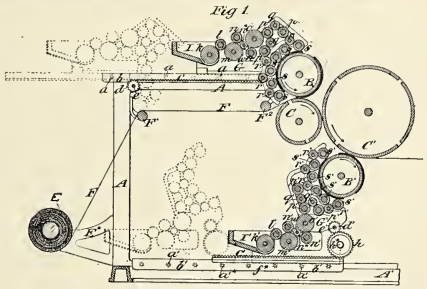
Fig 2.



David Reid, of Melbourne, Victoria, patented an improved device for mounting and locking interchangeable stereotype and electrotype plates to their bases. It consists in forming single dovetailed grooves in the base and plate at an angle with others and inserting therein a double dovetailed block or key adapted to hold the two close together and yet permit ready adjustment of parts.

Mr. Samuel Steen, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, patented a plate printing press. A table carrying an ink well and die reciprocates beneath a rising and falling brush which takes ink from the well and places it upon the die, and then beneath a wiper which removes excess of ink before the impression is taken.

Fig 1.



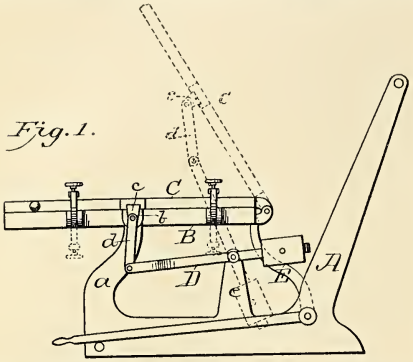
The inking apparatus shown above is the invention of C. B. Cottrell, of Westerly, Rhode Island. The sets of rollers are mounted upon sliding carriages which may be easily moved back out of the way and give ready access to the cylinders.

Mr. Luther C. Crowell, of Brooklyn, New York, received a patent for a combined printing and folding machine. It is assigned to New York parties, Robert Hoe being one. The parts are so arranged that the entire folding mechanism is located under the feed table of the press and in the path of travel which the sheets take in an ordinary cylinder press in passing from the impression cylinder to the fly. By this means the combined machine is made to occupy no more space than that occupied by the press alone. The tapes are arranged to convey the sheets outward past the folding rolls and blade and then return them between the rolls and blade.

Mr. Crowell also patented a folding machine. With this machine the sheets may be folded or delivered unfolded as desired.

The sheet may be once, twice, three or four times folded, several once folded sheets and an unfolded one superimposed and all folded together, or part delivered flat and the rest one or more times folded. This patent was assigned to the same parties as the previous one.

John Raymond, of Chicago, Illinois, received three patents for stereotype plates and casting apparatus, all assigned to the American Press Association, of the same city. A side view of one of



the inventions is shown in the cut. The parts are so counterbalanced as to render the device extremely easy to manipulate.

Calvert B. Cottrell, of Westerly, Rhode Island, has invented devices to be used in connection with both cylinder and reciprocating-bed presses to relieve the pressure of the impression cylinder at the edges of the form as the said edges arrive at and leave the impression cylinder and thus obviate the objectionable slurring usual at these points.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

The following companies have been incorporated in the states named during the past month :

Abilene Chronicle Co., Abilene, Kan. Capital stock, $5,000. To publish a newspaper and do a general printing and advertising business. Promoters — C. F. Mead, G. W. C. Rolver, J. W. Mead, J. Estes and W. W. Wilson, Abilene, Kan.

Akron Democrat Co., Akron, Ohio. Capital stock, $15,000. To print and publish daily newspapers, also weekly, and to do a general printing and publishing business, etc. Promoters — W. T. Tobin, J. J. Hall, W. H. Barnes, S. C. McNeil, Thomas F. Walsh, W. H. Miller, Edwin Wagner, J. V. Welsh, Frank Reifsnider and J. K. Simmons.

American Lithograph Stone Co., St. Louis, Mo. Capital stock, $200,000. To mine and dispose of stone and mineral substances, and to deal in printers' and lithographers' materials. Promoters — William R. Evans, S. Von Phul and J. V. Grimm.

Aransas Harbor Herald, Aransas Harbor, Texas. Capital stock, $10,000. To publish a newspaper and to do a general printing and stationery business. Promoters — J. W. Brown, J. T. Quigly, A. P. Frick and John A. McClure, Aransas Harbor, Texas.

Boulder Publishing Co., Boulder, Colo. Capital stock, $6,000. To conduct a printing and jobbing newspaper office in City of Boulder ; to issue a daily newspaper, etc. Promoters — Valentine Butoch, L. C. Paddock and F. P. Johnson, Boulder, Colo.

Central City Publishing Co., Waco, Texas. Capital stock, $10,000. To publish a daily and weekly newspaper, and to transact a general printing and publishing business, and in connection therewith to sell the goods, wares and merchandise of a stationery and blank book manufacturing business. Promoters — Felix H. Robertson, W. W. Seley and John W. Davis, Waco, Texas.

Columbian Book Co., St. Louis, Mo. Capital stock, $100,000. To edit, print, publish and manufacture text-books, charts and maps. Promoters — Thomas R. Vickroy, E. M. Myers and S. P. Vickroy, St. Louis, Mo.

Dallas Stationery Co., Dallas, Texas. Capital stock, $25,000. To transact a publishing business, and in connection therewith to sell goods, wares and merchandise of a stationery and blank books business. Promoters — J. V. Spears, E. A. Stuart and John Preston.

Denver Times Job Printing Co., Denver, Colo. Capital stock, $10,000. To conduct a general printing, publishing and bookbinding business, including lithographing work. Promoters — H. W. Hawley, Everett S. Chapman and L. E. C. Hinkley, Denver, Colo.

Dominion Publishing Co., Seattle, Wash. Capital stock, $30,000. To manufacture, print, publish, buy, sell and otherwise deal in paper, stationery, books, maps and fancy goods, real and personal property, and to do printing and publishing. Promoters — Seymour Kisch and Edwin W. Mutch, Seattle, Wash.

Enterprise Publishing Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Capital stock, $30,000. To publish a daily newspaper in the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Promoters — D. Brown, T. C. Lansing and E. C. Adriance, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Evening Leader Co., New Haven, Conn. Capital stock, $10,000. To publish a daily and weekly newspaper. Promoters — H. E. Benton, L. W. Beecher and J. H. McDonald, New Haven, Conn.

Expositor Co., Fresno, Cal. Capital stock, $100,000. To print and publish newspapers, journals, books, periodicals, stationery and jobwork ; to deal in real and personal property, etc. Promoters — J. W. Ferguson, Jesse F. Church, A. M. Clark, W. P. Henley and H. W. Clinch, Fresno, Cal.

Fred Klein Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $40,000. To do a printing business in all its branches. Promoters — Frederick Klein, Julius Rieman and J. F. G. Schmidt.

Gate City Co., Keokuk, Iowa. Capital stock, $75,000. To succeed Howell and Clark as publishers of the *Gate City*, book and job printing, newspaper publishers, etc. Promoters — S. M. Clark, J. B. Howell, Keokuk, Iowa, and M. A. Howell.

Gay Brothers & Co., Jersey City, N. J. Capital stock, $100,000. To manufacture, buy and sell books and other merchandise, etc. Promoters — J. Gay, C. Gay and F. Gay, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. B. Reycraft, Jersey City, N. J.

Gazette Company of Altoona, Pennsylvania, Altoona, Pa. Capital stock, $25,000. To transact a printing and publishing business. Promoters — Peter G. Bell, John W. Lane and Walter C. Barclay, Altoona, Pa.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, N. Y. Capital stock, $200,000. To publish and sell books and pamphlets and to make and sell stationery, etc. Promoters — George H. Putnam, T. B. Putnam and Irving Putnam, New York, N. Y.

G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass. Capital stock, $120,000. To publish, manufacture and sell books and other printed matter. This body publishes the new Webster's Dictionary. Promoters — Henry Merriam, Orlando M. Baker and George S. Merriam.

Index Review Co., Hoboken, N. J. Capital stock, $100,000. To publish, print and engrave books and magazines, etc. Promoters — H. I. Andrews and E. H. Munn, New York city, N. Y.; B. C. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Industrial Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $10,000. To conduct a printing, binding and publishing business, and to sell printing presses, bookbinding machinery and type. Promoters — Percival Steele, Richard M. Mather and George M. Kendall.

Joseph Knight Co., Portland, Me. Capital stock, $30,000. To manufacture and deal in books, pamphlets, engravings and plates. Promoters — Dana Estes, Brookline, Mass.; Walter M. Jackson, Newlin, Lower Falls, Mass.; Louis C. Page, Brookline, Mass.

Louvre Art Association, Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $10,000. To issue, publish and sell art, literary and other publications, and all things necessary thereto. Promoters — Herbert N. Kitchell, Swen Linderoth, Charles Johnson.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor: YORK, Pa., April 18, 1892.

The printing business in this city at present is not in a very flourishing condition.

On Friday, April 1, York Typographical Union, No. 225, declared a strike for an increase of wages, and thirty-nine members immediately left their cases, as the proprietors and publishers refused to grant the slight increase asked by the union. The scale of prices adopted by No. 225 is as follows: Afternoon and weekly papers, 25 cents per 1,000 ems; morning papers, 28 cents per 1,000 ems; bookwork, plain matter, 28 cents per 1,000 ems; day work, 15 cents per hour, $9 per week of fifty-nine hours; night work 17 cents per hour, $10.20 per week of fifty-nine hours.

At the present time the book offices, in York are closed, all the workmen being out on strike. The only newspaper to sign the scale was the York *Gazette*, which employs about a dozen hands. The other papers, by borrowing matter and using plenty of boiler-plate continue to issue what they call a newspaper.

By the above it will be seen that business in York is not very brisk.

At a meeting of No. 225, held on March 30, William H. Lawson was elected as delegate to the next convention of the International Typographical Union, to be held at Philadelphia. G.

NEAT ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., April 19, 1892.

At different times I have noticed in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER advertisements for various publications printed with a view to the instruction of apprenticed job compositors in the art of job composition, but to my knowledge have never yet seen anything advertised with the purpose of instructing young apprentices, who are working on daily papers, in the art of setting a clean and neat looking advertisement.

It is my opinion that something of this kind is much needed, perhaps more for the education of the journeyman than the apprentice, as the lot of a great many men employed on daily papers today has been to do nothing but set straight matter.

Heretofore, owing to departments, those who were unfortunate enough never to have learned to set an advertisement, managed to get along without any serious trouble, but since the abolishment of all departments by many chapels throughout the country, men who had hitherto been looked up to as first-class compositors have proved themselves dismal failures when the task fell to them of setting up a simple display advertisement, and in a number of instances otherwise good workmen have been discharged for incompetency.

That a book printed with a view to giving instruction in this branch of the art would be much appreciated by the craft generally there can be but small doubt, and it would be remunerative to the writer. J. W. H.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 13, 1892.

Although the printing trade in this city continues to be exceedingly dull, a slight increase for the better has been noticeable lately, and the prospects of better times in the near future seem to be good. The primary elections to be held during this and the next month will assist considerably in increasing the business of the printers, and as similar work will be required until after the elections in November, a majority of the trade will have the opportunity of making up for the long dull spell they have been experiencing.

At the last regular meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held March 27, five applications for membership were received, five applicants were elected and four new members initiated. It was decided to elect one delegate to the State Convention of the California Federation of Typographical Unions, which is to be held at Los Angeles, on May 26. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the union that a foreman has not the right to employ extra help for an unnecessary number of days, to the detriment of piece hands holding situations; he has not the right to unnecessarily increase the force of piece hands holding situations, and thereby reduce the compensation of individual piece hands; he has not the right to be benevolent at the expense of compositors working under his supervision.

At this meeting the amendment regarding stereotype or electrotype plates, mentioned in my last letter, was adopted. E. P.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

To the Editor: PATERSON, N. J., April 12, 1892.

Printing in this city is very brisk at the present time, all the book and job offices being busily engaged.

At the April meeting of Paterson Typographical Union, Vice-president Ernest M. Shaw was elected to the presidency, Mr. Murray tendering his resignation.

Before long Paterson will be the possessor of a handsome newspaper building on Broadway. The *Morning Call* has had plans drawn for a structure to be erected, and when completed, if the present plans are adhered to, it will be an ornament to the city, and with the contemplated building of the *Evening News* in the next block and the commodious building of the *Guardian* opposite the *Call* site, Paterson will have a miniature "newspaper row."

Ex-president Murray, of Paterson Typographical Union, is now editor and publisher of the *Improved Red Man*, a weekly journal published in the interest of the Improved Order of Red Men.

The *Family Doctor* is the name of a new monthly periodical published from the *Call* office. Dr. Mather, a noted specialist, is the editor.

Mr. John Doran, late proofreader on the *Dramatic News* of New York, has returned to this city, the ways of metropolitan life not agreeing with him. Mr. Doran wields the pen very ably.

Recording Secretary Miller, of 195, is temporarily filling the position as proofreader on the *Call*. OPDYKE.

FROM VIRGINIA.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., April 14, 1892.

The printing business in the "Hill City" is fair. The newspaper offices are still closed to union men and therefore we still request tourists not to come this way. At the last meeting of No. 116 Liggan & Hall's job office was also closed to union men on account of them taking the city work at a much lower bid than any other office and then forming a compact with one of the newspapers, whose proprietor is clerk of the city council, to have the work done by non-union men. Thus "one by one the dewdrops fall."

John W. Pickett was elected to represent No. 116 at Philadelphia, and, if possible, he will "be there," and be labeled "Right side up with care."

The entire outfit and stock of the job printing office and bookbindery long known as the "Virginian" job office was sold at auction on April 13. The property was sold under a deed of trust from John W. Roh to W. M. Lile. It was bought by Mr. C. W. Button. The purchaser now offers the plant at private sale.

Before closing this epistle allow me to say a few words about the lack of interest among the members of No. 116, which, I am sorry to say, is astonishing, yea more, discouraging.

At the last regular meeting, at which some very important business was to be transacted, there was barely a quorum present.

What do you think of that, brother union men? Is it any wonder that the "Hill City" bears the name it does among the traveling fraternity? Is it any wonder the union has been unable to do anything to better its condition? We have a good constitution and by-laws to work under, but the members do not seem to want to live under them. Is it any wonder, then, that we cannot thoroughly organize the city? We ask, in all sincerity, what must be the impression made upon printers outside the fold by such a lack of interest by union men? We would ask the members of No. 116 to bestir themselves, take a fresh hold, attend the meetings of the union, live up to the laws, and when elected to an office to hold and fill same to the best of their ability, and try to make No. 116 what she was a few years back, and what she cannot claim to be now—a guidepost to true unionism. WILLIAM.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, Neb., April 14, 1892.

At the annual election of Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190, the following officers were elected: President, W. C. Boyer; vice-president, G. W. Armour; recording secretary, W. A. Pangburn; financial and corresponding secretary, F. A. Kennedy; treasurer, J. H. Cornett; reading clerk, C. E. Mathews; sergeant-at-arms, R. H. Jenness; delegates to the International convention, W. B. Palmer and K. W. Runkles.

It was also decided by a vote of twenty-seven to take the bookbinders into the union as a branch or auxiliary. By a vote a relief fund was also established. There were 217 votes cast.

South Omaha Typographical Union, No. 269, has elected the following officers: President, C. C. Vaughn; vice-president, E. G. Smith; financial secretary, J. P. Webb; recording secretary, A. E. Brigham; treasurer, E. G. Smith; sergeant-at-arms, A. E. Brigham; executive committee, J. P. Webb, Alexander Schlegel and E. G. Smith.

A daily paper is to be issued in the interests of the Methodist General Conference, which meets in this city in May. The conference continues in session four weeks. There are great numbers of unemployed printers in Omaha to whom this will be a great help.

The city directory has just been completed. The work was done at Ackerman Brothers & Heintze.

McCoy & Co. have in press the "Hand-Book of Omaha," a guide to the delegates who attend the Methodist Conference.

W. E. B.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., April 18, 1892.

The smoke of battle has cleared away and the result of our annual election has been the selection of James Coulter as president by a large majority. The remainder of the contested positions were close and resulted in the election of George G. Devlin, vice-president; Sol Cassidy and A. J. Mayerhoffer, delegates, and Messrs. E. Meehan, W. G. Fowler, George W. Dower, John Coulter and E. J. How as the elected members of the executive committee. At the annual meeting on April 2 every standing committee presented reports which showed a large amount of work for the past year, and which also bore testimony to the fact that the work had been well done. The auditors also presented the yearly audit, which showed a handsome balance in hand, notwithstanding the fact that our expenses have been very heavy. When the new officers were called on to be installed every one answered to their names, the first time in my recollection.

During the past month death has removed the senior representative of this city in the Ontario legislature, and the Trades and Labor Council decided to call a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to carry the labor banner, but in the meantime the government sprung the election, having fixed the date of polling on the 29th, and in consequence at the regular meeting on Wednesday last the idea was abandoned and I suppose we will now wait until the general elections before taking political action. In speaking of the Trades and Labor Council I might remark that the delegates from the typographical union, Messrs. James Coulter, John Armstrong, W. H. Parr, George W. Dower and George G. Devlin, are among the most active members of that most important and representative body.

Our brothers in the capital of this dominion, Ottawa, are in trouble, but from what I know of the men of No. 102 they will come out on top or know the reason why. For some time past the union has been fighting the *Journal*, a non-union evening paper that employs girls and boys, and with a very fair show of closing the office up or bringing it to time. In the meantime, the *Citizen*, a morning paper, changed hands, having been purchased from Mr. Macintosh by one of the Shannon family, of Kingston, Ontario. Ever since the change the new proprietor thought he was paying too much for his composition, and decided to introduce machines and cheap labor. On March 28 the compositors on the sheet were locked out at 3:30 P.M., and were replaced by a gang from the Montreal *Herald*, people who were glad to desert a sinking ship—as they supposed the *Herald* to be. In the meantime one of the Rogers Typographs was set up in the office and has been working ever since, run by an expert of the company's—by the way, a man who, while running machines in Toronto was very anxious to join the union, but when asked for his card in Ottawa said the company did not wish their men to become members. The fight is being kept up with unabated vigor, and with good prospects of the union being successful against both papers, as public opinion is greatly in their favor.

The *Globe* has now six of the Mergenthaler machines at work, and according to rumor they are doing great work, but up to date it takes just as many men to get out the same size paper. The *Mail* and *Empire* still have the Typograph in their offices, but are only running about half time.

Business is the dullest in my experience for this season of the year.

The wish is general here that President Prescott will stand for reëlection.

The idea of furnishing a room in the Home has taken root, and I trust will bear good fruit. WELLINGTON.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12, 1892.

Mr. S. M. Ford is conducting a new daily publication, entitled the *Evening Mail*. It is meeting with flattering success, and since the death of Doctor Munford, and the apparent abandonment of the *Evening World* project, the *Mail* appears to be a permanent affair. Eight compositors are employed. The paper in politics leans toward republicanism.

J. F. Klunk, district deputy organizer, returned today from Hannibal, Missouri, having gone to that place at the request of the local union. The outcome of his trip was apparently successful, and on May 1 Hannibal Union will enjoy an advance in scale of wages without disagreement between printers and proprietors. It was feared that affairs might be otherwise, and Hannibal Union accordingly called in the services of Mr. Klunk, who, with his accustomed urbanity, made it plain sailing for the boys for the future.

The annual election of officers of Union No. 80 occurred on March 30, and resulted in the selection of a corps of officials of sterling integrity and worth. The majorities were decided and very complimentary. James M. Rhodes was chosen president; F. J. Ellis, vice-president; Dave L. Guyette, financial secretary; E. B. Harrington, recording secretary; Henry Fratcher, treasurer; and P. S. Jakobe, sergeant-at-arms. J. F. Klunk will carry the union's credentials to the Philadelphia meeting, and Joseph B. Strickland was chosen as his associate.

The *Midland Mechanic* is industriously waging warfare against the notoriously non-union *Journal* office of this city. In this enterprise the *Mechanic* is backed, financially and morally, by the Industrial Council and the typographical union and trades unions generally. The *Fraternity*, the organ of the non-union printers, has been endeavoring to stem the tide of opposition, but the moral

sentiment of the community is actively in sympathy with the *Mechanic* and its cause. Many plain truths have been published by the friends of organized labor, an enumeration of which at this time would occupy too much valuable space; but it is hoped that these facts may result in the wiping away of the reproach which the printing world generally has felt toward Kansas City and her printers. L. E. H.

FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor: ALBANY, N. Y., April 19, 1892.

The printing house bill passed the senate by a vote of eighteen to six. It had previously passed the assembly. It went to the governor, and last evening he sent to the assembly a veto of the measure. This is the first time in eight years the printers have succeeded in having the bill pass both houses, and to have it finally vetoed after persistently working for it rather dashes their hopes. If Governor Flower holds the same opinion for the rest of his term, there will be no state printing house for the next two years.

The annual election of Albany Typographical Union, No. 4, was very spirited. The result of the entire vote was as follows: Of the delegates to the International Typographical Union, two delegates were elected; president—Edward A. Keyes, 123; Joseph Lederer, 69; vice-president—Thomas F. McHale, 247; recording secretary—Michael J. Sullivan, 164; Vedder A. Peters, 75; financial secretary—Thomas D. Fitzgerald, 145; Frank Henzel, 99; treasurer—Richard J. Hourigan, 245; sergeant-at-arms—Philip T. Bray, 247; inspectors of election—George I. Davis, 240; Thomas H. Powers, 240; Peter Reynolds, 239; delegates to International Typographical Union—Albion J. Kiernan, 167; James A. Kirwin, 162; William S. Mahan, 71; Frank W. Houghtaling, 34; Charles A. Fry, 30; delegates to C. F. L.—J. Wesley Macdonald, 247; Eugene Ferris, 210; J. Presly Byers, 200; Philip Daley, 199; Chris Hoff, 187. On reorganization of the International Typographical Union, the union voted for a change and for Plan No. 2.

Patrick J. Doyle, a well-known Albany printer, and an ex-president of Albany Typographical Union, No. 4, has been appointed proofreader in the office of the State Railroad Commission. Mr. Doyle has been the "ad" man on the Albany *Morning Express* for a number of years. He has been prominent in labor circles. He fills the position left vacant by the recent death of William H. Lee, who was an old Albany printer.

Capital Chips, a weekly illustrated paper published here, has been sold at sheriff's sale for $264.40 to the Brandon Printing Company, of this city. This company secured judgment against the paper and bid it in. It is thought that new parties will secure control of it, and its publication be resumed.

Early in the holidays "Buck" Riley, a well-known Albany printer, suddenly disappeared, and as he was last seen near the Hudson river, it was believed he had fallen in and was drowned. Search was made for the body without avail. Last week a body was taken from the Hudson at New Baltimore, which is about fourteen miles below Albany. It proved to be that of Mr. Riley, and it was brought to this city for interment. He was a member of Albany Typographical Union, No. 4. X. Y. Z.

FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., April 18, 1892.

The Maryland legislature adjourned a few days ago, and that ancient city on the banks of the Severn, Annapolis, the capital of the state, has now resumed its wonted quietness. Biennially committees from labor organizations make pilgrimages to this mecca of the politician, their object being to secure, if possible, the enactment of such laws as will benefit the wage class. This year these committees have met with but indifferent success. Baltimore Typographical Union, in conjunction with the Federation of Labor, tried to impress the legislature with the view of suppressing typesetting by boys in our reformatory institutions, but without the desired result. A bill offered by Senator Evans, of the firm of Thomas & Evans, printers and publishers of this city, to prevent children under fourteen years of age from working in shop or factory was voted down by this same legislature. But while this excellent measure failed of enactment, the lobby also failed in securing votes sufficient to defeat several popular bills.

In the early fall ground was broken for the erection of two buildings for newspaper publications, the *Manufacturers' Record* and the *Daily Record*. Both of these structures are now rapidly approaching completion, and to the center of our city will add two more handsome architectural ornaments. I am told that the *Manufacturers' Record* job office is simply overrun with work, so much so, indeed, that it has to piece some of it out to other offices.

There is a rumor of another new morning daily, also of a dramatic weekly. As to this latter class of publications Baltimore is entirely without anything of the kind.

Baltimore *Life* entered upon its third volume on Saturday last, coming out enlarged to the extent of thirty-two pages. *Life* is one of the most popular weeklies in this section; it is well edited, its illustrations are excellent, and its publishers, Messrs. Stuart & Gareis, are deserving of their success.

The contest over the election of delegates to represent Baltimore Typographical Union at the International convention, which is to convene in June next, at Philadelphia, was a spirited one. A full vote was polled, after the manner of the Australian system of voting, with the result of a choice of Martin J. Kohn, of the *Morning Herald*, and Thomas J. Moran, of the *News*. The election for officers resulted as follows: President, George P. Nichols; vice-president, John C. Roche; corresponding and recording secretary, H. McDowell; secretary-treasurer, William Fleming.

Work among the craft is quite brisk, some of the book and job offices having more to do than can be well attended to. The daily papers are all running full handed. And yet a number of "banner carriers" are to be found on the corners down town waiting for something to turn up. FIDELITIES.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, N. Y., April 14, 1892.

The trade in this city is at present under a quiet spell. The passing of the State (New York) Printing Bill a few days ago was hailed with some acclamation. Patience was required in keeping track of the bill, and some faith in human nature was needed to persist in its advocacy for a period of eight years. Ring-making and lobbying have been adopted to keep back the passing of the measure. It has been a history of petty personal interest against trade requirements in all those eight years, private interests being on top all the time. The final committee on it voted ayes 19, noes 6, and the work was got through with great rapidity — the efforts of "Big Six" on the subject having been quite meritorious.

At the recent meeting of the New York Typographical Society, being its 166th half-yearly one, the following officers were elected: James H. Breslin, president; George B. Payant, vice-president; Edward M. Meagher, treasurer; John McKinley, Jr., secretary. The society was represented to have $1,500 in bank.

So far as I have gleaned, the results of the recent elections to Typographical Union No. 6 have been on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Ferguson as secretary was proved to be a popular man. At the last meeting of No. 6 no fewer than thirty-three propositions were held over for the meeting in May. A committee of three was appointed, on motion, to investigate the admission of typewriters into the union, because such is in violation of rules laid down by the International Typographical Union. It is going to be a heart-burning question in more ways than one, this machine-composition question, because an employer's interests lie in the path of employés' interests from beginning to end of it. Some of the employers, very naturally, prefer to take in hand youths or men who *know* typewriting as against men of from thirty to fifty years of age, who have yet to wade through the mysteries of quick alphabetical manipulation. One of the questions deferred to the May meeting is a case where a union foreman was complained of on the charge of culling copy and threatening the chapel chairman with dismissal for interfering in the matter. This is a grave offense as

matters stand in 1892. There are various composing rooms in this city where the chapel chairman is boss of the foreman, and where the employers seem to side with that state of things.

At the meeting a communication was read from Los Angeles, asking that delegates to the Philadelphia convention employ direct action against the Printers' Protective Fraternity. They were so instructed, but warned that the per capita tax should not be increased thereby. Another important matter deferred to May was a motion that the delegates be instructed to vote and work for the repeal of the fifty-nine-hour law; while an amendment to simply enforce the law and another to repeal the six-day law were similarly treated. Evidently the May meeting is to be an important one. I almost forgot to say, in the matter of the recalcitrant foreman referred to above, that the matter was referred to a committee, and that I hear the foreman has bowed his head to the storm and resigned his post, and become a proofreader instead of a foreman. Wonderful are the powers of combination!

The repeated assertion made by one or two trade papers published in this city that Messrs. Harper Brothers intend to issue a sporting paper in a few weeks' time, daily, is a mistake. So I find on personal inquiry from the firm. Sporting issues are not in their line of sympathy. LEONIDAS.

UNION ORGANIZATION IN THE EAST.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., April 17, 1892.

At this particular season of the year, and just about two months before the International Typographical Union again meets in Philadelphia, it may not be out of place to take a brief review of the work done in New England, and more particularly in the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, by way of organization. There is not, nor has there been, any contention to the statement often made and fully comprehended by the officers of the International Typographical Union that these states are in a disorganized condition, and that Massachusetts itself is not half-organized; and further that the aforenamed states supply, to a great extent, the non-union printers who flock into the large cities of Massachusetts and fill the places of union men when any difficulty arises between employers and employés. Naturally, such being the case, it is expected that strenuous efforts, by way of organization, are being made by the gentlemen who occupy the position of organizers having jurisdiction of these localities. But is it so? We have heard of one union, and not printers at that, being organized up to the present date in this state — the newspaper mailers; and as to the other states, we fail to hear of any work being done. In Fall River, Massachusetts, one of our large cities, the printer's union charter has been withdrawn for non-payment of International dues. Has our district organizer, or his state deputy, visited Fall River in furtherance of bringing this union into good standing and strengthening the local, and so the International union? Echo answers, have they? Most of the locals in the state have a go-as-you-please scale of prices, which is entirely demoralizing to the whole craft of the state. Has any effort been made by the International Typographical Union organizer, in making his visits, to bring about uniform scales of prices, and, if so, what has it been? Again this question is met with profound silence! By the bye, how many visits have been made to the respective unions throughout this state the past year by the organizer or his deputy? Any? We have not heard of any. And yet the base of perpetuity of the International Typographical Union resolves itself into this one word, "organization." It is the groundwork upon which its prosperity and longevity rests, and strange to say, less attention is given to it than to any other matter which comes before the body politic. I was not surprised to read some time ago that the master printers of New York, technically known by the term typothetæ, had made arrangements to get the addresses of non-union printers throughout the New England states so that in case of any unpleasantness with No. 6 they would be able to fill union men's places without delay. What counter action have our International Typographical Union officers taken as to this matter? Did they immediately send out a corps of organizers into the strongholds of non-unionism to organize these people? I trow not. What increase in membership has the International union made within the past ten, nay, five years, comparatively speaking with what it should have done if active, energetic and eternally vigilant work had been put into it? Simply nothing. If the present system of lethargy and indifference continues, and the so-called "Let-well.enough-alone" men of the body politic have their way for a few years longer, the master printers' clubs throughout the country will be disbanded, their usefulness being no longer required further than for social banquets and mutual congratulations upon the demise of their honored and long-time opponent — the International Typographical Union, and it would not be surprising to have, as a closing ceremony of their banquet, some conscientious master printer close his congratulatory effort with the words "Peace to its ashes," by way of respect.

What I have said of Massachusetts and the other states aforementioned is equally true of every New England state, and there is no reason why, with the proper attention given to the work of organization, from four thousand to seven thousand new members should not grace the rolls of the membership of the International Typographical Union from this section ere another year closes.

I am taken to task, however, and told that the districts are too large; that the harvest of non-unionism is large, but the organizer-laborers are few; that what there are are not paid for their work and loss of time; that a pitiful and meager, not to say mean, fund is donated for the purpose, and that it cannot be expected that organizers should work for nothing.

To all of this, I say true, very true. But has this meager fund been conscientiously expended for the work for which it was donated, and, if so, what is the forthcoming fruitfulness of the efforts made? Any? We ask the gentlemen concerned to answer. But in any event these are no excuses for the International Typographical Union. Their legislation should have been bent to the propagation and extension of their locals, and as it has not been done, the fault lies at their door.

The gentlemen who are elected to the Philadelphia convention to my mind should see that all matters before the convention should sink into comparative insignificance when the matter of organization and its extension is considered; that each district should comprise a single state; that all moneys required for this purpose should be the first claim upon the convention, other matters being subsidiary; that honest and conscientious men be elected to the position of organizers, and that they should, in conjunction with state organizations, where there are any, bend every effort in the direction of organizing while a single town in any state with the requisite number of printers remains outside our ranks. No penny-wise and pound-foolish policy should be adopted in this matter, and I have the greatest confidence that the gentlemen of that convention will see to it in a way which will remedy the evils of the past. In writing this communication I alone have the desire and welfare of my own and the International union at heart, and look forward to the day when the organization which is supposed to hold the vanguard of unionism in the ranks of organized labor shall do so, not merely in name, but in reality. CHARLES G. WILKINS.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., April 17, 1892.

Detroit Union held its annual election on March 30 with the following result: Delegates to International Typographical Union, Thomas J. Dixon, James P. Murtagh; president, George W. Duncan; vice-president, W. M. Blight; recording secretary, H. D. Lindley; financial and corresponding secretary, R. Lindsay; treasurer, E. Look; sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Neack; members executive committee, T. J. Duncan, H. J. Smith, H. E. Williams, A. W. Hubbell, P. J. O'Grady. International Typographical Union reorganization: For a change, 108; against, 112; plan No. 1, 20; plan No. 2, 70. The vote was taken by chapels and gave general satisfaction.

No. 18 has issued a circular which will be sent to all unions appealing from the decision of President Prescott and the Executive Council to the International Typographical Union, relative to

type used on the *Tribune*. This is a matter that vitally interests all union printers, and should be considered carefully. If the International Typographical Union sustains No. 18's appeal then compositors will be paid for the use of the leads cast on the type; if the appeal is rejected union compositors must accept a reduction of twenty-five per cent in their bills, for it is a reasonable conclusion that if proprietors can produce leaded papers without leads it will eventually become universal. All correspondence and other evidence will be laid before the Philadelphia session.

The union has the following amendment under consideration:

Composition on morning newspapers shall be at the rate of 42 cents per thousand ems, solid. All tables, cuts with reading matter down the side, and advertisements set by the piece, shall be treated as solid matter.

In the measurement of leaded matter, so much of the thickness of each lead as equals one-eighth the thickness of a line of type shall be treated as a part of the type, and no addition to the measuring rule shall be made on account thereof; all excess above one-eighth the thickness of the type used shall be added to the length of the measuring rule. This applies to single-leaded matter; for double-leaded no additional extension of the measuring rule shall be made.

In cases where a part of any single "take" is set solid and a part leaded, the whole shall be measured as if it were all solid.

Cuts drawn for, or occurring in leaded takes, or taken from the hook as separate takes making over 200 ems solid, shall be measured as leaded matter; *except* set-in cuts, which, whether accompanied by solid or leaded matter, shall, together with the matter, be measured as solid.

Display headings and double headings shall be treated as leaded matter, and shall be measured leaded.

In double headings, where both sections are set in smaller type than that used in the introduction of the article following, or where one section is set in type two points smaller than such introductory matter, the entire heading shall be measured according to the smallest type it contains; provided, that "raised lines" shall not be considered as introductory matter; and provided further, that the size of roman type shall be determined as brevier, minion, nonpareil, etc., according to the standard used in measuring the same, e. g., brevier measured as minion shall be treated as minion for all the purposes of this section.

Composition on evening papers, 38 cents, solid.

Other modifications same as on morning papers.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, a weekly paper, which was declared an unfair office some three months ago, has again become a union office.

Detroit Union has deferred taking action on the constitution of the Michigan State Typographical Union until after the session of the International Typographical Union. P. A. L.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHING ON WOOD.

TO prepare the wood a mixture is made of gelatine, 12 grammes; white soap, 12 grammes; water, 768 cubic centiliters. Soak the gelatine in the water till soft, then place over a slow fire, adding the soap in thin slices, and stir till all is dissolved. Sufficient powdered alum is then added to dissipate the froth, and the whole strained through muslin. To this mixture a little zinc white is added, and the wood given a thin coat of the mixture, the surface being rubbed carefully to gain an even surface.

The next process is to mix albumen, 480 cubic centiliters; water, 360 cubic centiliters; sal ammoniac, 18 grammes; citric acid, 8 grammes. The albumen should be beaten to a stiff froth and allowed to settle, the limpid portion being used. To this add the water and sal ammoniac, and lastly the citric acid, carefully stirring the whole with a glass rod. Apply the preparation by means of a brush sufficiently large to give an even coating to the entire surface, and the block is ready to sensitize. For this purpose a solution of 50 grammes of nitrate of silver, and 420 grammes of distilled water, is used. Pour a small quantity on the wood, taking care that every part is moistened; then pour off the excess for future use. Once again dried, the block is ready for exposure under a negative till the requisite tone is obtained. The fixing of the print is effected by soaking the blocks three minutes in a bowl of strong salt water, after which it is well washed and placed in a bath of saturated solution of hyposulphate of soda, laying the wood face down, four or five minutes. It is then washed thoroughly and dried, when it is ready for the hands of the engraver. It might be added that the wood must be rendered waterproof by immersion in a bath of paraffine at 90 degrees Centigrade.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

BY NIXON WATERMAN.

Philanthropist, whose warm, broad palms
Have scattered blessings far and wide;
No worthy seeker after alms
From you has turned unsatisfied.
Nor have you waited for the voice
Of want to reach your ear; instead
You make the hearts of men rejoice
In times and ways unheralded.

A stream with pure and happy source
In beauty flowing through the land,
That all along its winding course
Strews fairest flowers on every hand.
A song with kindest meaning fraught
Is sent upon its gracious way,
The inner goodness of a thought
Made brighter in men's hearts each day.

In this cold, mercenary age,
When Mammon's hand so oft is kissed,
What joy to write on hist'ry's page
The name of a philanthropist
Who all the grace of life enchains
With purse, and heart, and voice and pen,
And golden riches grandly gains
To grandly give his fellow-men.

Not for your princely gifts alone
In memory your name shall live,
You have a higher purpose shown
In teaching others how to give.
Yours an incentive, broad and true,
Born of a deeper love of good
That seeks to bring all earth into
One universal brotherhood.

A COLOSSAL INK MANUFACTORY.

TWENTY-TWO years ago the foundation stone, figuratively speaking, of the immense establishment of what is now the Jaenecke-Ullman Company was laid by the first can of printers' ink imported by Sigmund Ullman to America. Remarkable as this development may seem, it was but the logical sequence of the success of the parent house at Hanover, Germany, by the production of faultless inks. The name of Sigmund Ullman has been well known to the printers of the United States and Europe for a great many years as one of the foremost printing-ink dealers, and it will not be void of interest to our readers to trace the development of the establishment with which he is connected.

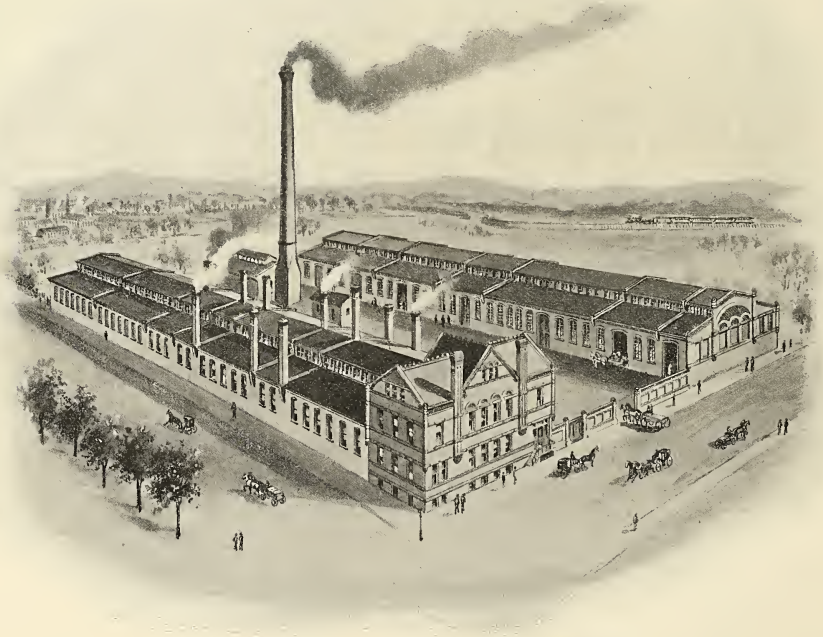
The productions of Jaenecke Brothers and Fr. Schneeman, of Hanover, Germany, are known all over the world, and, as already stated, were introduced and maintained on the American market for the past twenty-two years by Mr. Ullman. The Hanover works grew out of the large printing establishment of this firm, founded in 1827, who, like mostly all large printers, were making their own inks at that time. The superior quality of their fine inks and the large demand for them led them to establish, in 1843, a special plant for these which has grown from year to year until now it represents the largest and most complete manufactory of its kind in the world.

The printing establishment where the firm publish on four perfecting presses every morning and evening the *Courier*, Hanover's leading paper, has grown in a similar direction and the thirty steam presses employed in the printing and lithographic shop offer inestimable advantages for testing and regulating their inks.

In the ink factory are made all the fine lamp and carbon blacks, dry colors, oils and varnishes, and other ingredients that enter into inks, as high grades of such materials are beyond the reach of ink makers unless they have the ability to make them themselves. An idea of the scope of the firm may be gained when it is considered that they employ in their various industries over eight hundred hands.

For some years the idea of erecting works in this country has been under deliberation, a number of reasons urging the taking of this step. The capacity of the Hanover factories was taxed to such an extent, by the constantly increasing demand, from all directions, that they were compelled to relinquish part of their common news ink trade in South America, England and elsewhere and to confine themselves principally to the finer grades of ink.

The consolidation of the firms in the Jaenecke-Ullman Company is a mark of decided progression, and works of immense size and magnificence have been projected at Newark, New Jersey,



THE JAENECKE-ULLMAN COMPANY'S WORKS AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

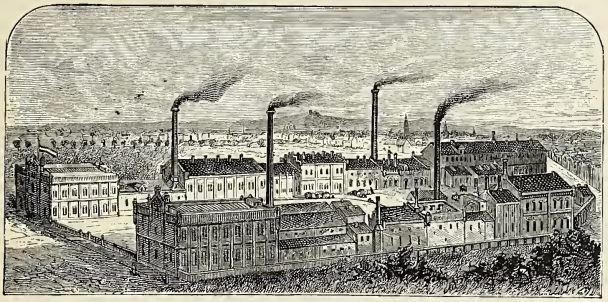
after plans taken partly from the Hanover factories, with such added features as the firms' long experience recommend, and will soon be in active operation. Ground was broken for the works early last June, in the block of land 700 by 200 feet, bounded by Wright and Miller streets and avenues B and C, and already two large buildings of 300 by 70 feet each have been erected and divided into separate departments by three-foot fireproof walls, each department being supplied with overhead light. The boiler house is located in a separate building, 60 by 30 feet, with a stack 120 feet high, and is fitted with two boilers supplying a Watts & Campbell one hundred horse-power engine.

At the head of building A a three-story office building and laboratory has been erected, on the two upper floors of which is a superb residence for the superintendent.

In selecting Newark for the factories Messrs. Jaenecke-Ullman & Company have secured shipping facilities which cannot be

excelled, the plant being located within three hundred yards of three railroad lines and within easy reach of the principal seaport. The machinery for the works was partly built in Europe and to some extent here, under the firms' own specifications and much of it under their own patents, representing novel and valuable improvements which are their own property.

The convenience of manufacturing in America will be of decided advantage, as the improvements in presses, systems of printing, finer cuts and also in the many various kinds of papers often necessitate the special manufacture of inks for a particular purpose, and while the firm has been very successful in manipulating the Hanover inks for these purposes heretofore, nevertheless it



PRINTING INK WORKS OF JAENECKE BROS. & FR. SCHNEEMAN, HANOVER, GERMANY.

is better to have such inks made expressly for the purpose, and they have fitted out a special department for this class of work. They will also be enabled to produce many kinds considerably cheaper, as they will utilize a number of native American raw materials.

It is the intention to erect within a short time further buildings for the manufacture of the fine lampblacks and colors that enter into fine inks, as these, we learn, must be produced by the company, it being found impossible, as in Germany, to obtain these high-grade goods of a uniform quality in the market, and in the course of time the factories at Newark will be an exact counterpart of those in Europe, of which the company will then be entirely independent.

During the first year of the Jaenecke-Ullman Company they will publish the following specimen books: (1) General Specimen Book, (2) Job Printers' Specimen Book, (3) Lithographers' Specimen Book, (4) Half-Tone Specimen Book, (5) Bronze Powder Specimen Book, and until these are issued Sigmund Ullman's specimen books may be used to order by in connection with the price lists.

The offices and warerooms are located at 536 and 538 Pearl street, New York city, and comprise two well-lighted floors, 100 by 38 and sixteen feet high, where, besides a large stock of book and news ink in barrels and kegs, a full line of fine inks are kept put up in cans and collapsible tubes, also six ink mills, which are used exclusively for mixing and matching special shades and turning out telegraph and "hurry" orders, for it is a boast of this house to fill all orders promptly, often surprising their customers in this respect.

In addition to the stock of ink, a complete assortment of bronze powder may be found, this house making a specialty of bronzes for printers' and lithographers' use, and probably carrying a larger stock of bronze powder than any other house in New York city. The bronze-powder business is one of the first established in the United States, founded in 1845, and conducted by Sigmund Ullman, of this firm, since 1861. Since that time such improvements have been made in the manufacture of this article that a pound costs less today than an ounce did then, and a case is used now to every pound used then, a fact in itself significant of the merit of the company's products, and a forecast of the increase that yet awaits their vast business.

BOOKS, AUTHORS AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

A VERSATILE paragrapher has discovered that Napoleon I was a book canvasser; that George Washington followed the same illustrious business, selling over 200 copies of Bydell's "American Savage"; that Longfellow sold books by subscription; that Daniel Webster handled De Tocqueville's "America"; that General Grant canvassed for Irving's "Columbus"; that Blaine began life as a canvasser for a "Life of Henry Clay"; and that Bismarck, when at Heidelberg, took orders for one of Blumenbach's handbooks.

Mr. Alexander Ireland, the compiler of that little treasure house "The Book-Lover's Enchiridon," is the owner of many interesting books and autographs. Among other things he owns a copy of the famous Boston transcendentalist magazine, the *Dial*, in which Emerson, while visiting Mr. Ireland at Manchester many years ago, wrote the names of the contributors of every article and poem. Even more interesting is the volume of Chaucer in which the poet Keats inscribed the sonnet "This pleasant tale is like a little copse." The sonnet appears at the end of "The Flowre and the Lefe," and the volume was given Mr. Ireland by the poet's friend Mr. Cowden Clarke. The letter that Mr. Carlyle wrote to Leigh Hunt on reading the latter's Autobiography is also in Mr. Ireland's possession.

Some years ago a remote relative (?) of the poet Keats living in Louisville, Ky., was induced to edit for a New York publishing house the complete works of the author of "Endymion." The English reviewers never looked with favor upon the work of this particular editor, however, and when he made a visit to England some years after his book appeared he was entertained at a little dinner party given by several distinguished young literary gentlemen, among whom was the author of "White Wings" (not the song, but the romance of that name). The novelist, who is also a humorist, grew more or less convivial during the banquet, and as he had always looked upon the American as a little tender he was not loath to take advantage of that personal liberty prevailing among gentlemen which comes of sufficient wine, so he slipped behind the honored guest and slyly emptied the salt cellar upon his head. Our Louisville friend has never looked upon this little incident in the light of a joke, however, and to this day he tells the story in all sincerity as reflecting much discredit on the novelist.

Many compliments have been paid to the genius of our Chicago poet, but none, perhaps, more graceful than that paid by the proprietors of the monthly magazine published in England in the interest of the blind. The publishers of this magazine have recently asked Mr. Field's permission to reproduce in the blind characters of their journal his verses entitled "At the Door."

Some time ago one of Mr. Field's pieces, "The Bibliomaniac's Prayer," if my memory serves me, was reprinted in *Notes ana Queries*. This piece has recently been translated for the *Annales* of the French *Bibliophile Contemporain*.

The new edition of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," which has just appeared in London, has received a scathing criticism in the *Queen*. The acute and discriminating critic of the journal named, which is to England what *Harper's Bazar* is to America, says:

"People who do not buy books to read, but to look at, would do well to get this book." Intolerably prosy, and even silly, as the writer in the *Queen* believes, he criticises the American taste that allowed this book to pass through several editions. Doubtless this is the same critic who recently pounced upon the new edition of Mr. Lowell's "Fable for Critics" as a posthumous publication that the poet's literary executors would have done well to consign

to oblivion. The critic of the *Queen* would make a good running mate for our own Blackburn Harte.

Some months ago a St. Louis printer, the head of a large job printing establishment giving employment to several hundred hands, made a visit to New York and while in that city was shown by a member of the Grolier Club a copy of the Latin volume of the club's edition of De Bury's "Philobiblon." This Latin volume is one of the choicest, perhaps it is not too much to say that it is the most exquisite specimen of typography ever executed in our country. Well, our St. Louis friend examined it very carefully, "pawed" over its leaves, looked doubtfully at its charming rubrication, and with a keenly critical sense of the eternal fitness of things he finally tossed it aside with the remark that he did not think much of it as a specimen of printing; he could turn out lots better work from his job office in St. Louis.

And by the way this leads to the inquiry, how does it happen that in a list of non-resident members scattered over the United States from Portland, Maine, to Portland Oregon, one hunts in vain for a representative of St. Louis culture?

A collector of books and prints, solely for his private pleasure, says the *Literary World*, recently bought a picture of A. Lang from a dealer in New York who has issued etched portraits of some modern authors in attractive sets. The purchaser had never seen the "brindled" Andrew's face, and he was delighted to have a portrait with long whiskers and well-filled cheeks hang upon his wall. It still stands there, but no longer as representing the author of "Helen of Troy." The publisher has confessed that Downey of London sent him a phiz of A. Long, M.D., instead of A. Lang, M.A.

Writing from London to the *News*, January 31, 1890, Mr. Eugene Field tells us that Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, author of "Ballades of a Country Bookworm" and several other dainty little volumes, lives at Pegswood, Morpeth. Mr. Field tells us also that Mr. Hutchinson is a pedagogue, that he is thirty-four years old, married, and has five little children. His literary work is without hope of any remuneration. He is a consumer as well as a writer of books and his little collection embraces something over nineteen hundred volumes, about three hundred of which have been much enhanced in value and interest by the insertion of autograph letters from the authors thereof. "This bright, ambitious and most lovable young man has no personal acquaintance with the literary men of his native country; he is exceedingly retiring; although he hungers for companionship, he hesitates about intruding into the presence of other literary workers. Mr. Gosse is soon to read a lecture at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Hutchinson is going to hear the lecture, and, if he can muster up courage, he is going to introduce himself to Gosse, with whom he has had some correspondence." So concludes Mr. Field's note.

The "Ballades" referred to came out just prior to Mr. Field's departure for England, and happening one day into the "Saints and Sinners'" corner he found three copies of Mr. Hutchinson's book, that had just been bespoke and were about to be mailed to the several buyers when the eye of General McClurg was caught by them, and the General expressed the wish that he might have seen the books in time to secure one for his own collection. While in England Mr. Field had some correspondence with Mr. Hutchinson and in one of his letters remarked that he knew two collectors in America who wanted copies of the "Ballades," naming General McClurg and ——, a distant friend in the country whom he knew to like such things. Thereupon Mr. Hutchinson sent a sonnet in his autograph to Mr. Field to be transmitted to this distant friend. But now comes the strange part of this story. Mr. Hutchinson remembering Mr. Field's remark writes, under date March 20, 1891, to an old bookseller in America as follows: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of Matthew's 'Ballads of Books' this morning. Instead of remitting the cents, I send a copy of my 'Ballades of a Bookworm' in exchange, which I trust will please you as well as money. I may say it is very scarce even in England only 140 copies having been printed. It sells here now at 15 shillings. However, if you don't care for it please return it and I will send you cash. As a postscript I shall subjoin the names and addresses of two American gentlemen who were both trying about a year ago to get copies and couldn't. Perhaps they are customers of yours." Then follows the postscript naming General McClurg and Mr. Field's friend in the country as the two who were hunting for the Ballades. Mr. Hutchinson's book and letter, like J. J. Rousseau's copy of the "Imitation of Christ" with the periwinkle hidden between its leaves, fell into the hands of a bibliophile who straightway hunted up Mr. Field's friend, and that friend now holds the interesting little relics in his hand as he writes this note.

Without Mr. Hutchinson's permission, and without offense let me hope, the sonnet handed to Mr. Field and referred to in the foregoing note, is printed here, it is believed for the first time:

"Upon my shelves there is no taint of caste,
The classes and the masses freely mix;
Patricians with plain *Harrys*, *Toms* and *Dicks*
Are literally in touch—the ravine vast
Of prejudice and pride bridged o'er with ease:
That they have, one and all, rushed into print,
Writ but one book although there's nothing in't,
Dispels their social inequalities.

A cobbler and an earl together there,
And here a bishop and a rhyming thief—
Rhyming, may be, to win his soul relief—
Stand side by side with gay and gallant air;
And of the four the earl has shabbiest dress:—
The cobbler is arrayed in loveliness."

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TRANSLATED NOTES FROM FRENCH EXCHANGES.

AN Italian doctor recommends the following preparation for the use of compositors with weak eyes: To one pint of water add a spoonful of brandy and a pinch of cooking salt. It is said to relieve "that tired feeling" in the eyes wonderfully, if they are given a bath in the mixture every morning.

THE association for encouraging the study of Greek in France has offered a prize to be given annually to the printer who is most proficient in Greek. The competitors are divided into two classes, one for journeymen, etc., and another for apprentices, and the task is to set a page of Greek from manuscript.

IT was not till many years after newspapers were first printed that a doctor named Theophrastes Renaudot, in 1631, obtained from Cardinal Richelieu permission to advertise in the *Gazette*, in Paris. It was not till eighteen years later that an advertisement for two stolen horses appeared in an English paper, in 1649, but this style of announcement did not become popular till 1658, when the proprietor of the London coffee house, "The Sultan's Head," made use of the columns of the newspaper to spread a knowledge of the virtues of the new beverage then called *teha*, *tay* or tea.

SPEAKING of the origin of italic characters, Bodoni, the celebrated engraver and typefounder, in his *Manual Typographique*, Volume I, page 41, says that at first this style of type was called "aldin," and then "italique," by the French printers, and "cursif" by the Italians. Petrarch wrote so admirably that Alde Maurice resolved to get a font of type made to imitate that writing, and at the end of his edition of Petrarch, in a note to the reader, said that: "The writing of Petrarch is so perfect that the engraver to whom I entrusted the execution of the punches had only to follow their outlines, stroke for stroke." By the force of circumstances Petrarch was the designer, Alde conceived the idea of having the type made, François de Balogne, an ancient goldsmith, engraved the punches for the first font of this style of letter. Alde obtained from the Venetian senate the sole right to use this letter in the territory of that republic. The first volume printed in this type appeared in 1501, and was an edition of Virgil; this was followed by several other works, but the fancy for printing in italic did not last long. Foreign printers soon imitated this style of type, but much of the engraving and presswork done by them was so badly executed that it could only be read with difficulty. In 1737 small capitals were added to italic fonts by Fournier, but when fantastic or display type came into use these dropped into desuetude.

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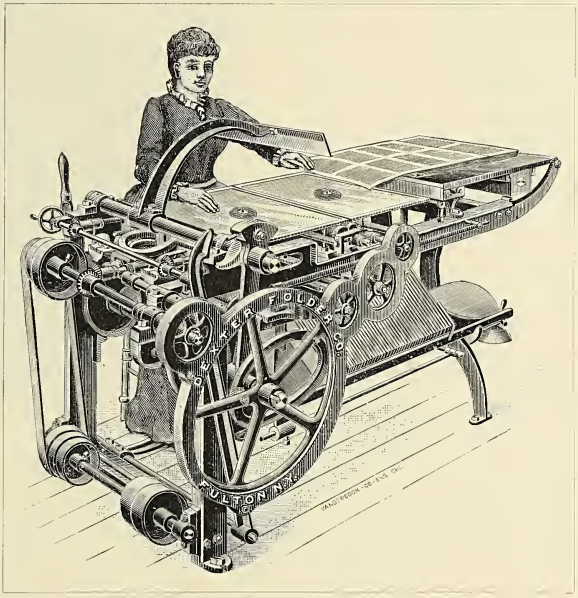
(See Plate on other side.)

THE NEW DEXTER BOOK-FOLDING MACHINES.

Ten years ago Mr. Dexter produced the first hand-feed folding machine ever built, so constructed that the sheets could be fed to it on the same principle as in feeding the press. This machine was arranged to automatically straighten the sheets endways and sideways to a perfect register, even though the sheets are not fed correctly by the feeder. Mr. Dexter's idea was that any sheet that could be printed by feeding to the edges could be folded in the same way. Folding machines had then been on the market for about twenty-five years, but were so slow in operation and so expensive that they had but little advantage over hand folding. This was on account of the sheets being fed to points, the same as for "cut-sheet" bookwork, and on large sheets of weekly or monthly periodicals. The average speed was about eleven hundred per hour, while with the very first machines turned out by the Dexter Folding Company, with an ordinary feeder, a speed of twenty-two hundred to twenty-four hundred was easily obtained and the sheets more accurately registered than when fed to points. The machines made by the Dexter Folding Company up to the past year have been mostly for newspaper and periodical work. These machines are made with all kinds of attachments — newspaper folders, hand-feed or for attaching to any make or style of press. These machines have pasting and trimming attachments, as well as covering or inserting, producing newspapers in every desired style. They today make the only machine that will fold and paste a two or four page insert into an eight-page paper, pasting and trimming the whole complete. Publishers of newspapers can at once see the great advantage of such a machine. These machines will also paste two pages into a four-page sheet, making a six-page paper. By the use of such a folder all complaint from the advertiser on account of advertisements being placed in the supplement are a thing of the past, as each page becomes equally valuable for advertising. They also make periodical machines to fold and paste sixteen pages, and when desired to fold and paste on a four or eight page cover, delivering a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper folded and pasted complete. One reason for the unparalleled success of these folders is that Mr. Dexter has given his entire time to their development. Being a practical pressman, he has been enabled to entirely remove from these machines the defects that are so common to folders.



But the special object of this article is to call attention to their latest candidate for public favor, a machine especially designed for bookwork. A glance at the accompanying cut will satisfy the reader that the man who designed this machine certainly had some knowledge as to how such a machine should be constructed. In designing these new book-folding machines they have, so far as desirable, retained the well-known principle that has stood the test of years, but in all of the labor-saving improvements and those devices that have been suggested by long experience and careful study, these machines are certainly without an equal. The Dexter Folder Company have expended a large sum of money in perfecting these machines and getting up special tools for their manufacture. Not least among the important claims for the machines is that they are so accurately made by the use of special tools that all parts are interchangeable. Every journal n these machines is made of steel, the bearings are unusually heavy and all the parts are strong and durable. The surface of the rollers is milled by a special process. The gears are all accurately cut from solid iron, and are all made amply strong. The principal claim made for these machines is that they are by far the most convenient machines to operate; the feeder sits five inches nearer the points than on any other book folder. This point will be doubly appreciated by the operator who is expected to sit at these machines from morning until night. The gauges are all moved by the operator without leaving her seat, as are also all movements of the points. Special attention has been given to the construction of the mechanism for operating the points so as to allow of their being accurately and at the same time rapidly set. They are so constructed that each may be moved in any direction independent of the other, or if it is desired to move both points in the same direction, both are moved together by the simple turning of a wheel, both moving exactly alike. The importance of this will be at once understood by those who have used machines that do not possess this important factor. The adjusting of the guides is accomplished by a new improved device, and may be ranked among the special features of these machines. The guides are moved either way by simply turning a wheel, the guides moving squarely with the rolls, so that in moving it you cannot get it out of square. Too much importance cannot be attached to this valuable device, as it enables the operator to adjust the guides and points to a perfect register, and with the least possible loss of time. All the wearing parts are made with the greatest care, so that when these are put together they fit so perfectly that there is not the slightest particle of lost motion in any part of the machines.

Mr. Dexter proposes to, so far as desirable, carry out his same general idea with regard to book folders which he established for newspaper machines, that is, to build these machines to fold the sheets just as they are printed, instead of cutting the sheets in two after printing and folding the parts of the sheet separately. It will be readily understood that a full sheet of two or even four sixteen-page signatures can be fed to the folder as rapidly as either section can be fed separately, and with a machine constructed on the same general plan as the "side feed," these sheets may be fed at a speed of at least forty per minute; thus on a double

sixteen-page machine a speed of eighty single sixteens would be the result, and with a four-sixteen sheet, 160 signatures per minute. In fact, these machines are often operated at full fifty sheets per minute.

The Methodist Book Concern, at Cincinnati, Ohio, have used one of these double machines on their Sunday-school work for over four years at a total speed of 5,160 sheets per hour on a double eight-page sheet, the feeder experiencing no difficulty in feeding over 2,500 per hour. This proves conclusively the importance of this wonderful device for automatically adjusting the sheet at the first fold independent of the feeder. These double machines will come under the head of "special machines," and will be more especially adapted for large runs, such as school books, railroad novels, etc. They also make them to fold double thirty-two-page sheets, delivering the two copies together in such a manner that they may be covered or stitched before separating them. This is a great labor-saving machine for pamphlet or almanac work. Such machines can be made for single sixteens also.

The Dexter Folder Company now make the proud boast of being the largest concern of the kind in the world. They occupy large, commodious shops at Fulton, New York, where they have one of the best water-powers in the country. These shops are equipped with the most approved tools and machinery. They report having purchased over $5,000 worth of tools during the past fifteen months. Some idea of the magnitude of this plant can be taken from the fact of their occupying a floor space of 22,500 square feet; one floor of 50 by 150 feet, being devoted entirely to erecting machines, gives room for forty machines to be in course of erection at one time. We feel that our readers will be well repaid for at least making full investigation of the points claimed for the Dexter folders before placing their order for such machines, as, quoting from the company's circular, they say, "Nothing will suit us better than to place these machines in competition with the very best machines of other makes."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. B., Cincinnati, Ohio. Will you kindly inform me how to set bearers true and what to set them by; also how to set the cylinder upon the bearers? *Answer.*—Set bearers type-high and bring the cylinder down to hug them closely; or, *vice versa*, set cylinder type-high and bring the bearers up.

Wm. C. W., South Bend, Indiana. How can I prevent table rollers from tearing at the ends? I have tried everything lately, still they crack. Please give me some hints about this. *Answer.*—Put a little plumbago in the roller sockets — the scrapings of the lead from a pencil will do. This is a sufficient lubricant and restrains the revolution of the roller after the table passes.

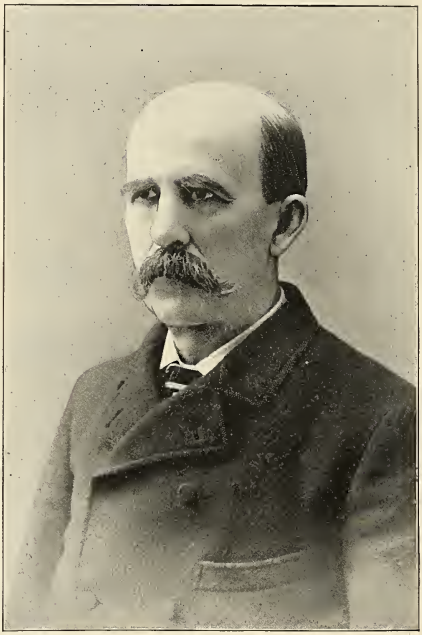
A. Y. M., Lockport, New York. Can you give me any information about the Duplex Color Disk? One of our printers spoke of it to me, but had forgotten the address. *Answer.*—The Duplex Color Disk has been on the market for some time. Their advertisement appears on another page of this issue, and by reference to it your inquiry will be sufficiently answered. It is in use in the pressrooms of The Inland Printer and gives satisfaction.

J. B., Temuka, Canterbury, New Zealand. (1) What is the cost of printing ordinary sheet music per page for say 1,000 copies, and (2) what is the cost of copyrighting a piece of music in America? *Answer.*—(1) A piece of ordinary sheet music per page measuring 7¼ by 9½ will cost for electrotype plates $3.50 per plate (music is not printed directly from type). A three or four page piece will cost for printing, stock, etc., $11. A plain title page will cost $3.50. Total for a three page piece per 1,000, $25. (2) Copyrighting costs $1.

The best cement for pasting parchment paper is said to be casein glue. A thin paste is prepared, used in the customary manner, and the jointed places afterward exposed for a little while to a jet of steam.

FRANC B. WILKIE.

Mr. Franc B. Wilkie, the first president of the press club of Chicago and one of the best known journalists of the West, died at his home in Norwood Park, a suburb of Chicago, April 12. Mr. Wilkie had been suffering for some weeks from a severe



attack of the grip. He had about recovered when he received a bad fall, which, followed by an attack of brain fever, caused his death.

Mr. Wilkie was born July 2, 1832, in West Charlton, Saratoga county, New York. His father had a farm in the same county, and until he was thirteen years old Mr. Wilkie remained at home or, after reaching the age of twelve, worked for neighboring farmers. He attended the district school during the winter months and became proficient, mainly in reading, for which he acquired an absorbing taste, but which was limited to a spelling-book, the Bible, an English reader, an old copy of Buffon, and several musty volumes of religious works of the style of "Baxter's Saints' Rest." All these he read again and again, until their contents became as familiar as household words.

When thirteen years old he went to New York and "hustled," and afterward worked on a farm for several years. At the age of eighteen he was working at the blacksmith trade, but after a year's experience decided to leave the anvil and secure a better education. All this time, however, he was studying assiduously, and fitted himself to enter Union College in 1855. He had begun to write before this, his first effusions being poetic and of an amatory nature. His first efforts were printed in a paper at Ballston Spa, then edited by Professor Amasa McCoy. Some anonymous poems, sent to the *Daily Star*, of Schenectady, attracted attention, and in consequence Mr. Wilkie received an offer from the editor and proprietor, an Englishman named Colborne, to do editorial and general work at the princely salary of $4 a week.

Mr. Wilkie entered upon his labors, and did a vast amount of work while continuing his studies at college. That he was industrious and possessed endurance is shown by the fact that for a

year or two he kept up his college work, did all the editorial and scissoring for the *Star*, started a literary and musical weekly, wrote a serial novel for the paper and learned to set type, each of these things receiving more or less time each day. His novel never was put in manuscript. He composed it and set it in type — each section as it was needed — without writing a word of it. He graduated from Union College in due season with full credentials.

In 1856 he came West, and with a college friend named Harrington, started the *Daily News* in Davenport, Iowa. While in Davenport Mr. Wilkie married Ellen, daughter of John Morse, of Elgin, Illinois. In 1858 he became connected with the Dubuque *Herald*. During his connection with this paper he established a reputation as a humorist and a writer of more than ordinary force and brilliance.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he accompanied the First Iowa Regiment as army correspondent. A paper which he issued at Macon City, Missouri, from a deserted rebel office, attracted attention and secured him an engagement on the New York *Times*. As its war correspondent he rose at once to the head of the profession in the West.

His connection with this Lexington fight, and the description that he sent exclusively to the *Times*, secured for him a personal letter of thanks from Henry J. Raymond, an increase in salary and a long editorial notice, in which his performance in giving himself up to the enemy, in order to get an account of a battle, was pronounced to be "wholly without a parallel for its daring in the history of journalism."

He was with Lyon and Fremont, and with General Grant during all his career from the taking of Fort Henry to the surrender of Vicksburg. His accounts were characterized by a freshness, a vividness, a fidelity and a descriptive elegance and finish that were universally recognized, and drew from an admiring Chicago editor the remark in his journal that "Wilkie was the best army correspondent in the world."

After the war in 1863 he became an editorial writer on the Chicago *Times* and remained with that paper until 1877, when he went to London to take charge of a bureau established by Mr. Storey, to furnish news of the Turko-Russian war. In 1880 Mr. Storey established another bureau in London to furnish news of the old world, and Mr. Wilkie was placed in charge of it.

Mr. Wilkie was intimately associated with W. F. Storey during the latter's life, and perhaps knew more of the erratic editor's habits and methods of conducting the paper than any other man.

After leaving the *Times* Mr. Wilkie did some editorial work on the *Herald*, and busied himself in the preparation of his personal reminiscences. For the past two years he had been in poor health, and contented himself with the society of his family, consisting of a son, John E. Wilkie, an adopted daughter, and his wife.

The funeral services were conducted by Dr. H. W. Thomas, at McVicker's theater, and were impressive and touching. In speaking of him as a journalist and an author the doctor said: "He was a thoroughly conscientious man and showed great interest in the welfare of young men who were striving to learn his profession. I have known him after a hard day's labor to remain up all night assisting a beginner. Numerous leading young men owe their present prosperity to the kind actions of Mr. Wilkie. His ability, talent and genius, connected with hard work, made him a valuable assistant to anyone seeking after knowledge."

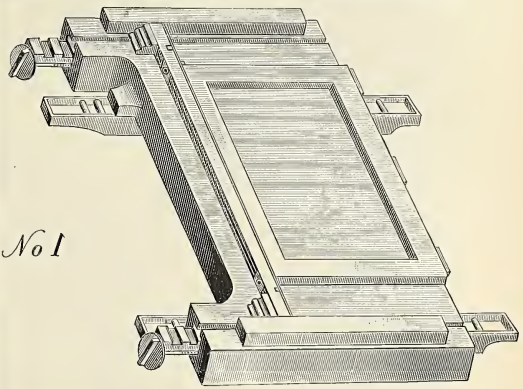
The friends of the dead journalist filled the large theater and followed the remains to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot and from there to Elgin, Illinois, where the interment was made. Members of the Press club, Oriental consistory, St. Bernard commandery and Hesperia lodge accompanied the remains.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Duplex Color Disk Company, on April 12, Mr. Henry O. Shepard was elected president of the company and P. R. Hilton, treasurer. The company report very gratifying returns. The disk is rapidly growing in popular favor.

A NEW FORM LOCK.

A new form lock patented by Messrs. Horning & Clapp, Washington, D. C., is worthy of inspection by every employing printer who wishes to keep abreast of the times. Its usefulness is apparent at a glance, and it only needs to be tried to be appreciated; being simple, safe and quick, and in time alone will soon pay for itself.

One pattern is in two sections and readily detachable. The regular top clamp on the bed of the press is removed, and the



underneath half, which is level with the bed, remains permanently attached. A few turns of the screw locks or unlocks it quickly. It is always ready for use, being part of the bed, and having a nice adjustment to large or small forms, as it locks up without furniture or quoins. This is made in different ways to conform to the different kinds of presses.

In the form of the lockup here shown, the end clamps on the bed formerly used are dispensed with. The bar, which extends entirely across the bed, and which is adjusted by moving the notched bars in the slots just below the surface of the bed, can be used to lock up anything from a poster to a visiting card without furniture, quoins or chase, as the occasion may require, and in a very short time. This device, the inventors expect, will revolutionize the old way of locking up. In order to demonstrate its usefulness a very limited number will be put on free of charge for anyone who contemplates putting in a new press soon. The lockup is in use in all the largest offices in Washington, both public and private.

The death has just occurred at Buda-Pesth of O. K. Potemkin (pretended descendant of Prince Potemkin, favorite of Catherine II of Russia). When young he was sent to school at Buda-Pesth and achieved some distinction, but a reverse of fortune overtook his parents and he had to abandon his studies to become a printer. He traveled through Asia and Europe till he was forty years old, when he secured a position as engraver in the government printing office at Vienna. In 1846 he returned to Buda-Pesth and worked for H. Landerer. When the Hungarian revolution broke out in 1848 the office was invaded by Jokai Tetsoi to get Kossuth's famous manifesto printed, but all the printers but Potemkin had fled to embrace the cause of the revolution by joining the national guard, and he was forced to work at the case till it was completed. When the revolution was stifled by the Austrian government a price of 3,000 florins was placed on his head; but he escaped the danger, and through the influence of friends was allowed to resume his trade of engraver in peace. Potemkin spoke Hungarian, German, Latin, French, Italian, Polish, and his works as an engraver and designer attracted considerable attention for their graceful execution, but for the last ten years he had been almost blind and destitute, and died in extreme poverty.

JOHN CALVIN MOSS.

The announcement early last month of the death of John Calvin Moss, president of the Moss Engraving Company, of New York, awakened universal regret in the printing world. Mr. Moss was notable as the inventor of the first practicable photo-engraving process, and the story of the remarkable fortitude of himself and wife was graphically told in the May number of this journal in 1888, and is deeply interesting as an instance of perseverance in the face of great difficulties.

Mr. Moss was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. His mother was a Presbyterian, and intended him for the ministry when he was born and she was casting about for a name for him. But his mind was not disposed to look at things from the ministerial aspect, and he finally induced his parents to put him to the printer's trade. He thought he had a chance as an artist because of a talent he had for drawing and painting, and he therefore devoted a good deal of time to the study of fine arts. Before he was nineteen years old he married Miss Mary A. Bryant, who sympathized with his artistic tastes.

He did not take kindly to painting and became a photographer, in which occupation he got a sufficient support to enable him to experiment in photographic chemistry. At twenty years he had learned of the experiment made by Nicephorus Niepce, and also of the attempts made by Professor Grove to etch on a Daguerrean plate by means of electricity. He had faith in the idea of Professor Grove, and made a galvanic battery and set to work. After patient labor he found himself on the right road and realized that his extreme poverty alone prevented his reaching the thing he sought.

Having obtained a situation as a printer at Philadelphia, Mr. Moss pursued his experiments zealously, his wife working with him and aiding him in such a way that, as Mr. Moss said, success without her would have been hardly possible. Their first order was for a printing plate which, if satisfactory, was to bring them $40. They worked away at it, but somehow or other it would not come right. Finally, at two o'clock one morning, Mr. Moss sank down upon the bed exhausted and fell asleep, but his wife, believing that the experiment had not been fairly tried, determined to sit up all night, if necessary, and repeat it. She succeeded, and in the morning with a face all haggard from weariness, yet illumined with joy, she presented her husband with perfect molds.

Encouraged by this success they went to New York in 1863 and struggled along for eight years, getting a few orders, but encountering suspicion and active opposition from the wood engravers, who thought the new process would destroy their livelihood. In 1871 the Actinic Company was formed, but Mr. Moss thought he was not being treated fairly, and withdrew with the process he had kept a secret, and the company soon afterward expired. The next year, with the aid of a clergyman, he established the Photo-Engraving Company, which was successful. In 1880 Mr. Moss left this company and formed the Moss Engraving Company, of which he was the head.

Before Mr. Moss made his successful experiments, wood engraving and steel engraving were then the methods of reproduction for illustrating magazines and the like. Of course, Mr. Moss' first success was only a step in the right direction, and his whole life thereafter was devoted to improving the art he made practicable.

At one time in his life Mr. Moss slept only two hours out of the twenty-four, and lost flesh until he came down from 160 pounds to 115. But his triumphs and the fortune which came with them soon restored him, to all appearances. At the age of forty-six years he had realized the dreams of his early manhood, had been rewarded for his exertions and patience with fame and fortune. He died at his residence, Fifty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on April 8, of Bright's disease. His wife, the partner of his early struggles and later triumphs, survives him. The business, which under his supervision has assumed such large proportions, has been so well grounded by him in popular favor, that the loss of his guiding hand will scarcely be felt at all in its conduct.

Sympathetic inks are well known, says the *Philadelphia Record*, but a recent discovery by Professor Bruylauts, of the University of Louvain, surpasses them, as no ink at all is required in order to convey a secret message. He lays several sheets of note paper on each other and writes on the uppermost with a lead pencil, then selects one of the under sheets on which no marks of the writing are visible. On exposing this sheet to the vapor of iodine for a few minutes it turns yellowish and the writing appears of a violet-brown color. On further moistening the paper it turns blue and the letters show in violet lines. The explanation is that note paper contains starch, which under pressure becomes hydramide and turns blue in the iodine fumes.

THE SONG OF THE TYPE.

Nightly, while the millions sleep,
Revelers shout, the wretched weep,
And the watch lone vigils keep,
The printer works away;
With a click! click! click!
The type in his stick
Records the deeds of the day.

Heeds the youth with glowing face
That the lines he sets apace
Damn a soul with its disgrace?
They bear for him no smart,
And the click! click! click!
Of the type in his stick
Times with his joyous heart.

Thrills yon man with sunken eye
As his nimble fingers fly,
Forming words that glorify?
They him no joy impart;
And the click! click! click!
Of the type in his stick
Outruns his aching heart.

Does the reader realize,
Glancing o'er with rapid eyes,
Countless types those lines comprise,
Picked separate from the case,
That the click! click! click!
Of that type in the stick
All night kept up its pace?

Thus it is through life we go,
Feeling not the joy, the woe,
Or the toiling others know.
Ah, better is it so;
For the click! click! click!
Of the type in his stick
Tells less of joy than woe.

—*Ernest Lacy.*

ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST TYPECASTING FOUNDRIES IN THE WORLD.

A visit to the premises of Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler at 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago, into which they have recently moved, is surprising even to those who are well acquainted with this eminent typefounding firm's history, enterprise and business energy. To the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, the wares of this firm are well and favorably known, and it will consequently be interesting to trace its evolution to the occupation of its present immense and thoroughly equipped establishment. Back in 1868, the foundry was established under the title of the Great Western Typefoundry, but although still distinguished by that name, it was reorganized a year later under the name of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, and the business rapidly increased — the methods of the firm together with the quality of their products, superior copper-mixed type especially, meeting with general appreciation. The tremendous holocaust of October, 1871, which swept Chicago's business center, included the foundry of Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler; but like many of their fellow Chicagoans their misfortune only seemed an incentive to renewed efforts, and but a short time elapsed before they were again established, this time at 49 West Randolph street, and filling rapidly increasing orders with their old-time celerity and satisfaction to their customers, the accumulation of whom it was soon found rendered necessary a removal to larger premises but a few months later to 107 and 109 Madison street, which in turn the year 1876 saw them compelled to abandon for the same reason, and at 146 Fifth avenue (taking the entire building) the firm considered they would have ample accommodation for many years to come. They were "building better than they knew," it would seem, for but four years elapsed until another change was necessary, and in 1880, the establishment was moved to 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, these quarters in turn being enlarged, in 1887, by the addition of five stories of adjoining building, known as 113 Fifth avenue. Each year that the firm has been in business has been a year of progress, and the beginning of the present year found them engaged in preparing the premises at 183 to 187 Monroe

street for their occupation in the early spring. These buildings consist of a front building six stories in height and 60 by 125 feet in area and a rear building of the same height 60 by 50 feet. The forepart of the first floor of the front building is occupied by the business offices, which are finished in black walnut throughout, and are commodious and well equipped — in themselves, with the large clerical force, significant of the volume of the trade done. Slightly to the rear on each side of the lofty room is arranged an expansive array of packages of type ready for shipment on short notice. The balance of the floor space is taken up with a display of new machines of every description and manufacture, including the different makes of job presses, Babcock air-spring presses and Howard Iron Works paper-cutting machinery. Leaving the counting room and the large and interesting exhibit of mechanical ingenuity and skill, the visitor takes the passenger elevator run by an independent sixteen horse power engine at the front of the building to *the largest and finest typecasting room in the world.* This is situated on the sixth floor and the spectacle disclosed to the visitor is of supreme interest — the rapid play of the typecasting machines which seem almost sensate in their automatic perfection, the flicker and flash of the flame in the fire pots, the silvery type falling in continuous streams, the neatly attired girls setting the type with a rapidity beyond belief, all conspiring to produce a busy and cheerful scene not easily forgotten. The room is lit from above with a skylight 20 by 68 feet, and it is convenient to here state that for daylight there has been made ample provision, both the buildings

being lighted on three sides from street and alley. Descending to the fifth floor the visitor witnesses the process of finishing the type and dividing it into fonts. On the fourth, fifth and sixth floors of the rear building are carried on the processes of the manufacture of brass rule, matrix fitting, mold making, etc., in addition to type making. The third floor is the home of the *Typefounder*, well known to the printers throughout the continent, and in this neat composing room the handsome specimens of the firm's wares are produced. The second and third floors, devoted to the machine shops and repairing, are in charge of a large and competent staff of workmen, and every appliance known for such work may be here seen. The basement of the rear building is used for the engine and dynamo room and here also the metals are mixed, the basement of the front building giving storage for boxed machinery, cases, stands, etc. Both buildings are heated with steam and supplied with light from the firm's own electric light plant with six hundred lamp capacity, the power used being one eighty and one seventy horse-power engine of latest pattern. Due precautions are taken for the preservation of the firm's valuable matrices and molds, no less than three separate vaults being used for these, as well as papers, books, etc. All the departments are admirably equipped, electric bells and speaking tubes connecting them all. Special attention is paid to the accommodation and convenience of customers, writing desks and other facilities being placed exclusively for their use.

Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler owe no allegiance to any trust or syndicate nor do they contemplate doing so, their past success and present progress giving them sufficient confidence for their future, and, employing in round numbers some three hundred hands they are quite able to meet all the requirements of their numerous customers.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

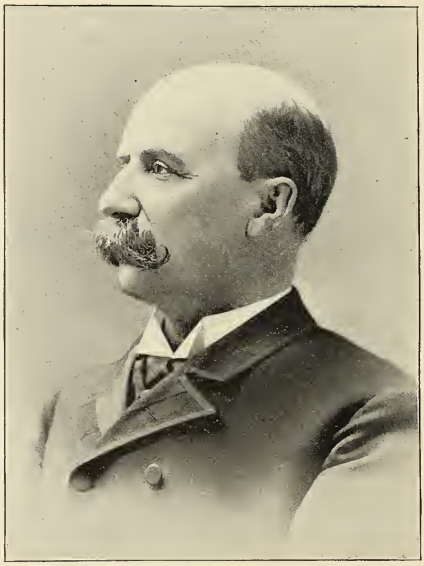
The paste that is used by the Eastern stereotypers on the roller molding machines is made thus: To 1½ gallons of water add 2½ pounds of glue; allow to stand over night, and then cook slowly for two hours. Take ½ pound best English Paris white and one pint of flour, place them together in a basin and add sufficient water to make the mixture the consistency of buttermilk, add this to the glue when cooked as above, and allow the whole to cook for one hour.

Red marking ink that is unaffected by soap alkalies is made as follows: Enough finely powdered cinnabar to form a moderately thick liquid is very intimately mixed with egg albumen previously diluted with an equal bulk of water, and beaten to a froth and filtered through fine linen. Marks are formed on cloth with this liquid by means of a quill, and are fixed after they have become dry by pressing on the reverse side with a hot iron.

At 151 Congress street, Boston, Massachusetts, there is on exhibition an attachment for drill presses which is something new in mechanics, and as its possibilities are so great and its uses so many, it will, perhaps, interest readers of this journal to hear of it, especially machinists and makers of printers' machinery. It is called a polygonal boring and turning tool, and when attached to a drill is capable of boring any geometrical figure, such as round, square, hexagon, octagon, triangle, diamond, star, oval, half-round, etc. The machine in question was being used to bore iron, brass, slate, marble and wood, and to witness its operation in cutting square and octagonal holes in iron was really a novelty. One is inclined to be a little incredulous until he actually sees the work done, but once he does, he is convinced of its practicability and usefulness. It is claimed that any machinist can successfully use this tool, that it requires no more power than an ordinary drill, and can be speeded just the same; and when attached to a lathe it will turn the perimeter of any geometrical shape or figure. Doing work that heretofore was only possible by hand in a much shorter time, and in a more thorough manner, it will certainly commend itself at once to the attention of users of this class of machinery. The Larrabee Machine Company are handling it.

HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER.

We publish herewith the portrait of Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, senator from New Hampshire, who was fittingly selected as the orator upon the occasion of the dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers. A brief history of the distinguished



gentleman's career, emphasizing as it does the possibilities in this republic for those who have energy, brains and perseverance, cannot fail to be interesting.

Senator Gallinger was born in Cornwall, province of Ontario, March 28, 1837. He was the son of a farmer, and the fourth in a family of twelve children. His parents were of German descent, and were possessed of but moderate means. Like many others who have achieved high success in after life he was forced at an early age to rely upon his own resources. At the age of twelve he entered that incomparable political training-school, a newspaper office, served an apprenticeship of four years, and made himself master of the "art preservative." After working at his trade for one year in Ogdensburg, New York, he returned to Cornwall, and for a year edited and published the paper on which he had served his apprenticeship.

In 1855 he began the study of medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio. During the vacations he eked out his scanty means by working in the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette* as reporter, proofreader, or compositor. He completed his medical course in May, 1858, graduating with the highest honors of his class. He practiced his profession in Cincinnati for one year; devoted the next year to study and travel; and then, in July, 1860, went to New Hampshire, where he has since resided, and where he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

While working at the printing business, Senator Gallinger took a live interest in the organization of the craft. Unionism was then in its infancy, and among the pioneers in the cause, which today provides a home for its veteran adherents, was the subject of our sketch. He represented Cincinnati Union on the floor of the National Typographical Union, and his honored name today is enrolled among its permanent members. For quite a number of years, however, the senator enjoyed the unique distinction of being carried on the roll of deceased members, having been reported dead at the annual session of 1866. Upon his advent in

congress, in 1885, it was discovered that a blunder had been made, and the proper transfer was effected at the first opportunity.

As a printer, editor, physician, law-maker or organizer of political forces the same characteristics distinguish Senator Gallinger. When he worked as a printer he was a good, reliable workman, who was ever in the front rank of those who sought to elevate the profession. He acquired his education as a physician by hard study, close application and careful use of all opportunities for advancement; as a result, he stands today among the authorities in the profession. As a member of legislative bodies, be it the legislature of his adopted state or the senate chamber of the republic, Doctor Gallinger is an active participant, fully alive to the responsibilities of the position, and never content to pose among the wallflowers. He has ideas, and he has command of language in which to convey them. He has views, and he possesses the courage to express them. And withal he is so unassuming, so plain a man, so full of earnest purpose and downright good sense that, though recognized among the leaders of the national legislature, the most diffident is not abashed when approaching him, but feels sure of that hearty, courteous treatment which *is not* always a characteristic of so-called statesmen.

Senator Gallinger's political career has been a remarkably successful one. He stands second to no one in the councils of his party in New Hampshire. Time and again he has been honored with positions of honor and trust. Repeatedly he has sat in congress, and now, though he has been in the United States senate but a few months, he is already among the leaders of that distinguished body.

Unlike many small "great men," Senator Gallinger looks with pride and affection upon his connection with the art preservative. He was a printer and a good one, and he takes as warm an interest in all worthy aims of his brother typos as if the price per 1,000 ems was still a matter of direct personal concern and the size of his "string" a question of live interest. He glories in the fact that the organization of which he was one of the pioneers has attained its present proud position, and no better proof can he give of the sincerity of his interest than the sacrifice of time and comfort which so long a journey, for the purpose of attending the Home dedication, must mean to so busy a man.

Doctor Gallinger is slightly above the medium height, and is somewhat portly. He has always been strictly temperate in his habits, and the happy results of his abstemious life are apparent in his cheery and healthful countenance. He has a fine presence, a cordial, hearty manner and a pleasing, winning address. His rare social qualities, abundant good-nature, keen sense of humor, and excellent conversational powers make him a most agreeable companion, and few men enjoy a higher degree of personal popularity.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Los Angeles *Express*, in a letter discussing Millionaire Lucky Baldwin, says he has the talent beyond the multitude of his fellow creatures for making money and therefore despises the less gifted mob proportionately. He is natural and satanic. He is not a "leading citizen"; he has no desire to be one of the "best element"; he is simply Lucky Baldwin. His scorn for and defiance of the press evoke the admiration of every newspaper man. His style of receiving reporters is this:

"You are Mr. Baldwin?"

"Yes; who are you?"

"I am a reporter."

"O, you are, are you? Then go to hell!"

Apprentices and journeyman printers will do well to read the list of premium books offered in our advertising columns for new subscribers to this journal. The present time more than ever before calls for individual study and improvement. The works offered are standard, and a little personal exertion will secure them.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Mr. Fred J. Hurlbut, lately connected with H. H. Latham, has transferred his services to Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co.

The members of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at its meeting in Grand Army hall, on Sunday, April 24, were photographed for *Hollister's Eight-Hour Herald*.

Publisher Herman H. Kohlsaat, of *The Inter Ocean*, accompanied by his wife, left Chicago for New York on April 17, and from thence sailed for England on the 20th, meeting James W. Scott, of the *Herald*, and party in London. Mr. Kohlsaat's stay in England will be limited to ten days, during which time the publishers of the two papers will fraternize in a coaching party.

Dana L. Hubbard, financial reporter for the Chicago *Herald*, and a newspaper man held in high esteem, is at Mercy Hospital suffering from a fractured collar bone and other severe injuries occasioned by falling off the embankment of a bridge while the draw was opened. He came to Chicago from Indianapolis, where he was connected with the *Journal*, and has been identified with the *Herald* over three years.

"Within a year three millions of dollars have been given for the new Chicago University, which is being organized upon so comprehensive a plan, and inviting to its work such distinguished scholars, that it must quickly become one of the greatest centers of learning in America; and the influence of this great body of scholars upon the general intellectual life of the city will be incalculable," says Edwin D. Mead in the Editors' Table in the *New England Magazine* for May.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the regular monthly meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16:

Resolved, That the thanks of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, are due and are hereby tendered to H. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of *The Inter Ocean*, of this city, for his generous endowment and furnishing of a room in the Childs-Drexel Home for union printers at Colorado Springs. *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be properly engrossed and sent to Mr. Kohlsaat, and that the same be published in the *Typographical Journal* and the *Union Printer*.

Congress is desirous of knowing something about the practical results of education in manual training schools, and Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the department of labor, is in Chicago securing some facts. Mr. Stewart has a long list of names of business men and firms who have in their employ graduates of manual training schools. These will be visited and their opinions as to the thoroughness and practical knowledge the manual training school graduates possess will be secured. Carpenters, machinists, electrical experts, engineers, and in fact the entire field of mechanics will be investigated.

Albert West, who died in Chicago, April 9, had been identified with the progress of western journalism since the early "forties." He was born in Clyde, New York, 1823, and emigrated to Elkhart, Indiana, about 1840. He met Schuyler Colfax there and a warm friendship sprang up between the two young men. About 1842, Mr. West and Colfax went to South Bend and established the St. Joseph Valley *Register*. He went to Mexico during the war with that country as the correspondent for a New York paper. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana and founded the Lafayette *Daily Journal*, the first daily paper published in Indiana. He was afterward connected with the Burlington *Hawkeye*, and later he engaged in the banking business. In 1873 he engaged in banking in Chicago.

In its fourth annual exhibition the Chicago Society of Artists had a strong collection of paintings. The Charles T. Yerkes prizes of $300 and $200 for the best and second best oil paintings by any artist residing in Chicago, were partially responsible for the excellence of the exhibit, for many of the pictures were entered in the competition. The jury which was to select the prize-winners was composed of Halsey C. Ives, chief of the department of fine arts of the World's Fair; G. P. A. Healy, the well-known portrait painter, and L. H. Meakin, of the Cincinnati Art School. April 22 was varnishing day, and the exhibition was formally opened on the evening of April 25, when a large number

of ladies and gentlemen attended the reception by invitation. But on the evening of the next day fire broke out, devastating the entire building, and destroying the rare collection of paintings.

A MEETING of the Chicago Amateur Press Club was held at the Victoria Hotel, April 23, for the purpose of exchanging views on the profession and to listen to the remarks of practical newspaper men. Alice Fitzgerald, the president, appointed Albert Snyder chairman for the evening. Montgomery Gibbs, city editor of the *Post*, spoke briefly on the subject of "Leaves from a City Editor's Assignment Book," warning those not intending to make newspaper work a study and lifework to let it alone. George Armstrong, of the *Post*, furnished a short address on "The Force of Short Words," and Editor George C. Martin, of the *Journal*, read some "Observations and Experiences of a Newspaper Worker." Miss Marion Skinner gave an address, Dr. J. Allan Hornsby told of the great strides made in the newspaper profession, and C. H. Frost told of the pleasures of doing newspaper work "on space."

AMONG the recent removals of firms interested in the printing trade and supplies the following are noted: The Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, formerly at 701 Owings building, are now at 262 Dearborn street; Mandel & Murphy, engravers and electrotypers, have moved from 107 Madison street to 173 Fifth avenue; the Craig Press, book and job printers, from 79 Jackson to 178 Monroe street; H. C. Marsh & Son, book and job printers, from 77 and 79 Jackson street to 50-52 Custom House place; James Rowe, manufacturer National paging and numbering machine, from 79 Jackson street to 148 Monroe; J. W. Ostrander, manufacturer of electrotype and stereotype machinery and western agent for the Dooley and Paragon paper cutters, from 77 and 79 Jackson to 88-92 West Jackson street; J. Manz & Co., engravers and zinc etchers, from 107 Madison to 183-187 Monroe street; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, the Great Western Typefoundry, from 115 Fifth avenue to 183-187 Monroe street; Ault & Wiborg Company, ink manufacturers, from 332 Dearborn street to 82 Sherman.

AT the regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, on April 24, the newly elected officers were installed. On taking the chair, President Harding in a brief address, among other things, said he hoped to make the book and job branches of the business as solidly union as that of the newspapers; and also to promote sociability and acquaintance among the members of the union. June 13, this year, will be the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the union, and he considered that a fitting opportunity to hold a celebration of the event and inaugurate a series of entertainments that would bring the members together socially. The executive officers were empowered to make all suitable arrangements to give a reception to George W. Childs on his arrival in the city May 3, and Albert H. Brown, the late president, was selected to go to Colorado Springs and represent the union at the dedication. A delegation from Typographical Union No. 9 (German) were allowed to present their statement of the difficulty with their employers, and a loan of $500 was made to help them out. Later in the proceedings a delegation from the German employers appeared and were allowed admittance; but they were only authorized to request the personal good offices of John C. Harding to advise all parties in interest. The suggestion was made by the union and accepted by the German employers that Messrs. Harding and Madden confer with the conflicting parties and endeavor to secure an amicable settlement. The indications were that a solution of the trouble would be effected. The new book scale was ordered into effect on May 2, and the auxiliary scale was laid over until next meeting for further consideration in the meantime.

PROGRESSIVE men are those who keep in touch with the topics of the day, and the handsome monthly magazines of the times condense all that is necessary for the busy man's hours of leisure. We have made arrangements with all the leading magazines and periodicals by which we can offer THE INLAND PRINTER with any of these high-class publications at a reduced rate. See advertising pages of this issue.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN COMPANY, typefounders, send some handsomely designed business cards, well displaying the excellence of their productions and their capabilities.

WE are asked to pass an opinion on the letterhead of the Suspension Bridge *Journal*, of Suspension Bridge, New York. We have no hesitation in saying that it is decidedly crude.

J. R. RANSONE, JR., printer, Cleburne, Texas. Business cards in chromatic colors, showing much originality in design. One of the cards has a slightly jumbled appearance, but they are otherwise attractive and tasteful.

MESSRS. CROSSCUP & WEST, engravers by all methods, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, send a handsome specimen of their work by the Ives half-tone process, in which the excellence of their method is well set forth.

SAMPLES of stock labels manufactured by the Falls City Lithograph Company of Louisville, Kentucky, have been received. They are well executed and in great variety, and will be found very desirable by many printers.

THE Inland Printer Company announce a pamphlet entitled "Essay on Practical Photography for Photo-Engravers," which treats the subject in a brief and comprehensive way. The advance sheets indicate that it will be of much value to the empiric in the half-tone processes. 25 cents.

MESSRS. WINN & HAMMOND, printers, binders and engravers, of Detroit, Michigan, submit samples of their work of almost ideal perfection. This firm show their appreciation of the value of printer's ink, and place their arguments in its favor in the right way and in terse English.

A VERY handsomely executed souvenir of the annual election of Detroit Typographical Union has been received with the compliments of Albion W. Hubbell, candidate executive committee. It is a noteworthy departure from the card "novelties." It was produced at the office of Winn & Hammond.

WE are perhaps a little late in welcoming our new contemporary, the *Texas Printer*, the second number of which we have received. We think our correspondent's strictures in April on its initial appearance somewhat harsh. There is certainly little in it that could be improved, making due allowance for individual taste.

CHARLES E. BURKE, book and job printer, Fredonia, Kansas, sends specimens of his every-day work which admirably display his high abilities as a workman and his artistic taste. Mr. Burke is publishing a book of specimens, which is advertised in another column, and, although we have not had an opportunity of examining the book as yet, from the samples submitted we think Mr. Burke's production will be most desirable to every printer.

THE *Printers' Register*, published by the Central Typefoundry, Fourth and Elm streets, St. Louis, Missouri, has been received, showing several new and beautiful series of type. Multiform, Pluto, Novelty Script, DeVinne, Santa Claus and Victoria Italic, as well as the Johnston Gothic therein shown, were cut by the Central. The Façade Condensed No. 2 was cut by the Boston Typefoundry. The specimens shown will be found most desirable in every printing office.

GEORGE H. SANBORN & SONS, manufacturers of paper-cutting machines for bookbinders, printers, etc., 42 and 44 West Monroe street, Chicago, and 69 Beekman street, New York, submit an engraved and printed business card in colors, the work of Messrs. Poole Bros., of Chicago. Also an engraved and printed card, announcing the opening of their new warerooms at 42-44 West Monroe street. The work is excellently done. On the back of the business card is an accurate street guide of the business center of Chicago, which will be decidedly useful to visitors.

MILTON H. SMITH, of Rochester, New York, sends a copy of his embossed designs for society address cards. It is a superb piece of work. There is hardly an emblem that can be conceived of that is not shown in all the glory of embossing, gold and silver bronzes and colors. The blank embossing is exquisitely done.

Mr. Smith's talent is not confined to embossing, however, as his book, "Milton's Expenseroso" amply testifies. It is admirably done, an embossed design in bronzes and colors in margin of each page being a most attractive feature. We have much pleasure in referring our readers to Mr. Smith's advertisement on another page.

SEVERAL interesting specimens are unavoidably held over for review in the June issue. We take this opportunity to say that hereafter we cannot supply specimens. Many of our subscribers are publishing specimen books at moderate rates, as will be seen by our advertising columns, and we have, therefore, decided to withdraw our offer to furnish specimens on receipt of postage. The labor involved in culling suitable specimens for applicants has also much increased, involving unnecessary correspondence, and is an additional reason for this decision. Our review column will still be maintained, however, and specimens will be criticised as impartially as heretofore. Commendation will be given where it is due and faults will be frankly pointed out.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE very fine half-tone portrait of Mr. George W. Childs appears in this issue through the courtesy of the *National Journalist*.

THE differences that have existed for the past twenty months between the Los Angeles, California, Typographical Union and the Times-Mirror Company have been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE Los Angeles Typographical Union has reduced the scale on morning papers from 50 cents per thousand ems to 45 cents, and on evening papers from 45 cents to 40. Job hands remain unchanged: $20 per week of fifty-four hours.

THE International Typographical Union, through Secretary McClevey, reports that the receipts to a recent date of the fiscal year amount to $17,588, with $11,081.60 expended. To the same date the amount received toward the Childs-Drexel Home was $45,519.19.

AT the annual election of Cumberland Typographical Union, No. 244, the following gentlemen were returned for the ensuing year: President, Charles W. Donnelly; vice-president, Frank B. Geary; recording secretary, Robert Tarring; financial secretary, John T. Schenck; treasurer, Charles W. Seaber; sergeant-at-arms, B. Frank Walter; trustees, William Wishard, Frank B. Geary, B. Frank Walter, David McEvoy and Charles W. Seaber.

S. H. DYER, of Springfield, has been elected president of the Massachusetts State Union of Printers, and J. F. Duggan, of Worcester, secretary and treasurer, at its session held recently in Boston. The business of the union was concluded April 14, and the delegates had a banquet in Elks Hall on that date, by invitation of Typographical Union No. 13. Speeches were made by Augustin McCraith, John Gorman, President Dyer and others, and an enjoyable evening spent.

THE May meeting of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, among other items is to embrace a discussion of the manner in which the union's future business will be transacted, whether by delegates, by universal representation or on the referendum principle. Most of the styles mentioned have been already tried. Some suggestions are already before the union, including one by which the various members of the chapels are in rotation to be deputed as representatives at the meetings.

WE acknowledge with thanks an invitation from the reception committee and the committee on dedication of the International Typographical Union to be present at the dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, on May 12, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. The programme is as follows: Prayer, Rev. James B. Gregg, Colorado Springs; Music, Quartette; Address of Welcome, Hon. John L. Routt, Governor, on behalf of the people of the State of Colorado; Address of Welcome, Hon. Ira T. Sprague, Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of Colorado Springs; Address of Welcome, H. G. Lunt, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the business community; Music, Quartette; Response, W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union; History of the Childs-Drexel Home, August Donath, Washington, D. C.; Oration, Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Remarks, W. S. Cappeller, President National Editorial Association; Music, Quartette; Benediction, Rev. A. R. Kieffer. Luncheon will be served in the dining hall at 1:30 P.M. to those receiving invitations.

THE promise which Messrs. De Vinne & Co., of New York, made in April last year, to divide their earnings with their employés for the ensuing twelve months, has been acted up to. No exception was made to age or condition, union or non-union. The only condition was the full twelve months' service. A few weeks ago some two hundred hands were given, in addition to their wages, a bonus amounting to four per cent of the earnings of each during the year. This sounds a little romantic in this age of rank self-seeking, and there are likely to be few trade squabbles in the case of such a firm.

THE first number of the weekly *Kawkab America*, the first newspaper ever printed in the Arabian language in the western hemisphere, was issued recently in New York, according to the *Herald* of that city. The publishers are Dr. A. J. Arbeely, formerly of Los Angeles, California, and A. J. Arbeely, his brother, who has been for many years employed as an interpreter by the Bureau of Immigration. Both are natives of Damascus. The office of *Kawkab America* is at No. 45 Pearl street, New York. The name of the new paper translated is *Star of America*. The paper is intended as a medium for the extension of amicable feeling between the widely separated nations speaking Arabic, as well as for the protection and enlightenment of Orientals already in this country. Correspondents have been appointed in India, Egypt, Zanzibar, Morocco, Syria, Palestine, Tunis and Algiers, and in all these places a large subscription to the new paper has already been secured. There are 1,335 characters in Arabic, and all the type had to be imported from Beyroot, Syria. There were no compositors in this country who could set this type, and the entire force in the composing room had to be brought across the sea. Each compositor requires five cases of type to set plain matter, four of which are placed in front of him and one directly behind.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Los Angeles (Cal.) *Evening Express* celebrated its twenty-first birthday by putting on a complete new dress, and is now one of the handsomest papers on the Pacific coast.

LINCOLN county, Missouri, is to have a new paper called the Silex *Siftings*. A contemporary facetiously remarks that the motto will be: "Sally's in the garden sifting sand."

THE St. Paul (Minn.) *Trades and Labor Bulletin* is a five-months-old monthly, published in the interest of organized labor of St. Paul, Minnesota. It is neat-appearing and non-political. H. W. Franklin is the editor.

AN old Kansas editor closed a letter of advice to a young editor as follows: "Success will be yours if you observe two rules; 1. Hustle for news. 2. Never copy a notice of yourself. Even the Lord hates an editor who violates the second rule."

THE Oneida County (Wis.) *Herald*, the only democratic sheet published in that county, has again changed hands. It is now issued by the Herald Publishing Company with James R. Howe, formerly of the Redfield (S. D.) *Observer*, as its editor.

ROBERT M. SPENCER, associate editor of the Nevada (Mo.) *Mail*, was buried at Nevada, on Sunday, April 10. He began his work as the printer of an amateur paper at Independence at the age of ten years, and was the founder of the Warrensburg *Star*.

AGAIN rumors are rife to the effect that Boston is to have another Sunday paper soon. They emanate from the office of the *Post*, on which Editor Grosier has made many improvements since he took it in charge. It is claimed that the *Post's* circulation is nearly four times what it was a few months ago when this hustling New Yorker took it in hand.

On Saturday evening, April 9, fire broke out in the basement of the *Jeffersonian* block, Findlay, Ohio, and extended to the pressroom, containing two Campbell presses. The fire was quickly subdued. Lost about $750. The *Daily Jeffersonian* appeared as usual.

The Richmond *Conservator* thus explains the name of Stet, a town on the line of Ray and Carroll counties, Missouri: "It is in the heart of the most beautiful section in Missouri, and the people who had located it want to 'let it stay.'" This explanation is plausible, but hardly satisfactory.

B. P. Warren has purchased an interest in the Rich Hill (Mo.) *Tribune*, and the paper in the future will be conducted under the editorship of Warren Bros. The members of this firm are the youngest newspaper "men" in the United States — the senior member being nineteen, while the junior has just passed his fifteenth birthday.

The *Daily Times*, of Cumberland, Maryland, will shortly put in a new web perfecting press and an electric motor. There are now in operation four job presses, one Campbell country press for large work, and a Potter cylinder press for newspaper work, and extensive improvements have been made, both in the mechanical and editorial departments.

The *Weekly Journalist*, of Boston, devoted to the interests of newspaper and advertising men, edited by J. F. Benyon, with F. W. Walker as business manager, covers the whole field of newspaper work in the United States and Canada in a bright and breezy style. It is ably conducted and well edited, and the small subscription price, $2 per year, makes it unreasonable that any newspaper man should be without it.

Ex-Senator E. G. Ross, formerly of Kansas, is writing a series of sketches entitled "Historic Moments," for *Scribner's Magazine*. His subject in the April issue was the culminating scene in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. Ex-Senator Ross was one of the seven republican senators who voted not guilty with the democrats, thus securing the acquittal of President Johnson. On the Monday after the vote the New York *Tribune* said: "It must be evident that the immediate responsibility for the defeat of Saturday rests upon Edmund G. Ross, of Kansas." It is a matter of political history that Mr. Ross eventually left the republican party and was appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Cleveland, which territory he has since made his home. Mr. Ross is a practical printer, and within the last few years has worked at the case as journeyman.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

The Arapahoe Paper Company, recently incorporated at Denver, Colorado, will have a capital of $25,000.

The Elsas Paper Company, Newton, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, has now a capital stock of $100,000.

The Bishop Paper Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, it is said recently made 52,000 No. 6 envelopes of thirty-six-pound manila paper in nine hours, with a waste of only two and a half pounds.

Bids for furnishing paper and binding material for the use of the State of Kansas will be opened May 20, at Topeka. Bids for the same for the State of Washington will be opened at Olympia on May 24.

The marriage of Mr. Samuel Blau, of the firm of Blau & Co., paper-stock dealers of Dayton, Ohio, to a handsome Cincinnati girl is to occur in September next. Mr. Blau is popular among paper manufacturers of the valley, and is manager of the most extensive firm of its sort in that section of the state.

The matrix paper recently put on the market by Messrs. Stone & Forsythe, of Boston, Massachusetts, as agents for the Diamond Mills of New York, is giving great satisfaction in the offices of the daily papers of that city where it has been used. Some who had yearly contracts with other concerns for their supply are endeavoring to annul them so that they may be able to get the new article.

NOTES ON BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a large and handsome specimen book from the Boston Typefoundry. We reserve a criticism thereof for the June issue of The Inland Printer.

Messrs. F. J. Schulte & Co., of Chicago, are showing good judgment in the publication of books in which the principal theme is that of some question of the day on which public interest is much aroused. A notable work just issued by this enterprising house is a novel by Hamlin Garland entitled "A Member of the Third House," which pictures dramatically the operations of political corruptionists. It is a work of much power.

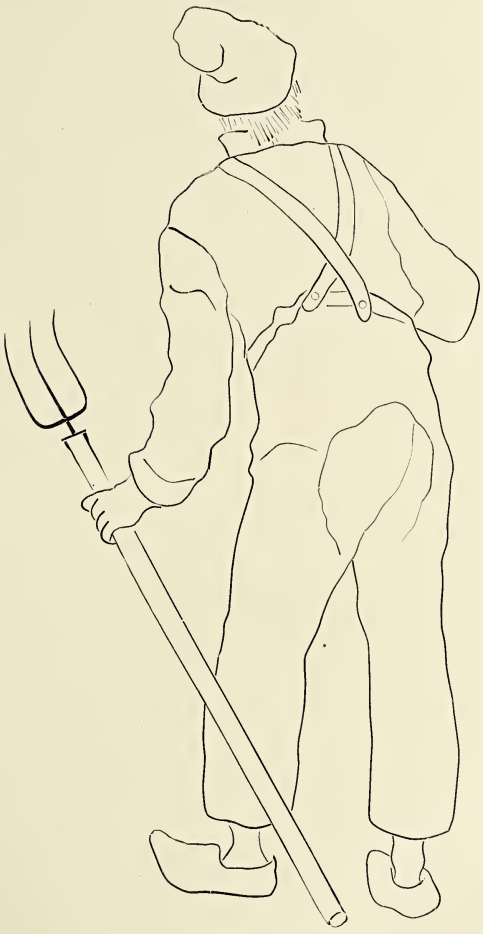
We acknowledge the receipt of a valuable and illustrative work published by Mr. Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, entitled "Photo-Engraving," a practical treatise on the production of printing blocks by modern photographic methods. Accompanying it is a small pamphlet on copy for photo-engraving, containing directions for making and selecting copy of that process. Both the works are very desirable.

A portfolio of illustrations in photogravure of the World's Columbian Exposition buildings, which will enhance in value with each succeeding year, is published each month in the *Inland Architect and News Record* of Chicago. This journal is emphatically *the* architectural journal of America. Typographically it is a model of perfection. It has recently appeared with a new cover design that has earned general admiration. The design is by Architect Irving K. Pond, and the model by the eminent sculptor Lorado Taft, and the result gives to the *Inland Architect* the strongest and best designed cover page of any journal that can be called to mind.

C. S. Partridge, superintendent of stereotyping for the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, of Chicago, has written a book entitled "Stereotyping by the Papier Maché Process," which is the first of the kind that has ever been published, and is an exhaustive treatise of the subject, containing fifty engravings of modern machinery and appliances and a detailed description of all the best methods of work in present use, including cold process stereotyping, instructions for operating the ruling machine, paster receipts, metal formulæ, etc. The work contains 200 large pages, is neatly bound and well printed. Price, postpaid, $2. C. S. Partridge, Woodlawn Park, Chicago.

Part V of the "American Dictionary of Printing and Bookmaking" has been received, and ranges from "Fin" to "Gre." Already we find the work valuable to us, and frequently use the numbers already in hand. We have several times commended this work to the craft. It is being issued in quarterly parts, and is presented without cost to all subscribers to the *American Bookmaker*, and is expected to be finished within three years. To parties who prefer to remit $6 in advance for three years' subscription to the *American Bookmaker*, the publishers will deliver the parts of the dictionary complete without extra charge, regardless of the size of the work or the time occupied in its publication. This is a valuable offer, and no printer or book-lover should fail to avail himself of it.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the *Illustrated World's Fair* for the views of Chicago shown in this issue of The Inland Printer. This magazine, devoted to the World's Fair art, and scientific literature, has literally sprung into popular favor, its circulation having increased over 52,000 in less than six months. The April issue appears in a handsome cover and the contents are exceedingly attractive. The inimitable and genial Frenchman "Max O'Rell" (Paul Blouet) is one of the contributors, as also Opie Read and Marah Ellis Ryan. The illustrations are not equaled by any publication of its class at the present time. Each month the progress of the World's Fair buildings is pictorially represented, and the most distant subscriber has an accurate idea of the development of this stupendous commemoration, and when the Columbian Exposition has passed into history such a work as the *Illustrated World's Fair* will be a thing highly prized. In the May issue Adelina Patti will have a page contribution. The subscription price is $2.50 per year, 25 cents per copy.



SPECIMEN OF BRASS RULE WORK.

Designed and executed by Claude R. Miller, with W. F. Robinson & Co., Denver, Colorado.

TRADE NOTES.

Mr. W. C. Wolfe has purchased the printing business of Eddy & Co., of Los Angeles, California, and enlarged the plant and made a stock company of it.

The office of the Duplex Color Disk Company is now located at 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago, where they will be better fitted than heretofore to fill their largely increased orders.

The firm of Ewing Brothers & Co. have incorporated under the name of the Printing Press Exchange Company, and located their offices at 151 Congress street, Boston. The New York office is at 95 Nassau street.

The Bennett Paper Folder, one of the most economical and labor-saving of such devices, manufactured by the Rockford Folder Company at Rockford, Illinois, is meeting with a sale corroborative of its merits.

Carter, Rice & Co., 246 Devonshire street, Boston, Massachusetts, are offering exceptional value in papers, particularly in the famous Chinese linen white wove bond papers, white wove loft-dried writing, C. R. C. linen ledger and merchants' white wove bond and Malta linen papers. Write for samples.

George H. Sanborn & Sons, 42 and 44 West Monroe street, Chicago, are the sole western agents for Marshall, Son & Co's paper-box machinery, E. J. Piper's paper-ruling machinery, and E. B. Stimpson & Son's perforating machines, and the goods of these well-known manufacturers can be seen at their warerooms.

Messrs. Kingsley & Barnes, the enterprising printers of Los Angeles, California, have recently added to their pressroom a new improved one-half medium Golding jobber, together with numerous additions of some of the latest designs in type for their composing department, which makes it the most complete printing establishment in Los Angeles.

Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., manufacturer of machinery and supplies for photo-engravers, electrotypers, stereotypers, typefounders and printers announces his removal from 303–305 North Third street to 217–219 Olive street, St. Louis, where with improved facilities and additional machinery, he will be better able than ever to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction in quality and price. Circulars on application.

George W. Weber (at one time a member of the old firm of Wanner, Weber & Co.), manufacturer of printers' brass rule and dealer in printing presses and paper cutters, is now located at 28 and 30 Market street, Chicago. His establishment being equipped with the most improved machinery he offers a fine line of brass rule at a lower rate than heretofore sold. Gordon presses, paper cutters, cases, stands, etc., both new and second-hand are dealt in and exceptional bargains offered. His neat and handsomely printed circular, offering special discounts, will be mailed on request.

On Tuesday morning, April, 12, fire broke out in the Winters Art Lithography Company's plant at Springfield, Ohio. The loss is estimated at $80,000 with insurance of $50,000. Mr. Charles E. Winters, speaking to a representative of the Springfield *Gazette* on the morning of the fire, said: "We are going to rebuild at once; and not only that, but enlarge to proportions in which the city will take pride." Coming from a man who was at that moment crunching under his feet the charred boards of his recently magnificent plant, and picking his way carefully along to avoid knocking down braces that held the roof, the utterance sounded actually heroic.

Mr. Charles W. Button, of Lynchburg, Virginia, announces that, having purchased from the trustee of John W. Rohr the original Virginian job printing office (the oldest in the city), which he conducted for thirty years, he has appointed J. W. Pickett his agent to continue the business in all of its departments. Mr. Pickett is a first-class printer, and will be happy to serve his friends, the old patrons of the office, and the general public, furnishing them good work at fair prices, and with his usual promptness. Business office: Room No. 3 Advance building, corner Main and Tenth streets. Address all orders to J. W. Pickett, agent, Lynchburg, Virginia.

OBITUARIES.

The death is announced on April 9 of Calvin Cooper Hyatt, vice-president of the A. W. Hyatt Stationery Manufacturing Company, limited, of New Orleans, Louisiana. The death of Mr. Hyatt will in no way interfere with the business, which will be continued as heretofore.

Walter E. Rice, a well-known printer and proofreader, who has worked on all the principal newspapers of Chicago, died April 3, at the County Infirmary. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1846, served in the army of the Potomac, was exceptionally skilled in his trade, and at one time worked in the government printing office in Washington. He leaves a wife and two grown sons. His burial was conducted by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16.

Roswell Smith, president of the Century Company, died April 19, from Bright's disease and paralysis, at his home, No. 24 East Fifty-first street, New York city, after an illness which lasted for more than two years. During all that time, until the last few weeks, he felt a keen interest in the publishing enterprises with which he was connected, although his health prevented active participation in the company's affairs. He lived to see the great dictionary, which he projected, brought to a successful completion. It is nearly a quarter of a century since Roswell Smith, Dr. J. G. Holland and the firm of Charles Scribner & Co. founded the magazine corporation, which in 1881, after the purchase by Mr. Smith of the Scribner interest, became the Century Company. Roswell Smith's best years were given to his work as business manager and president of that company, and the history of its success is the story of his life.

The death at San Francisco is announced of Samuel W. Raveley, one of the most favorably known printers in California. Mr. Raveley went to the coast in the early fifties, and followed his trade in different parts of the state, finally settling in San Francisco where he succeeded to the printing business of Crane & Oliver and had since carried it in his own name. His ability and energy changed an unprofitable business into one of the best paying offices in San Francisco, and at the time of his death he had amassed a considerable fortune. Besides following his trade as a printer he had also published newspapers in different places in the state, one of them being the *Democratic State Journal* at Sacramento as early as 1855. He also published a paper at Portland, Oregon. Mr. Raveley was a native of Liverpool, England, and was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. The funeral was held Sunday, April 10, and the large number in attendance testified the respect in which the deceased was held by his fellow citizens and members of the craft.

The announcement of the death of Dr. Morrison Munford, which occurred at his residence in Kansas City on Sunday, March 27, was received with widespread regret. Doctor Munford suffered from an attack of the grip in January, which, a month later, developed into pneumonia, and this latter disease was the immediate cause of his death. Doctor Munford, in 1871, purchased an interest in the *Daily Times*, which interest he held up to within less than a year ago. Worth less than $50,000 at the time of its purchase, the *Times*, within a few years ago, was rated as being worth, as a property, in the neighborhood of $250,000 or $300,000. Doctor Munford also owned other valuable property, principally real estate, and in 1886 was considered as being worth about $400,000. But suburban land speculation proved as disastrous in his case as in many others, and he borrowed $110,000 on his *Times* stock, which caused him ultimately to lose his controlling interest in the paper. After his active connection with the *Times* was severed, Doctor Munford set about negotiations toward the purchase of a controlling interest by the redemption of his pledged collateral. In this he did not succeed, and he then set about establishing an evening paper to be called the *World*. He rented quarters, a company was incorporated, an editorial staff employed and the expectation was to get out the paper about March 1. Ill health prevented the consummation of his plans and death terminated his connection with the matter.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first International Exposition of Photography, etc., will take place in the Fine Art Palace, Champ de Mars, Paris, from April to September, 1892. A large collection of photo-engravings and process plates will form a prominent feature of the exposition.

Where low rules occur in table or other matter, says the *British and Colonial Stationer and Printer*, with type close up to them on either side, it is no easy matter to underlay them without bringing up the type also, especially if the rules be very thin, such as 8 or 12-to-pica. The operation is, however, very much simplified and much time saved if the pressman provides himself with two or three reels of sewing cotton of various thicknesses, from which a piece of the required length may be quickly cut off and pasted under the rule. It possesses the great advantage that even should the rule be curved, it may still be readily underlaid.

A great deal of ingenuity, time and money have been spent for a number of years past upon different processes for treating wood pulp. An English firm has recently discovered a manner of hardening the pulp in steel molds under enormous pressure that is giving surprising results. The product that they got looked very much like hard rubber, and had many of the excellencies of metal. When a small quantity of graphite was added to the compound it was found that for bearings it had no equal, as shafts had been run on them for months and no oil used at all. It is said indeed that the friction is reduced about one-third over any metal now in use.

MICHIGAN STATE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION CONSTITUTION.

The following is a synopsis of the constitution adopted by the delegates from the different unions held at Grand Rapids, mention of which was made in The Inland Printer last month, and which has been referred to subordinate unions for ratification or rejection :

PREAMBLE :

To establish and maintain a true and perfect system in the organization of our craft throughout the state, and at all times take such action as may tend to promote that object; to defend our rights and advance our interests as workingmen; to create an authority whose name shall constitute a certificate of character, intelligence and skill; to build up an organization whereby all members of our craft in the state shall become interested in and participate in the discussion of those practical problems upon the solution of which depend their welfare and prosperity as workers; to foster fellowship and brotherhood, and shield from aggression the isolated, defenseless disciple of our art; to develop and stimulate, by association and social converse, those kindly instincts of humanity that most highly adorn true manhood; to encourage the principles of conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of differences between employer and employés; to incite all honorable efforts for the attainment of better conditions of all labor — shorter hours, increased privileges, and greater enjoyment of the ennobling amenities of life, the concomitants of culture and civilization; to put forward such schemes as may tend to check the already large number of apprentices employed in our smaller towns, and inculcate in all a true understanding of the benefits and privileges to be derived from membership in the International Typographical Union, we, the representatives of the several unions in the State of Michigan in convention assembled, do hereby promulgate the following as laws and regulations for future government.

It is to be known as the Michigan State Typographical Union, composed of representatives from subordinate unions of the state under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. Its aim is to materially assist local unions and organize all branches of the craft throughout the state. This union shall have power (by and with the consent of a majority of the local unions in the state) to levy a per capita tax upon all unions within its jurisdiction, when assembled in annual convention, for the purpose of defraying its necessary expenses and carrying out its aims and objects.

The officers of the union shall be a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and organizer. The president, secretary-treasurer and organizer shall constitute the board of directors, who shall transact all business in the interim. The receipts and expenditures the treasurer shall cause to have published quarterly in the *Typographical Journal*. The duties of the organizer are to correspond with each town or place in the state where members of the craft are employed, with a view to encourage them to embrace unionism. He is authorized and directed to select some good man as an assistant in each of said towns, who shall furnish applicants with proper blanks with which to make application for membership, which, when filled out, shall be forwarded to the organizer for his approval or rejection and by him forwarded to the local union nearest the residence of the applicant. All persons whose applications have been approved by the organizer shall be attached to the nearest subordinate union and furnished with the proper certificate of membership, and the members so attached shall be liable to all dues to the International Typographical Union and to the regular initiation fee of the subordinate union, and shall be entitled to all such benefits as may be attached to membership in the International Typographical Union. He shall arrange for the organization of unions wherever possible, certifying the standing of all applicants for charter to the district organizer, who shall satisfy himself that all representations therein contained are correct.

The meetings are to be held annually. Special meetings are also provided for. Each subordinate union of one hundred or less shall be entitled to two delegates, and for each additional one hundred, or majority fraction thereof, one additional delegate. The revenue shall be derived from a per capita tax of 10 cents per quarter upon each member in good standing of subordinate unions in the state, payable in advance. The duties of the various officers and their salaries are also provided for. The constitution and by-laws can be amended by a two-third vote of the delegates present at the annual meetings, but any change involving an increase of per capita shall be subject to the approval of a majority vote of the members of all the unions in the state.

PAPER FOR RIFLE PROJECTILES.

The new Mannlicher rifle is of 6.5 millimeters caliber, and the initial velocity imparted to the projectile is 700 meters per second, while with the old 7.5 millimeter weapon an initial speed of but 600 meters was attained. In consequence of this increased velocity and of the smaller caliber, the friction of the bullet and the wear of the barrel are naturally greater. In order to obviate these disadvantages and especially the leading of the rifle barrel by the projectiles, Colonel Rubin, the manager of the government laboratory at Thun, Switzerland, invented the plan of inclosing the leaden bullet in a thin metallic covering. Colonel Rubin has now devised an improvement on his earlier invention. He covers the steel capping, with which the leaden projectile is furnished, with a wrapper of specially prepared oleaginous paper, which reduces the wear of the rifle barrel to a minimum, and at the same time, it is said, assures to the bullet the same unerring course as the hard metallic envelope.

BRITISH LEGISLATION ON MACHINERY SAFEGUARDS.

Among the laws passed by the English parliament last year was one of great importance to printers. In it special directions are given for the care of steam engines, boilers and dangerous machinery and severe penalties prescribed for any neglect of its provisions. For instance, it specifies that whenever an engine is used in a printing office it must be railed off from the other part of the machinery and that sufficient room be left inside of the guard rail for the engineer to be in safety in moving around it. Similar precautions are to be taken with regard to every other machine where it is possible that anyone might become entangled in the gearing; and the fact that an accident has happened is to be considered as *prima facie* evidence of neglect of the owner to provide efficient safeguard, unless he can prove the contrary. Employers are forbidden to employ children who have not the necessary certificates from the teacher in the classes for primary instruction, or who are under eleven years of age. Every printer must send, before 8 p. m., to the factory inspector the names of every young person who is to work overtime in his office that night; anyone found on the premises not on the list is deemed to

be there to work. Young men less than sixteen years of age are not allowed to work more than two hours overtime in one night. The severity of the penalties laid down are extreme, and one employer has already been fined £75 (about $350) for compelling young girls to work too long hours. Another case arising out of the new law was that in which a lad fourteen years of age went to see his father in a spinning mill and while there had his arm broken by the machinery. The mill owner was arrested for having neglected to furnish a proper safeguard. The defense was that the lad was not a workman, that he had no business in the mill, and that his injuries were caused by his own curiosity; further that the protection around the gearing in question had not been deemed insufficient by the factory inspector. But in spite of this the mill owner was fined $25.

GOOD ROADS A FACTOR IN NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

It does not require a very acute understanding to appreciate the necessity of good roads and public highways for the prosperity of a nation. An opportunity of studying the best methods and materials for road-making will no doubt be offered by a comprehensive exhibit at the World's Exposition. Under the classification at present, however, this exhibit will be scattered through the various buildings — certainly a mistake that should be promptly corrected.

SO WOULD HE.

Pupil (in class in punctuation, reading)—I saw Alice a charming girl.

Teacher—Well, what would you do?

Pupil—Make a dash after Alice.

Teacher—Right.—*Puck*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and 32 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Americus, Ga.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, scale $10.50, but office pays $15.

Ashland, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15.

Astoria, Ore.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers per week, $21.

Atlanta, Ga.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Ten typesetting machines are now running on the morning *Constitution*; operators receive $3 for eight hours' work.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week (nine hours per day), $20. The special session of the legislature convened on the 11th of March, and as a consequence printing is much better.

Baton Rouge, La.—State of trade, very good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. State work begins on the 9th of May; work will be good then for a couple of months.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers per week of fifty-nine hours, $14.

Bismarck, N. D.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Bloomington, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening papers, 25 and 27½ cents; bookwork, per week, $13.50; job printers, per week, $13.50 to $18. The new scale went into effect April 10, all proprietors signing it but two, and agreeing to pay it for one year. But in the last few days there is some feeling expressed by those signing the scale on account of the two proprietors who did not sign it, but it is hoped all will be amicably settled.

Butler, Pa.—State of trade, not good; prospects, not good; composition on bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $10.

Canton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $16.

Champaign, Ill.—State of trade, splendid; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, per week, $10; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers per week, $13.50.

Charlotte, N. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. All offices here are at present manned by union men.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Cleveland, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; machine work, $21 for day and $24 for night work, eight hours; job and bookwork, per week, $15. Plenty of subs on news work.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $19. The *Advocate*, a weekly paper published by A. J. McNasser, has been removed to Lawrence, Colorado, and is now known as the Lawrence *Miner*.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15 to $20.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork. $15 per week; job printers, per week, $15.

Defiance, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Defiance Union, No. 281, is in good condition, new members coming in each meeting.

Dover, N. H.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 20 and 22 cents; job printers, per week $10 to $12. C. H. Moulton, for ten months editor of the *Evening Star*, has gone to Boston to take another position.

Durham, N. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $9 and $12.50.

Elmira, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13.50.

Findlay, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, work, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Frankfort, Ky.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15. A new daily paper has been started, the *Daily Call*.

Gainesville, Texas.—State of trade, reasonably fair; prospects, no show for change; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. While there is no show of an immediate change, the proprietors all seem gratified with prospects for an improvement, but which we seriously doubt of materially benefiting the printers.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $14; job printers, per week, $12 to $16.50.

Galveston, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 42 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $20. The town is full of printers. The Texas *Union Workman* is a new venture here; A. W. Hartman and S. G. Frissett, editors, members of No. 28. Texas State Union meets at Waco May 25.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job and book work, per week, $14. With its new brevier dress the *Evening Leader* raised its scale to 32 cents. Another of our members, Mr. Byron Jaslin, died April 8.

Greensburg, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, evening papers and bookwork, per week, $10; job printers, per week, $15. There are three evening papers here, all paying fairly well.

Guthrie, O. T.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair to good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The *State Capital* still refuses to make its jobrooms union, although the newspaper is run by union men.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Haverhill, Mass.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on evening papers, 22 and 27 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Job offices throughout the city seem to be well filled with orders, but there are plenty of printers to do the work.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job work, per week, $13. The *Morning Patriot* has a new dress on the way from Barnhart Bros. & Spindler; it will be donned about April 19.

Jamestown, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 22 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Jersey City, N. J.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Lots of work.

Johnstown, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $16.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, a little better; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. The *Daily Telegraph* is to have a new dress soon and the *Daily Gazette* is figuring on the same thing; both need it very much.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. Would advise compositors to stay away from here at present.

Kearney, Neb.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 32 cents; job and book work, per week, $15. The *Tribune* put on a new dress last month, and is now one of the prettiest and neatest gotten up papers in this section.

Lancaster, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, per week, $10; evening papers, per week, $9; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10 up. The *Examiner* office will put in a new web press on the 1st of June.

Laramie, Wyo.—State of trade, poor; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 and 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, very good; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers (non-union), 35 cents; evening papers (non-union), 35 cents; bookwork, per week, $16; job printers, per week, $16.

Lockport, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, rather brighter; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $13.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Wilson, Humphrey & Co., job printers, have opened a Chicago office and are doing bookwork on a large scale.

London, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $10. A new job printing office was opened last week.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; job and bookwork, per week, $20. At the last meeting of the union the scale on morning papers was reduced from 50 cents to 45 cents and on evening papers from 45 cents to 40 cents.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Liggon & Holt's job office was closed to union men at the last meeting of the union. The newspaper offices are still closed.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents and 30 cents; evening papers, 18 and 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Marion, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, $10; job printers, per week, $12. Typographical Union No. 286 has adopted a scale to go into effect May 1. The prospects of its being enforced are favorable.

Massillon, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Montreal, Can.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; job printers, per week, $10. The *Herald* office has been opened by union to members in good standing; this office has been closed since the strike in June, 1890. It is now under new management and will probably be a thorough union office again soon.

Muskegon, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12 to $15.

New Albany, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, per week, $17; job printers, per week, $17.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, job, dull; newspaper, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. A new eight-page evening paper, the *Evening Leader*, made its appearance Saturday, April 9.

New York, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 37 and 43 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The supply of printers far exceeds the demand.

Olympia, Wash.—State of trade, fair; prospects, rather poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Plenty of men to do work and a few to spare.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, per week, $16; job printers, per week, $18. A daily paper will be issued here during the month of May while the Methodist conference is in session, and will give employment to about twenty men.

Paterson, N. J.—State of trade, very good; prospects, slow; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $21. Franks & Sons' book and job office has refused to longer pay the scale and their men are locked out.

Peru, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $12; foremen, per week, $13 and $14.

Petersburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $18.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Pressmen here are on a strike for nine-hour workday; prospects good for victory.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, dull; prospects, anything but bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $21. The union has decided to rule out plate matter, and the *Daily Dispatch*, the principal user, will discard its use when the union so requests.

Port Townsend, Wash.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, $21.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $20.

Roanoke, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, nothing unusual; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job and book work, $13.50 to $18.

Rochester, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not phenomenal; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents, or $14 per week; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. The *Post-Express* will occupy their new building about the middle of this month. Since the *Herald* changed hands work has been a little better. About May 1 the *Herald* commences the issue of a Sunday paper.

Rouse's Point, N. Y.—State of trade, good after May 1; prospects, good; composition on bookwork, 25 and 30 cents. The large book publishing office of Phillips & Casey was burned to the ground March 3. Ready for work May 1.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

San Jose, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $15 to $18. The *Phoenix*, the only daily morning paper besides the *Mercury*, has been unionized, which leaves two evening papers non-union. This portion of the coast has plenty of newspaper printers, but a slight scarcity of job men.

Savannah, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers per week, $21.

Savannah, Ga.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents;

job printers, per week, $15 to $18. The *Looking Glass*, published weekly, is the latest candidate for public favor. It is illustrated, and is creating quite a sensation, locally.

Shreveport, La.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. Subs are plentiful.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

South Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; all work is by the week, $16 to $20. A new paper is on the tapis which will give employment to about six more men.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Globe-Democrat* will move into their new building about the first of the month.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, $16.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Waco, Texas.—State of trade, improving; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50 to $18. The Texas State Union meets in Waco on May 25 and arrangements are being made to entertain the delegates royally.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

H. C. Hansen, the typefounder, of 26 Hawley street, Boston, Massachusetts, keeps his five machines busy casting material, and states that he will shortly add several new machines. His orders for quads and spaces tax his ability to supply this particular line of material. A page of French Old Style from this house is shown in another part of this issue.

Phelps, Dalton & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, run several machines constantly on their Erratick series, and orders for Quaint and their other faces continues good. Since purchasing the right to cast the De Vinne they have had a great call for this face, and anticipate an even still larger demand for it.

A NEW BOOK OF COLORED HALF TONES.

A very neat little book has just been issued by the Buffalo Printing Ink Works showing the working of late shades in art colors on different half-tone plates. The demand for fine colors and toned blacks is increasing largely, as the many uses of these plates become more generally known, and that inks serviceable for this class of work are the very best for fine printing of all kinds.

TOILET PAPER PERFORATING MACHINE.

Mr. F. P. Rosback, 39 South Canal street, Chicago, is now building for the C. C. White Toilet Paper Company, of New York, a special machine for slitting, perforating and rewinding toilet paper that is the largest one of the kind ever built, and has a greater capacity for turning out the product than any other machine now on the market. It takes paper from five large rolls at once, cuts it into strips about five inches wide, makes the perforation across the whole width of the paper as it comes from the original roll, and then rewinds these perforated strips and delivers them in the small rolls ready for shipment. The speed of the machine is about fifteen rolls per minute, and its weight 7,000 pounds. The many difficulties met with in the construction of this ingenious machine, such as keeping the speed of the paper the same as it comes from the large rolls, whether when first starting to unroll or when almost unrolled, the taking up of slack for the brief period when the perforation is being made, and the careful adjustment of the rods on which the small rolls are wound, have been entirely overcome, and it is with much satisfaction that Mr. Rosback notes the operation of his invention. One of the most ingenious attachments is the rope band or belt passing under the large rolls to control their movement, which keeps the speed equal no matter what size they are. Mr. Rosback expects to complete the machine in about a month.

GEORGE H. SANBORN & SON'S NEW WAREROOMS.

The above firm announce that they have opened warerooms at Nos. 42 and 44 West Monroe street, near the Union depot, Chicago, where they have over 7,000 square feet of floor space, and are thus enabled to exhibit to excellent advantage their complete line of paper cutting machines and machinery for bookbinders, etc. The size and variety of the display is a revelation to visitors, and the fact that the power machines are shown in operation is an advantage readily appreciated. The rooms are provided with electric light, and machinery can be inspected even in the darkest weather. In addition to their exhibition stock they keep other machines boxed ready for immediate shipment, and purchasers can be assured of promptness in this regard. A full assortment of repair parts is constantly kept in stock, and reliable second-hand machinery is one of the specialties of the firm, they issuing a new list of the latter every few weeks. Their new catalogue is now ready, and will be sent on request. Notice advertisement on another page. Printers and bookbinders in the West can now be assured of prompt delivery of the goods of George H. Sanborn & Sons, and the firm is to be congratulated upon the opening of its elegant and commodious quarters in Chicago.

PRINTING PRESS EXCHANGE COMPANY.

Last month we noted under recent incorporations the forming of a new company with the above name, whose capital stock was $200,000. Our representative called upon Mr. Richard Preston, the manager of the Boston house, recently, and ascertained that the new concern was formed by the consolidation of several enterprises, these including Ewing Brothers & Co., of Boston, the M. Gally Universal Press Company, of New York, and a number of industries in which the latter company was interested. The new company will buy, rebuild and sell all kinds of machinery used in the printing and bookbinding trades, and manufacture and sell jewelers' tools, and gas and ventilating machines. Printers and others have in the past been somewhat prejudiced against what was called "second-hand" machinery, but they need have no hesitancy in purchasing "rebuilt" machinery from this company, for every press, folder or piece of machinery handled by this concern is practically rebuilt and made, so far as service is concerned, as good as new. Every machine sold is guaranteed to be as represented. All concerns asked to take old machines in part payment for new, and not wishing to do so, can arrange with this company to relieve them of this part of the bargain. The officers of the new company include Alexander Milne, president, of Newark, New Jersey, a gentleman well known there, and of high financial standing, and familiar with the machinery business; R. W. Dunn, vice president, of Waterville, Maine, a capitalist and experienced merchant and manufacturer, and also president of the Dunn Edge Tool Company, of Oakland, Maine; John L. Fitch, secretary and treasurer, and Amos B. Pierce and Morton C. Noble, of Newark, New Jersey, and Richard Preston and John Ewing, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, are the other directors. The Boston office is at 151 Congress street, in charge of Richard Preston, manager, and the New York office at Room 400, 95 Nassau street, in charge of Amos B. Pierce, manager. The factories at Newark and Chelsea will be continued, the latter being in charge of John Ewing, who is well qualified to look after the large repair business that will be done at that place. On another page our readers will find an advertisement of the new firm.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. "POSITION" and "PRINTERS' ORDER MENS OF JOB WORK," price each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-useful works ever published for

Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMREADY RECKONER," 50 cents BOOK," price $3, and "SPECI- $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, founders. The handiest and most printers. Indorsed by everyone.

EMBOSSING for the trade a specialty; nothing is prettier than an embossed cover for a catalogue or souvenir. Send sketch for prices. GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY CO., embossers, Holyoke, Mass.

ENGLAND, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, Mexico, Switzerland, Canada and all parts of the United States represented in American Specimen Exchange. Send stamp for sheets. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

THERE have been a good many specimen books, but only one American Printers' Exchange. Vols. III-IV, unbound, $1.5c. Three sets to one address, $1 per set, six sets $5. Get up a club. Send stamp for sheets. ED. H. McCLURE, 243 Lexington avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOREMAN is open for an engagement; presently employed in Chicago for an indefinite time; want a large office; capable of taking two or three departments. Address "FOREMAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—12 by 18 Golding jobber, used one year, duplex distributor, chromatic attachment, steam fixtures, ink fountain. As good as new. Cost $525 one year ago. Any reasonable offer takes it if taken at once. J. C. MANNING, Box 314 Northampton, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—A newspaper plant and job office in southwestern Minnesota. In the past two years a printer has made it pay him above all expenses about $3,000 and a good living. Business was never in a more prosperous condition than now. Town has prospects of a bright future. Reasons for selling: domestic troubles. For particulars address "C. B.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A first-class book and job office; owned and operated by present proprietor for past ten years; located in live and growing New England town; commands best trade and best prices in vicinity; thoroughly equipped with late type and machines; reputation first-class; business can be largely increased by push and enterprise; price, $6,000, half cash, balance easy terms; will pay right man from $1,600 to $2,500 per year; a really fine chance. Address "P. E. G.," care INLAND PRINTER.

GERMAN and English printer, competent and reliable, desires a situation in a first-class office; has been with his present employers (a large firm) for eleven years, as foreman and proofreader; good references. Address "RELIABLE," care INLAND PRINTER.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY—To step into an established paying business. The office of the Detroit *Record*, published at Detroit, Minnesota, with complete outfit and good will, is offered for sale. Has a cylinder press and two jobbers operated by steam. Established 21 years; one of the oldest and best paying newspapers in the Northwest. Detroit is a great summer resort, is thoroughly an American town. Its streets are lighted by electricity, and it has a good waterworks system. Address GEO. D. HAMILTON, Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota.

JOB PRINTER for fine commercial work; to a man with originality and taste we will pay more than the scale. CARSON, HURST & HARPER, Art Printers, 1336 Lawrence street, Denver.

PARTNER WANTED, with $10,000 or more capital. Either practical printer or experienced business man, to engage in printing and publishing business. Old and well-known house, with good name and trade. Full details to applicant. Address "STATUTES," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS—Ambitious young man, served three years in a country newspaper and job office, would like position in a first-class job office under instructions; can do ordinary job and straight composition. Address JOHN C. HARRIS, Berwick, Pennsylvania. Western part of Pennsylvania preferred.

PRINTERS—Attention—Because of a change an old established, well-paying electrotype foundry will be sold cheap. The present superintendent desires a practical printer or electrotyper to join him in buying plant and business. Must furnish at least $5,000 or $6,000. Address "P. A. C." care INLAND PRINTER.

STRAIGHT RULE DESIGNS for the job compositor. The issue of this book supplies a long-felt want to the compositor. No display of types inserted to fill up. L. A. MacDONALD, publisher, Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 298. Price $1. No stamps received.

WANTED—Position with some printing, lithographing and binding house, to take charge of order book, receive orders, make estimates, etc. Employed at present with one of the large houses, Chicago. Would like to locate in city of 150,000 or over. Address "B. J." care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED.

I will lease or buy on easy terms a newspaper in a town of about 20,000—a daily, or weekly that can be made daily. Send copies. Address

FRANK E. HOLLIDAY,
IRONTON, OHIO.

WANTED.

A young man who has been "brought up" in a printing office, served five years at the trade, and has just finished a year's course at a business college, wishes employment upon an afternoon daily as telegraph editor, cashier or bookkeeper, or as assistant editor upon a large weekly publication; the best of references furnished upon application. Address W. P. ALLIS, 404 Crown street, New Haven, Connecticut, stating salary to be expected.

8–6

FOR SALE.

Job Office in Toledo, Ohio. Price, $3,500; half cash, balance long time. A great bargain. Two cylinder presses, two jobbers, and a large supply of type and furniture. Constant business to full capacity. Will sell a part interest, or the whole plant.

Address, THE PUBLIC RECORD, TOLEDO, OHIO.

FOR RENT.

119-121 WEST HARRISON STREET.

NEW FACTORY BUILDING, suitable for light or heavy manufacturing. Six stories and basement, 26,000 square feet. Will rent entire or by floors, with power, steam heat and elevator service. Reynolds Corliss engine, 150 H. P.

OTTO T. LANGBEIN,

Room 132, 187 La Salle St., Chicago.

SEND FIFTY CENTS
AND RECEIVE

SPECIMEN BOOK

Replete with samples of job printing invaluable to any progressive printer in this, the advanced or higher branch of the art preservative.

Address

CHAS. E. BURKE,
Fredonia, Kan.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

COUNTING MACHINES.

Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

A NEW TOOL FOR BENDING BRASS RULE.

THE MODE OF OPERATION IS SIMPLE, AND WITH THE

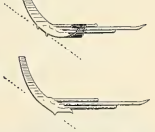
ELITE RULE BENDER

YOU CAN EASILY LEARN THE ART OF RULE BENDING.

Price, $2.00. POST PAID. FULL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH BENDER.

ELITE MFG. CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

OUR NEW STYLE "FLEXIBLE"



OLD STYLE—With Front Teeth and Double Spring-Gauge.

NEW STYLE—With Corner Teeth and Single Spring-Gauge.

The sheets withdraw from the press easier with the New Style for Side-Gauge; and the teeth, being very short, will not flatten or break when secured under a gripper where but two or three sheets of paper are used on the platen.

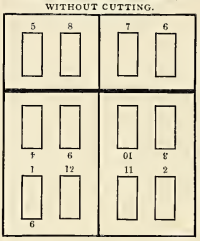
Either Style Flexible, 60 Cents per Dozen.

EDWARD L. MEGILL,
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer. 60 DUANE ST., NEW YORK.

Fine Printing Inks
MANUFACTURED BY
Fuchs & Lang
29 WARREN ST.
New York
273 DEARBORN ST.
·CHICAGO·

HOW TO IMPOSE FORMS.

HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES, WITHOUT CUTTING.



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10 CENTS
AND
GET A CIRCULAR THAT SHOWS FIFTY IMPOSITION FORMS.

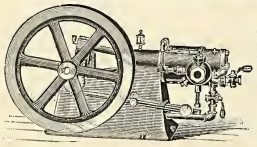
You can lay out on the stone a Four-Page,
BUT
Can you lay out a Sixty-Four Page form?
TEN CENTS PAYS FOR IT!

The Inland Printer Co.
AS USEFUL AS ANY WORK COSTING MANY TIMES AS MUCH.
212 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

J. W. OSTRANDER,
— MANUFACTURER OF —
Electrotype and Stereotype
MACHINERY
WESTERN AGENT FOR
DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,
88-92 W. Jackson Street,
CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY,
··· GENERAL ···
BOOK MANUFACTURERS
FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
Case Making and Embossing of all kinds for the trade.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
FRANKLIN BUILDING: { 341-351 DEARBORN STREET, 78-88 PLYMOUTH PLACE,
CHICAGO.

Regan Electro Vapor Engine
GAS OR GASOLINE FOR FUEL.
NO FIRE! NO BOILER! NO DIRT! NO DANGER!
Operated by an Electric Spark from Small Battery.
You Turn the Switch, Engine does the rest.



Guaranteed not to cost over TWO CENTS an hour per horse-power to run. Adapted for running Cutters, Presses, and any light machinery. Sizes, from ½ to 10 H. P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS KANE & CO.
137 AND 139 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Racine Automatic Engine
WITH OIL BURNING BOILER.
PERFECTION AT LAST!
Do you want an Absolutely Automatic Outfit?
BUY OF US
Engines and Boilers, 6 H.P. and under, Mounted on One Base.
8, 10 and 15 H.P. Outfits, Engine and Boiler on Separate Base.

We also make our Safety Boiler with combination fire-box, so that coal or coke can be used for fuel, together with oil. Engines and Boilers always crated to save freight charges for our customers. For prices address
RACINE HARDWARE MFG. CO.,
Racine, Wis.

FRENCH OLD STYLE.

H. C. HANSEN, - TYPE FOUNDER,
24-26 Hawley Street, - - - - - - Boston, Mass.

8 a 4 A 48-Point French Old Style. $8.00

COMPLIMENTARY
Ticket 127342

10 a 5 A 36-Point French Old Style. $6.00

PERFORATING MACHINE
Sold to Printers for $75

12 a 6 A 30-Point French Old Style. $5.30

MORE WONDERFUL PRINTERS
In the City of Boston than 163

20 a 10 A 24-Point French Old Style. $5.50

CURVING RULE FOR CITY PRINTERS
Makes work for many men 2158

28 a 14 A 20-Point French Old Style. $5.50

IMPROVED SOCIETY
Admired by man 32

36 a 18 A 16-Point French Old Style. $4.50

BOSTON WAS CONSIDERED
Next to the garden in 1892

60 a 10 a 20 A 12-Point French Old Style. $4.40

NEW YORK AND LONDON RAILROAD
New York to London Two Hours
Rapid Transit between the Capitals 231937

75 a 12 a 24 A 10-Point French Old Style. $4.10

DREADFUL RESULT OF IMBIBING FLAVORED
WATERS WITH HILARIOUS ROYSTERERS
Sportive Blizzards come gaily Prancing into $2136794

90 a 15 a 30 A 8-Point French Old Style. $4.05

I STAND BESIDE A SUMMER SEA AND LAUNCH
A TINY SHIP UPON THE SHINING CRESTS
Happy to see it Sail so Gallantly and free, away to where an
Island fair amid the blue 2130578

100 a 20 a 30 A 6-Point French Old Style. $3.50

NUMBERLESS TORRENTS, WITH CEASELESS SOUND, DESCEND
TO OCEAN, LIKE GREAT CHORDS OF A HARP, IN LOUD VIBRATIONS
There Entered into the Little Camp an Indian Woman, whose Features wore
Deep traces of sorrow and patience 3215890 56

HHHHHHHHHHHHHH

BARGAINS IN

SECOND-HAND PRINTING MACHINERY, TYPE,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Three Quarter Medium Universals, steam and fountain.
Two Eighth " " " "
One Half Super Royal Universal, No. 2, steam and fountain.
One Half Universal, Wood Printer, steam and fountain.
One Half Super Royal Universal, Embosser, steam and fountain.
Two 8 x 12 Ben Franklin Gordon, new. One 9 x 14 Old Style Gordon.
Three 10 x 15 " " " " Two 10 x 15 " " "
One 14 x 20 " " " " Three 7 x 11 Prouty's.
One 11 x 16 Peerless, complete. One 10 x 15. One 8 x 12.
Two 8 x 12, one 10 x 15 Monitors. One 6 x 9 Columbia, foot power.
Two 30-inch Sanborn Paper Cutters. One 30-inch Gem Sanborn.
Two 32- " " " " Power. 1 32-Inch Gem Sanborn.
Two 30- " Champion, Power, and One 36-inch Paper Cutter.
One 10-Horse Power Baxter Engine. One 2½-Horse Power.
One 35 x 55 Hoe, Double Cylinder. One 32 x 46 Hoe Railway, Stop.
One Hoe Web type, six or seven col., 14,000 per hour.
One 33-inch Sheridan Auto. 42-inch H. & K. Power Cutter.
One 32 x 47 Whitlock Cylinder. One 25 x 35 Cottrell Drum, four roller.
One 32 x 46 Campbell, two revolution, four roller.
One 28 x 41 " complete, tapeless, almost new.
One 24 x 29 " Country.
Two Forsythe Folders. One Kendall Folder, Paster and Trimmer.

FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

ABOVE MACHINES WE WILL THOROUGHLY OVERHAUL AND WARRANT TO DO GOOD WORK.

Lot of Body Type, almost new. Lot of Job Type, almost new. Lot of Job Type, in good shape Cases, Stands, Leads, Rules.

PRESSES REBUILT AT REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW TYPE AT BARGAINS.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND ELECTRIC MOTORS.

SEND FOR PRICES. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

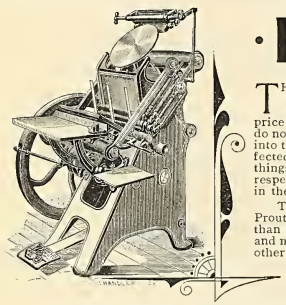
MERCHANT & CO.,

ALBERT E. LAZZARO, Mgr. 90 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Where shall I buy Ink?

Go "by the Card!"

The Card says:



· POINTS ·

THE value you obtain in a machine is of much greater importance to you than the price you pay for it. Broad claims do not constitute value. Examine into the construction of the "Perfected Prouty," and, among other things, compare it in the following respects with any other job press in the world:

The weight of the "Perfected Prouty," size for size, is greater than that of any other job press, and much greater than that of most other job presses. The weight is put where it does the most good, and not into heavy counter-weights.—

THIS MEANS SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH.

The wearing surfaces are greater in length and size than in any other job press.—

THIS MEANS LONG LIFE.

All the frame bearings subject to wear are provided with heavy bushings, as is the case with no other job press.—

THIS MEANS AN INDESTRUCTIBLE FRAME.

Double Gears and Pinions prevent the twisting strain to which all other job presses are subject, give a direct application of the power to the main cranks, and add still further to its strength and durability.

The above and many other points, such as the quality of the material and workmanship, etc., etc.—

MEAN INCREASED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

Notwithstanding this, the "Perfected Prouty" is little if any higher in price than any other job press of merit. You simply pay a smaller profit and receive a greater value, besides obtaining a machine possessing valuable points to be found in no other job press at any price.

Descriptive pamphlet on application.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.

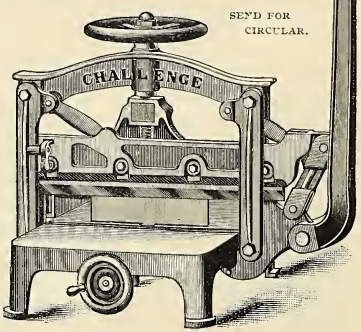
620 Atlantic Avenue, - BOSTON, MASS.

16 · AND · 19 · INCH

CHALLENGE · · PAPER CUTTER

HAS MORE CONVENIENT POINTS AND GREATER STRENGTH THAN ANY OTHER CUTTER OF LIKE CAPACITY.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.



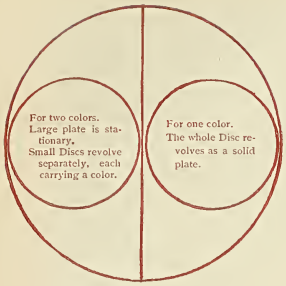
16-Inch, squares 16 inches, . . . Price, $50.00
19-Inch, squares 19 inches, . . . Price, 65.00

Provided with Interlocking Back Gauge and Clamp without extra cost.

MANUFACTURED BY

Shniedewend & Lee Co.

Office and Works, 2529-2547 Leo St., Salesroom, 303-305 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, U.S.A.



Duplex Color Disc Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

DUPLEX COLOR DISC.

The only successful One-Impression Two-Color Device made.

212-214 MONROE STREET.

Chicago, May 5, 1892.

HOW IT IS DONE.

THE above design shows how a letterhead, bill-head, or similar job, can be worked on a press having the Duplex Disc. Two colors as easily printed as one. One-half the presswork saved. Fits all standard makes of presses. Printers, why not adopt this invention, and add from 50 to 100 per cent. to your profits? This is but **ONE** of the many ways this Disc can be used. Watch next month's issue of **THE INLAND PRINTER** for further particulars, or write at once to the above address for circulars.

A FEW OF THE PROMINENT PRINTERS WHO HAVE BOUGHT AND PAID FOR THE DUPLEX COLOR DISC AFTER THOROUGHLY TESTING IT IN THEIR OWN OFFICES:

F. C. Foster & Co.,	142 Monroe Street, Chicago.
Rogerson & Stockton,	184 " " "
Wm. Johnston Printing Co.,	184 " " "
Keen & DeLang,	230 La Salle Street, "
Knight & Leonard Co.,	105 Madison Street, "
Bond Bros.,	85 Fifth Avenue, "
Review Printing Co.,	182 Monroe Street, "
P. F. Pettibone & Co.,	48 Jackson Street, "
J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Co.,	76 Sherman Street, "
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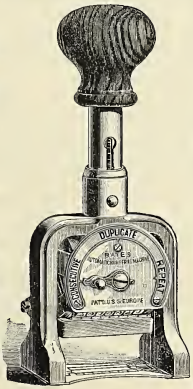

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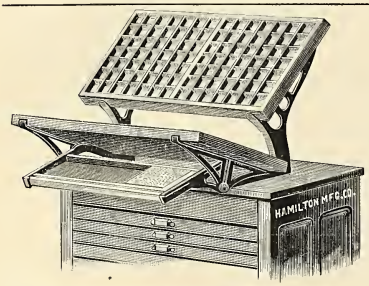

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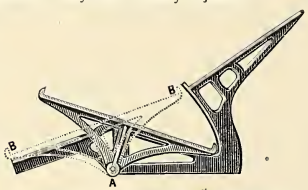

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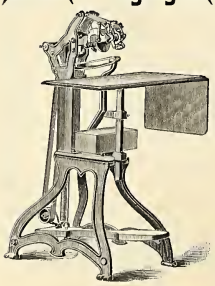

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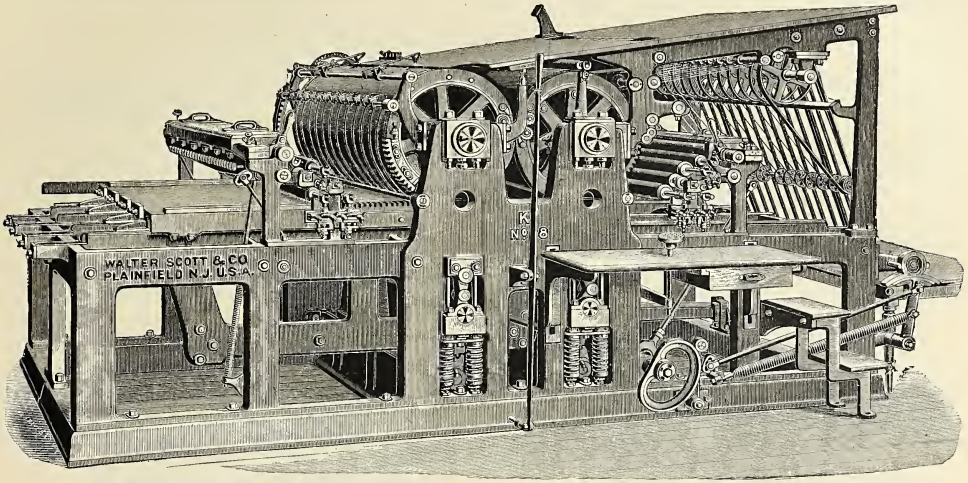

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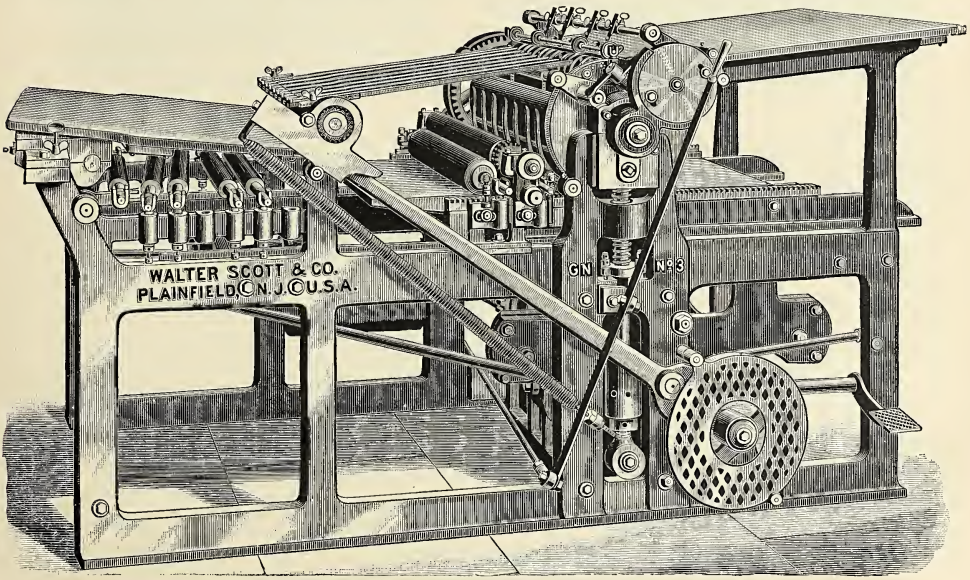

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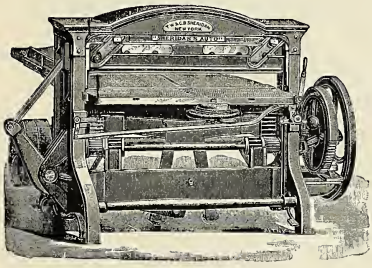

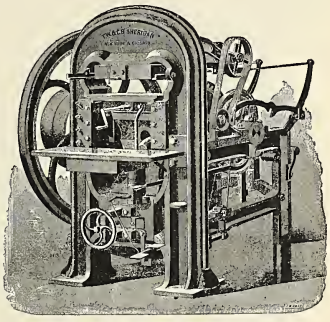

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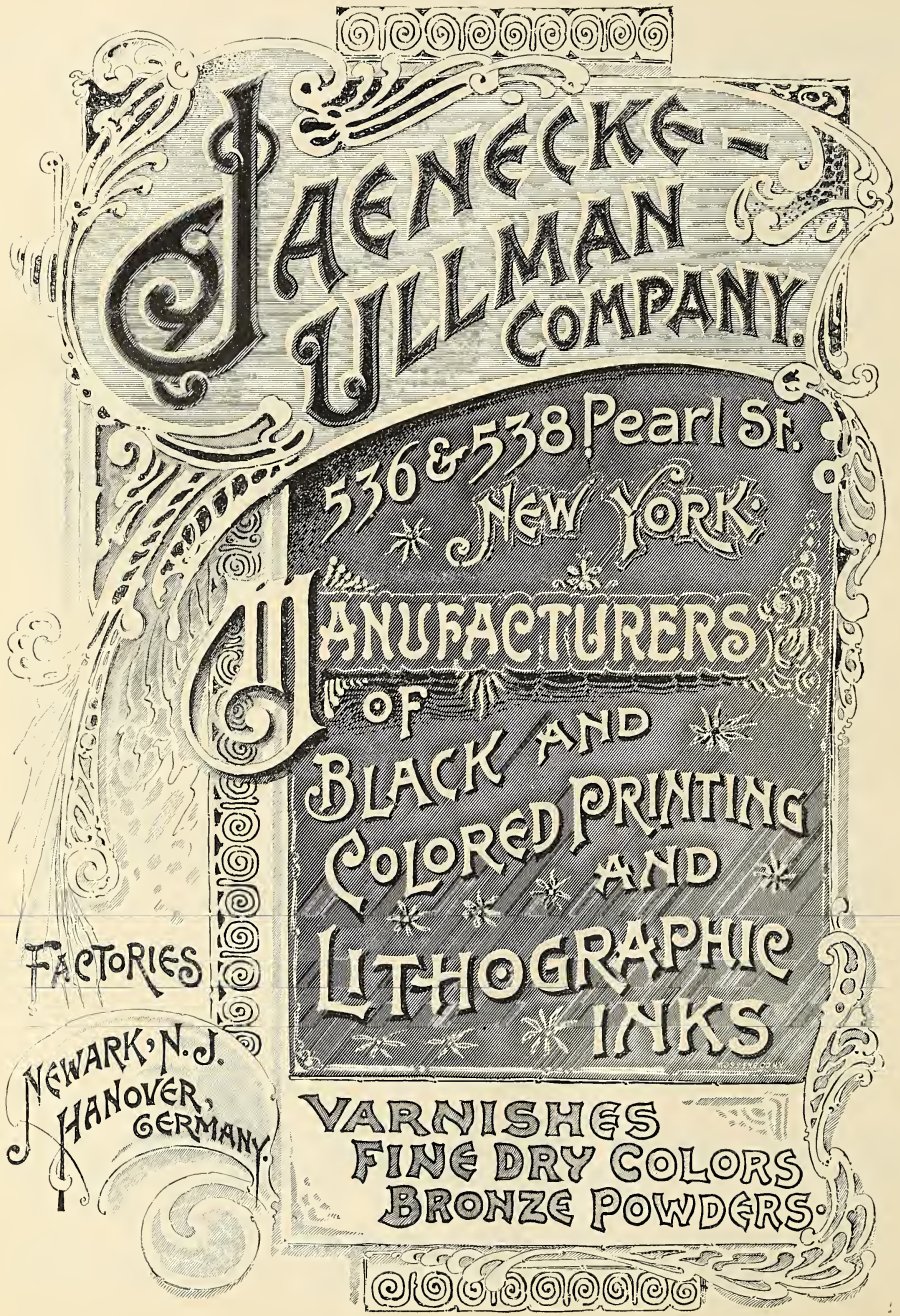
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. IX — No. 9. CHICAGO, JUNE, 1892. TERMS: { $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TORU DUTT, THE HINDU POET.

BY W. I. WAY.

ONE does not speak of Toru Dutt and her work in the light of a new discovery, yet in America she is not as well known as she deserves to be even in the most cultured circles. Certainly her introduction to those readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who have not already made her acquaintance needs no defense.

In France and England, and in her own country, she is remembered as the author of "A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields," "Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan," and a romance written in French entitled "Le Journal de Mademoiselle D'Arvers." Her fame is entirely posthumous. Born in March, 1856, her childhood, with the exception of one year's visit to Bombay, was spent in Calcutta, at the garden-house of her father, the Baboo Govin Chunder Dutt. Toru was pure Hindu, "full of the typical qualities of her race and blood," and her mind unfolded like the rich, luxuriant tropical flowers in her father's summer garden.

In 1869 Toru and her sister Aru accompanied their father to Europe, and did not return to India until late in 1873. In his Prefatory Memoir to the edition of "A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields," printed in England (C. Kegan Paul & Co., 1880), her father tells excepting for a few months in France, Toru was out to school, but she "sedulously attended the lectures for women in Cambridge" during her stay in England. She was an accomplished player on the piano and possessed a sweet, clear contralto voice. Her memory was so good that she could repeat in the original almost every piece she translated. Sometimes she would disagree with her father about the signification of an expression or sentence in Sanscrit, or French, or German, and in seven or eight cases out of ten she would prove to be right. "Sometimes I was so sure of my ground," her father tells us, "that I would say, 'well, let us lay a wager.' The wager was ordinarily a rupee. But when the authorities were consulted, she was almost always the winner. It was curious and very pleasant for me to watch her when she lost. First a bright smile, then thin fingers patting my grizzled cheek, then perhaps some quotation from Mrs. Barrett Browning, her favorite poetess, like this —

'Ah, my gossip, you are older, and more learned, and a man,' or some similar pleasantry."

Still following the father's memoir of his two daughters we learn that the chief ambition of the sisters was to publish a novel anonymously, "which Toru should write, and Aru, who was far more deft at the pencil, should illustrate." Toru fulfilled her part of the undertaking, but no page of this romance did Aru ever see.

On her return from India she began the study of Sanscrit, along with her father, but failing health compelled her to give it up after she had made a few translations. Two of these pieces, reproduced in the father's memoir, were published, one in the *Calcutta Review*, the other in the *Bengal Magazine*, to which journal Toru seems to have contributed on several occasions.

Mademoiselle Clarisse Bader's "Woman of Ancient India" having attracted Toru Dutt's attention, she asked and obtained the author's permission to translate it. This resulted in a very interesting correspondence and friendship between *La femme de l'Inde moderne* and the author of "La Femme dans l'Inde Antique" (which correspondence is also reprinted in the memoir) that only ended with Toru's death in August, 1877. Up to the time of her death she had published but a single book, and that book had found but two reviewers in Europe. "One of these," says Mr. Edmund Gosse in his introductory memoir to the ancient ballads, "M. André Theuriet, the well-known poet and novelist, gave the 'Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields' adequate praise in the *Revue des Deux Mondes;* but the other, the writer of the present notice, has a melancholy satisfaction in having been a little earlier still in sounding the only note of welcome which reached the dying poetess from England." Happening in the office of the editor of the *Examiner* one day in August, 1876, "in the very dead season of books," Mr. Gosse was "upbraiding

the whole body of publishers for issuing no books worth reviewing. At that moment the postman brought in a thin and sallow packet with a wonderful Indian postmark on it, and containing a most unattractive orange pamphlet of verse, printed at Bhowanipore, and entitled 'A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields, by Toru Dutt.' Mr. Gosse was somewhat undecided as to whether the book, which was given him to review, was worth carrying home, 'but what was my surprise and almost rapture,' he says, 'to open at such verse as this:

"'Still barred thy doors! The far east glows,
The morning wind blows fresh and free,
Should not the hour that wakes the rose
Awaken also thee?

"'All look for thee, Love, Light and Song,
Light in the sky deep red above,
Song, in the lark of pinions strong,
And in my heart, true Love.

"'Apart we miss our nature's goal,
Why strive to cheat our destinies?
Was not my love made for thy soul?
Thy beauty for mine eyes?
No longer sleep,
Oh, listen now!
I wait and weep,
But where art thou?'"

Toru Dutt's first book was printed in 1876 by B. M. Bose, at the Saptahik Sambad Press, Bhowanipore, but no one will disagree with Mr. Gosse, who says that when poetry is as good as this translation from Victor Hugo, it does not much matter whether Rouveyre prints it upon Whatman paper, or whether it steals to light in blurred type from some press in Bhowanipore. A Princeps-copy of this book, not "clad in blue and gold" but in its original condition, and bearing an inscription and autograph of Govin Chunder Dutt, which came through the Suez Canal about the time the English were bombarding Alexandria in 1882, is in possession of the writer and holds a place of honor high in his little shelf of treasures. Odd enough it looks in comparison with Mr. Paul's elegant edition, but Toru's hand may have touched it, and be this as it may it seems to bring one nearer the scene of her childhood, and to have the fragrance of her beloved lotus, "the queenliest flower that blows" still clinging to it.

But it is not this book, with its "wonderful mixture of strength and weakness, of genius overriding great obstacles and of talent succumbing to ignorance and inexperience," either in the London or Indian edition, that one should so much wish to put in the reader's hands as the little posthumous venture edited by Mr. Gosse and very daintily put out by Kegan Paul & Co. (and by the Scribners in this country), "The Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan." These original English poems, all of which were found among Toru's papers after her death, Mr. Gosse believes, "will be ultimately found to constitute Toru's chief legacy to posterity." Certainly they possess a strange fascination for the English reader. "The poetess seems in these verses to be chanting to herself those songs of her mother's race to which she always turned with tears of pleasure." One is tempted to reproduce some of these ballads entire, but the book itself is in print and may be obtained of any dealer. As showing her command of English a stanza is quoted from the ballad entitled "Buttoo":

"What glorious trees! The somber saul,
On which the eye delights to rest,
The betel-nut, a pillar tall,
With feathery branches for a crest.
The light-leaved tamarind spreading wide,
The pale faint-scented bitter neem,
The seemul, gorgeous as a bride,
With flowers that have the ruby's gleam."

In another department of this number of THE INLAND PRINTER the curious reader will find some further notes on and selections from the work of Toru Dutt. "When the history of the literature of our country comes to be written," says Mr. Gosse, "there is sure to be a page in it dedicated to this fragile exotic blossom of song."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NEWSPAPER AS AN ELEMENT IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS.

BY E. P. HARRIS.

WHAT is the nature of, and reason for the modern demand for advertising? How far does the periodical press meet that demand? What are its defects?

Does the fact that some $100,000,000 are annually expended in newspaper advertising indicate that an aggressive policy has stimulated the use of printers' ink to a point well up to the limit of its possible usefulness? or will an examination of the business conditions which give rise to the need for advertising show that the demands are far less than the business conditions warrant?

If we go below the surface and inquire as to the business principles upon which it is based, we shall find that advertising is not a mere freak, or fad, or game of chance, and entirely optional, but that it is an economic necessity of distributive business just as the use of improved machinery is a necessary condition of success in manufacturing or transportation.

Human industry is engaged chiefly in extracting raw material from the earth, transforming it into useful forms and delivering the product to minister to material want. Material industry then may be divided into three branches, namely, extractive, transformative and distributive.

Extractive industry has grown to meet the demands of a multiplying population and an advancing civilization, and has spread to favoring points as remote as transportation facilities would allow.

Transformative industry, typified by the manufactory, has been revolutionized by steam power and the use of improved machinery, and each step in the advancement has had a strong tendency to concentrate

manufacturing in large centers. The great economy of the large engine, the magic ability of the automatic machine and the cunning skill of the specialist have conspired with the law of coöperation to bring about the evolution of the mammoth modern manufactory — an evolution grand and beneficent in the economies it effects in transformative industry, but giving rise to problems in distributive industry which are not yet solved.

The manufacturer and his numerous and intricate wares are far removed from and unknown to the consumer. The maker and user of commodities on familiar terms in the days of hand work have been widely separated by steam power, and made strangers. Science and invention have greatly increased the products of the one, while civilization has multiplied the wants of the other. The source of supply and the consumer are continually moved farther apart geographically, and what is more important to our present discussion, their ignorance of each other increases as manufacturing centralizes and civilization advances.

Thus the development of productive agencies on the one hand, and multiplying needs of mankind on the other, produce an ever-widening gulf between want and the source of supply.

This gulf it is the business of distributive enterprise to bridge, establishing between the producer and the consumer the old relations which existed before steam machinery had made them strangers. Want and supply being remote from and unknown to each other, it is the business of distributive industry to bring them together and make them acquainted. The merchant, as a type of this branch of industry, practically accomplishes the above result by doing two things, namely, (1) Moving commodities to the place where wanted, and (2) Making them known. These two functions, with the negative one of holding commodities till wanted, constitute the entire service rendered by the merchant. The margin of difference between what an article brings as it leaves the finishing machine, and the price paid for it by the consumer, is divided into three parts, one being paid for moving the article to the place of consumption, a second for making it known, and a third for holding it till the time when wanted. This margin, if we throw aside a few staples of daily consumption, will probably amount to fifty per cent of the retail price. Deduct from this fifty per cent the cost of moving and holding, and the balance is paid for making the article known. It is to be regretted that we have no statistics or other data to show the relative expense of the three steps of distribution, but there is no doubt that the cost of making known is far greater than most of us dream of.

For moving commodities the facilities include a network of railroads over which freight is moved for less than 1 cent per mile per ton and water transportation lines which perform a like service for say 2 mills. If it were not for our abominable wagon roads it might be safely said that the facilities for moving commodities have fully kept pace with those for producing them. But the fact remains that the cost of distributing goods is very large in proportion to that for making them, which seems to indicate that the second step in the work of the distributer, that of making known, is very expensively done. A large proportion of the cost of the articles we buy is the cost of marketing them, and of the cost of marketing the larger part is due to the cost of making known. If the buyer will ask himself just what service distribution has rendered him since his commodity left the finishing machine he will discover in a large number of cases that the chief service is that of making known. What are the facilities for rendering this important service? The methods and practice in this department of business are several centuries old, they consist for the most part of the employment of the salesman and the signboard. While the printing press is the great distributer of knowledge, this work of making commodities known is still largely done by hand, as it were. The methods are cumbersome and extravagant. That $100,000,000 is expended for doing by machinery what has hitherto been done by hand is significant of the trend, but the amount is a small fraction of the measure of the possible usefulness of the press as an element in distributive industry.

But how far does the newspaper as a maker-known of commodities answer the economic demands of distribution? While over half the revenue of the newspaper press of the country is derived from advertising, the advertiser is practically ignored so far as any thoughtful effort to adapt the paper to his needs. Who organizes a newspaper with a view of producing an ideally economical advertising medium? As a man builds a storehouse and puts the largest side toward the street to be rented as a bill board, so the publisher puts the biggest side foremost and sells it by the line, but the features of the newspaper which constitute its merits as an advertising medium are purely incidental and not the result of any design on the part of the founder.

Doubtless the printing press is to be the great maker-known, as the locomotive is the mover of commodities. If the newspaper is to be the form in which printers' ink is to mediate between the producer and consumer of commodities, its organization may undergo changes now unforeseen, but there are a few points in which it is obviously deficient. Some of these seem to the writer to be the following:

1. Lack of classification of readers according to their material wants. A mixed lot of reading matter attracts to a paper a mixed lot of readers, who have no material wants in common. There is no effort to build a circulation among buyers of certain lines of commodities, thus producing a truly economical advertising medium. The trade press is an exception to this rule, and the best type of trade paper affords an example of the highest development of the advertising medium yet attained. Through it the producer of a certain line of commodities is enabled to communicate with the consumers of the same without paying a rate based upon a

large circulation among non-consumers. How the circulation of the general paper can be so differentiated as to make it specially valuable to advertisers in certain lines by saving them the great waste which they now suffer is a difficult problem, but it is believed that it is in this direction that the ideal medium must be looked for.

2. Editorial supervision should be extended to the advertising pages to the end that they be made more valuable to the reader. Bombastic, extravagant or meaningless matter should be replaced by information which the reader, if prospective buyer, really wants to get concerning the article advertised.

3. In fixing the scale of prices the difference in the value of the services rendered for different classes of advertisers must be recognized. The local advertiser, for example, is in no sense a competitor of the foreign advertiser, but will derive say double the advantage from a given amount of space. The publisher in a certain space, of which the mechanical expense is say ten cents, can render one advertiser a dollar's worth of service and another only half that value of service. Is there any sense in charging both men the same price? In any business where prices cannot be fixed by the immediate expense to fill an order, they should be based upon the value of the service rendered. This principle is recognized in various lines of business. Conspicuous examples are postage and freight rates. If railroads were to abandon the truly equitable principle of charging "what the traffic will bear," and return to the old rule of fixing rates solely according to bulk and weight, the folly would result in bankrupting many roads now paying, and inflicting great injury upon certain industries. And this without benefiting anyone. Yet the newspapers are doing a much more foolish thing in charging solely according to space, regardless of the value of the service rendered. Inequitable rates in the justice of which the publisher has no faith, results in wholesale cutting of prices, endless jockeying which is very expensive, and finally great loss of business. Taking as a starting point a scale of rates something like those in common use, I would give certain discounts to certain classes of customers according to the value of the service rendered. Thus in the case of a local paper, a certain discount would be made to foreign medicines, another to foreign notions, and still another to foreign staples. Of course the same price should always be charged to every client in the same line of business. The prices charged a certain class probably should not be below what they now average to pay, but the price made should be made legitimately in a businesslike way, thus saving to both parties the great loss of time and money now absolutely wasted in dickering.

4. Another great need is the practice of business methods and common honesty in dealing with advertisers. What other business would have survived such trickery, fraud, bad faith and jockeying as the publisher has practiced upon his client, the advertiser? The circulation lie, and his cousin, the cut rate, are the greatest enemies of the whole advertising business. With the adoption of a scale of prices, in the justice of which the publisher has full confidence, and a realization on the part of the publisher that the value of his circulation depends not alone upon its size but upon its buying power, these evils would be greatly reduced and the publishing business materially advanced.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. VII.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

PAPER USED ON MAKE-READY.—*Continued.*

WITH the rare exception of cases where certain points cannot be brought to the proper height by underlaying, the paper used at the start should not be thicker than common print paper, and for the finish the finest tissue paper should be used. The utility of tissue paper in the make-ready is beginning to be recognized. Many years ago, when I was employed as pressman and conductor, it was considered useless, and I had to procure it at my own expense. Neither employer nor fellow workmen would admit the possibility of the rapid and perfect correction of defects in the impression by means of such an insignificant remedy, and yet the overlaying of this thin paper is the method which produces the most good and does the least harm.

The weaknesses at the beginning of the make-ready are never alike in their extent, nor do they commence or end abruptly; there are sinuosities, windings, much more apparent than real, particularly on the edges or the start of the inflection, very plain to the experienced eye, but really scarcely existing in fact. It is the prolongation of this depression which indicates the first zone. Any kind of overlaying on such parts is too heavy; far from correcting a defect, it would only create others on all sides by the excess of pressure on the part overlayed. The corrections being all made too strong, they cause a great many abrupt defects far more unsightly in their general effect than the weaknesses of the press or the dressing, usually consisting of depressions of uncertain outlines. The injurious effects of the overlays, no matter how thin, are established undeniably by the use of witnesses, or double sheets, which show at each examination that the papers used on the make-ready are invariably too thick.

IMPRESSION OF THE MAKE-READY SHEET.

As all defects of packing can only be remedied with certainty from the back, they should be clearly visible on the make-ready sheet; but it is seldom that they are as plain as is necessary or as near so as they might be produced. If the pressure is too strong, the crushing of the dressing gives an appearance of equality; if not strong enough, only certain parts will show when the cutting ceases and the overlaying begins. A medium impression is needed, strong enough to show clearly all the stronger parts, without affecting the weaknesses.

These conditions are seldom attained; nearly always two precautions are neglected, which I have been able to induce but few pressmen to practice; first, to remove all the ink from the form before passing the sheet to be cut; second, to obtain an impression on this thin sheet much heavier than that to be obtained on the paper used on the work in hand.

Under the pressure the ordinary paper sticks to the form on account of the ink upon it, and the effort to detach it lessens the relief on the back. The impression disappears in proportion to the strength of the sheet to retain the stamping of the pressure. Upon tissue paper the impression returns and shows on the back if the ink has had a little time to dry on the form, or if it is very siccative. The removal of the ink is indispensable to preserve the impression and render it perfectly visible. If the ink shows on the back, the degree of pressure can no longer be distinguished, and all the faults of the inking appear as defects of the impression. It therefore follows that the make-ready sheets should have no more ink than is absolutely necessary to place them in their exact position on the cylinder. A nearly white impression is obtained by running two or three sheets with the rollers raised before the passing of the make-ready sheet. The number of such sheets depends on the amount of ink on the form and the time elapsed since the last inking. No matter what precautions are taken to render the traces of ink scarcely visible, they are always hurtful. On the hand press, where the pointing is done with bodkins, the make-ready sheet should not be struck off until the form has been thoroughly washed; it is the only way to remove the ink in such manner that it can cause no errors in the work to be performed.

The pressure having been regulated for the paper to be used on the job, which is thicker than the make-ready sheet, the impression on the latter is too weak. Strong reliefs are necessary, but either show badly or not at all. Three methods are employed to give the thin paper the same impression as the thick: First, to lower the platen or cylinder, according to the kind of press used. There is no difficulty in this on the hand press if there are no bearers of pressure; in case there are such, the defects are modified by a slight touch of the regulator. On cylinder presses there is a displacement each time the cylinder is raised or lowered. Second, to double the make-ready sheet with some other sheet in such a way that the two will be the thickness of the stock used on the work. If the doubling is very thin the result will be satisfactory, but if too thick it will reduce the pressure rather than add to it; it will produce the effect of a sheet of zinc, and the action of the packing will not become apparent until it is doubled and almost crushed. This abnormal pressure injures the type and masks the defects by not showing them until after the heavy paper has been stamped. Third, some pressmen employ a method which is preferable to the preceding ones. They put two or three flying sheets under the blanket, which they withdraw one by one after each pasting of overlays on the cylinder. In this way the make-ready sheets get a strong, visible pressure because they pass directly over the wool and receive a good impression from its softness. The first two methods often result in more harm than good, and I only employed them at the beginning of my career.

From the first year of my service on the press I have endeavored to have a stronger pressure on my make-ready sheets than on the paper of the work, without crushing of any kind. This result I accomplished in a very simple manner by doubling (lining?) with one or two thin sheets equally and thoroughly dampened in advance. *(To be continued.)*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COMPETITION.

BY A NORTH DAKOTA PUBLISHER.

THE publisher of a country newspaper can always be counted on to clap his hands with glee when he learns that another boot and shoe store or clothing house is about to open in his town. He says to himself and his neighbors, "Competition is the soul of trade." He realizes that whereas in the past the one or two houses have had it all their own way in the particular line in which there is to be a newcomer, now they will have to brace themselves up. They will be obliged to advertise more if they will hold their own. The new man has intimated that he is a believer in printer's ink, and if he believes in it and uses it, the competitors will have to do the same.

But how does the country printer, of whom we have been talking, take it when he learns that there is to be another newspaper office in town? He has seen during the past week or two a man around with a few disgruntled politicians — as he calls them — in and out at one or two of the stores who stopped advertising some time ago, because they did not like the way the editor treated some public or private question — and he takes stock in the rumor. But what does he say to his intimate friends regarding the new enterprise? He does not say in this case that competition is the soul of trade. He avers that the new print shop simply means the dividing by two of the patronage that is now to be had; that the jobwork now done by him will be divided, and he will get half a living or less, as a result of the new enterprise. He feels blue, glum, ready to kick the office cat down the stairs.

I have had several years' experience in publishing a country newspaper, and I believe that competition is good with newspaper offices, as well as in other lines of business. Theoretically and practically it is healthy. In the town where there is one paper the advent of another does not necessarily mean the dividing by two of the present patronage that naturally goes to a newspaper office. It means, if times are fairly brisk, and if the business men are fairly enterprising, that the advertisers will still pay the same to the old paper, and, perhaps, the same to the new one. It means that a good

many men in business will begin again to advertise, who stopped when there was only one paper. They were built in such a style that they did not believe it right to let one man "have it all his own way," or social or political or business difficulties have caused friction. The coming in of the new paper will start them up again at advertising. Of course the legal advertising — publication of summonses, foreclosure notices, etc., will be divided by two. There will be no more under the régime of two papers than when only one was published. But two good job offices will always do a good deal more work than one, perhaps twice as much.

It is not a good thing for a printer, or anyone else, to get into an old fogy rut. I have in mind a newspaper published in a prosperous county of North Dakota. The population was not large, it is true. But the publisher got all the county printing, all the legal advertising, all the advertising, all the jobwork, and made money. He published a miserably poor paper. He improved his opportunities with a vengeance — if it is to improve one's opportunity to give out as little for one's money as possible. The picnic did not last. A competitor started up, and the competitor is getting away with the original paper. This competitor would not have started if the paper that enjoyed the field to itself had treated his customers in a half-way generous manner. The advertising will be increased in volume now that the two papers are at work, and the public generally will get from both papers better service than it procured from the one. With editors as well as other business men, there is very liable to be slumbering where there is not a healthy competition.

In no business more than that of the country newspaper office are comparisons more odious. I have a very good customer in the real estate business. He approached me some weeks ago and remarked that the real estate business was picking up a little—that it was for the good of the town that there should be some real estate advertising done — that real estate men of the right kind are semi-philanthropists anyhow, and he wanted a price for local notices. I quoted him a price per line, with a reduction if he took a certain number of lines a month. The price suited him, but he got a smaller price from my esteemed contemporary. When the bill was presented for the first month he kicked on the price on the ground that he paid a much smaller sum to my esteemed contemporary. Of course I told him that I was publishing a different paper from my contemporary, that my paper is a six-column quarto all printed at home, while his is a five-column quarto, only half of which he prints himself; that I set five times as much type as he, and my paper costs four times as much to produce, and has four times the circulation. Strange to say, my customer disputes none of these facts, but still remarks that he is paying too much, that I should not allow my contemporary to underbid me. What am I to do with such a man? Here is indeed a case where comparisons are odious.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE DE VINNE PRESS ADOPTS PROFIT-SHARING.

BY A GUEST.

THE EVENT IS SIGNALIZED BY A BANQUET.

WHEN Theodore L. De Vinne & Co., the well-known printers to the Century Company, on April 1, 1891, announced to their employés that they intended to share with them the profits of the firm for the ensuing year, the announcement created a wide-spread interest throughout the trade. It was felt that the departure, if successful in its results, would be a powerful stimulus to a movement which of late years has steadily made headway in other branches of industry, and has proved beneficial alike to employers

and employed. Accordingly, on Saturday, April 2, 1892, when, after one of the most prosperous years in the history of the firm, every employé, from the youngest to the oldest, received five per cent of the profits of the year, there were mutual congratulations, and a mass meeting of the employés was held, at which it was unanimously resolved to signalize by a testimonial banquet this culminating act of a liberal business career.

The banquet took place at Lyric Hall, New York city, on Saturday evening, April 30. Over two hundred employés were present to greet Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne and his son, Mr. Theodore B. De Vinne. The following gentlemen were also present by invitation: Mr. Frank H. Scott, president of the Century Company; Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century Magazine;* Mr. Alexander W. Drake and Mr. William Lewis Fraser, of the Art Department of the Century Company, and the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems of the Church of the Strangers.

After prayer by the reverend gentleman, in which he invoked a blessing on the firm's new departure, an excellent dinner, served in Terhune's best style, was partaken of.

Mr. Robert W. Brown, superintendent of the De Vinne Press, and chairman of the evening, then arose and read the address on behalf of the employés, after which he uncovered the beautifully engrossed

testimonial, which, in its splendid Florentine frame, 30 by 40 inches, rested on an easel, covered with the national colors. (A reduced copy of the testimonial, by the half-tone process, is shown opposite the following page — from which may be surmised the chaste appearance of the original, a fit setting for the eloquent terms of appreciation of the employés of the De Vinne Press.)

Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, on rising to reply, showed surprise and deep feeling. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Workmen of the De Vinne Press:

This dinner is a surprise. I need not say that it is peculiarly gratifying. Evidences of regard or affection are always grateful from any source. When they come from one's own household, from fellow workmen and intimate associates in business, from those who know us best, they are vastly more gratifying than any other. The good reputation that our house may have acquired among business men is dear to us. We are proud of it, but we are prouder yet of the honor you now tender to us. It is a new proof, if any proof were needed, that we are not merely employers and employed, not merely fellow workmen, but true and trusted friends. We are thankful and grateful to you, one and all. It seems to me a fit time to acknowledge our thanks for other kindnesses, for other and more enduring services.

Not merely to your chairman, Mr. Brown, our superintendent, who stands before the loom of business, and so adroitly keeps its busy shuttle always flying, between the dancing and sometimes interfering threads made by impatient customers and dilatory authors on the one side, and the stubborn types and machines on the other side, that cannot be coaxed or compelled to do a month's work in a week; not merely to my good brother, Mr. Daniel De Vinne, the oldest graduate of our house, who, with his associates, Messrs. Bigger, Bowen and Evans, has always kept high the reputation of the office for correct taste and honest composition; not merely to Messrs. Van Hennik, Tompkins, Ball and Strenkert, who, with their scholars, have demonstrated new capacities in rotary printing machines, and possibilities of new effects from engravings on wood as they are shown in the pages of the *Century* and *St. Nicholas*. We have good reason to be thankful for and proud of the proofreading done by Messrs. Arnot, Cassidy and their mates. Our best composition and presswork would be of small value if the printed text were inaccurate. How much care it takes to be accurate, no one outside our office can appreciate. The *Century Magazine* and the "Century Dictionary" are the best witnesses to the ability and fidelity of our readers. The foremen of our newer departments of electrotyping and bookbinding have been also efficient helpers. The success of our rotary machines is largely due to the inventive skill of Mr. Furlong, who was the first to curve plates to an ideal standard of accuracy. And Mr. Furlong has able mates. It seems invidious to discriminate, but the menu before us calls loudly for a special commendation of the artistic taste and the deft hand of Mr. Wickers, the engraver. It is a pleasure also to here acknowledge that no work of our house is more generally satisfactory than that which comes from the bookbindery which Mr. Campbell controls. All the more so when I contrast the ragged, spongy and shackly magazines I had to accept from outside binders years ago, with the neat, trim and solid books of the present time. When one considers how many times every sheet and every section of a book has to be handled in its passage from the paper vault, as it goes through the operations of presswork, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and covering — when one considers how easy it is to soil or wrinkle, to misfold or misplace a sheet to the destruction of the perfect book — when one considers that much of this work has to be done by young men and women, not always working directly under the eye of the foreman — it is a pleasure to testify how little is our loss by waste or damage in handling. I am sure this waste is no smaller anywhere. I doubt if it is as small anywhere. This reduction of the waste is due in some measure to the efficiency of the foremen, but more is due to the conscience of workmen in every department, however petty his work may seem. It is due to their pride in good work. I do not believe that Mr. Jones and his mate, Mr. Peter Brown, take any more pride in the smooth working and never failing efficiency of their well-kept engines and boilers, than our feeders do in their ability to feed ream after ream in exact register — no more pride than our young women in the bindery take in folding and gathering thousands of sheets, day after day, without a fault. The De Vinne Press would never have been much of an office if it had not been filled with men and women who took pride in their work. I am glad that I here have an opportunity to return thanks publicly for this admirable service.

One more point, and yet I feel that I ought to apologize for even mentioning it. We read in newspapers every day of forgeries and embezzlements, of unexpected discoveries of theft by employés, in some of our largest mercantile and manufacturing houses. We have lost money by customers and dealers, but we have not lost by the bad faith of our trusted employés. Yet how many we have to trust with money or its equivalent. From our honored bookkeeper, Mr. Taylor (through whose hands have passed millions of dollars), to those who sell waste paper and floor-sweepings, we have never had the slightest occasion to suspect fraud. I thank God and thank you that I am surrounded and helped, not merely by men of skill, but by men of irreproachable integrity.

This festival which you give tonight is one of many evidences that capital and labor are not enemies. We meet oftenest, it is true, in the relation of employers and employed, but we meet also as friends. No one serves us grudgingly or fearfully. As we pass about the house we are not avoided. We meet pleasant faces and kind greetings on every floor. There is a mutual feeling of kindliness on both sides. That we, as employers, have been and shall continue to be exacting as to performance, needs no apology or explanation. We should be unfit to direct our business if we did not always insist on a high standard of workmanship. At times we may have been too severe in this insistence, for we may make mistakes; but we have never been reproached with abuse of our position by intentional injustice or severity. We are good friends outside of business relations. We have never thought that our duties as employers were fully done by the payment of standard wages. We have tried to be, and to some of the old employés I trust we have been, helpers and counselors in their own affairs.

I did propose to have something to say about the nine-hour day, but it is late, and I will not begin a controversy, yet I cannot entirely pass it by. While I think that the nine-hour day will be of no real benefit to you, and a real injury to our house, we shall not oppose it blindly. If our rivals accept it, we shall accept it too, if we can. But we shall not allow our business to be crippled for the benefit of rivals who persist in a ten-hour day. We ask for no special privileges, but we shall agree to no special disabilities. We insist on equal rights. One more remark. If this loss should come, you, too, will be sharers in that loss. If we had worked but nine hours a day last year, there would have been a smaller surplus to divide. Nine hours must make a decided diminution in the income of the house. The old proverb that our patron saint, Ben Franklin, frequently quoted "Time is money," is as true now as it ever was. The less you work, the less the production; the less the production, the less the profit. Neither Henry George, nor Edward Bellamy, nor all the trade-unions, nor all the legislatures can ever juggle these premises to any other conclusion.

You have before you many of our leading men, who, years ago, came in this house as boys at wages of $3 or $4 a week, but

who are now earning at least as high wages as are paid in this city to any of their rank and grade. Why do we pay these high wages? There is only one answer. Because they earn them. Not because they are old hands. Not because they are good members of any society. Why do they earn more? Simply because they tried to do more than they were asked to do. Our new social reformers say this was wrong; they should not have done any more than their mates. But they did not think so. They were bound to find out how *much* they could do — not how *little;* how well they could do their work — not how nearly they could approach mediocrity without flat failure. No doubt the desire to please, the desire to earn higher wages through higher skill, were motives — but the dominant motive after all was their liking for their work, which outweighed all thoughts of praise or profit. Their heart was in their work. Now when we noticed this spirit in a boy, better work and better pay followed. As a rule he did not have to ask for advancement. He may at times have had to wait longer than he thought he ought to wait for a better chance, but he got this chance in the end.

Opposed to this spirit is another — the spirit which says, "I won't do a bit more work than I am paid for." Few boys make this observation who do not do less than they are paid for. No man accepts this sentiment as the rule of his life who does not, sooner or later, find that he has fallen below the average of his mates, not only in pay, but in position and influence. The man who does not try to do better, must at times do worse than his average. The man who ceases effort, who falls back on his age, his experience, his past services, or his membership in any society as his qualifications for preferment, is sure to be disappointed.

It is a pleasure to know that so many of you are trying not only to improve yourselves as workmen, but are trying to get or to do things which you once thought were beyond your reach. You have succeeded in organizing two mutual aid societies — one for men and one for women — which are doing a deal of good. It is, as I believe, only the beginning of benefits in other directions which may be had by organization. There is no reason why you should not have a building association of your own — a circulating library of your own — as well as associations for athletic training, for the cultivation of music, or any other pleasing accomplishment. No one knows what he can do until he tries. Some of you have houses of your own, which you have won by work and self-denial, and it is pleasing to know that the number of houses and lot buyers is increasing.

While I recommend strongly the cultivation of the associating spirit in all beneficial enterprises, I much more strongly recommend the cultivation of the spirit of individualism. In your business life you make your own fortune or misfortune. No employer can make it for you, nor can any trade-union or any legislature — each and all may help you a little or hinder you a little — in the long run you will have to depend on yourself.

I find no words that seem to be a fit acknowledgement of the kind speeches made tonight. I do not feel as if I had a right to them. I do not wish to pose before you as a benefactor or as a philanthropist. I disclaim either title. It is really distasteful to be put in that position. What has been done by us in paying out to you a portion of the profits of our business was done through our conviction of its justice. It is no more than a new application of the golden rule, "To do unto others as you would have them do unto you." We have had a prosperous year. It is but right that you who have helped make it should have a share in the common prosperity. After thirty-five years' struggle as an employer, this is the first opportunity I have had to divide the profits, without risk or injustice to the many interests that we are compelled to consider and harmonize. I need not say it was as much pleasure for me to give as it seems to have been to you to receive. I hope this first effort at coöperation will be the beginning of many more. I hope our business will continue to prosper, and that its reputation will be maintained; but more than all I hope that the years to come will knit us closer together and consolidate our interests. We have taken one step in that direction. Let us so act that we shall be justified in taking more. I have seen our business grow from a petty office of hand presses in the dark lane of Thames street, until it has taken rank with the best in our country. I have seen the best early work of our house rated, and not altogether improperly, as paltry and ephemeral; but I have also lived to see our later workmanship commended, not as productions of mechanical skill, but as productions of a liberal art. The critic was right. Printing is a liberal art, and it has a great future before it. It is for you, young men, who must soon take our places in direction — it is for you to say whether this steady advance in improvement shall be maintained. I hope so. I believe so.

"The happiest years of my life," said George Bancroft, not long before his death, "are those of my old age." I feel the good sense of his remark. When I come to my office in the morning and note how smoothly the wheels of business are running — how judiciously Mr. Hopkins is assuming the editorial duties I used to do, how accurately Mr. Shaw is doing the routine work we once had to do, how readable and satisfactory my correspondence, under the charge of Miss Plyer — then I begin to realize that old age has its compensations. It is a great pleasure to be served well, but it is a greater pleasure to be served by willing hands. I can do no more than end as I began. I thank you all.

Mr. De Vinne's remarks were listened to attentively, and were received with three times three hearty cheers that seemed to shake the rafters.

Mr. Frank H. Scott then made a short address, in the course of which he said: "I not alone voice the sentiments of the Century Company, but of all lovers of perfection in the graphic arts, when I say that in Theodore L. De Vinne is recognized the foremost printer of the age — a man whose guiding hand and mind were and are essential to the success of the Century Company's publications."

Mr. Gilder followed Mr. Scott, and expressed his admiration of Mr. De Vinne as printer, employer and man.

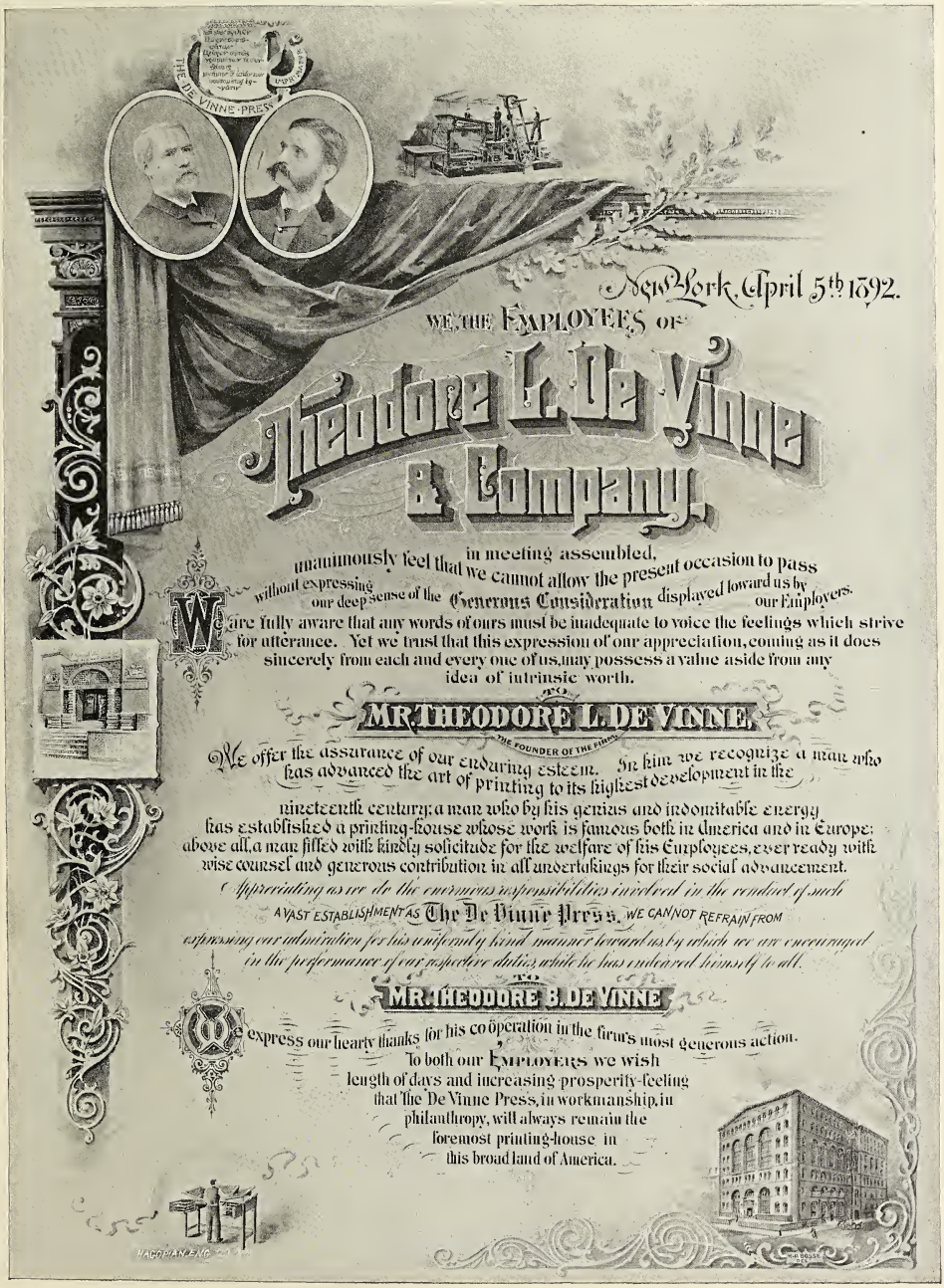
Mr. Fraser next spoke of the magnitude of the De Vinne Press, whose vast building, he said, impressed him as an educational institution where perfection in the art of printing is attained.

The foremen of the various departments being called upon, short and appropriate speeches were made by Mr. Van Hennik and Mr. Furlong, who spoke appreciatively of the high standard of workmanship displayed by the employés of the firm.

It being near midnight, the chairman announced as Mr. De Vinne's wish that, before separating, all join in singing "Auld Lang Syne" — the beautiful lines of this time-honored song forming a fitting conclusion to a most enjoyable evening.

A pleasant incident of the occasion was the presentation of two handsome baskets of flowers to the wives of Mr. De Vinne and his son, by Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the ladies of the bookbindery.

The menu, a unique example of printing, was justly admired, and forms a most interesting souvenir of the occasion.


THE DE VINNE PRESS
New York, April 5th 1892.
WE, THE EMPLOYEES OF
Theodore L. De Vinne & Company,
unanimously feel that in meeting assembled, we cannot allow the present occasion to pass without expressing our deep sense of the Generous Consideration displayed toward us by our Employers.
We are fully aware that any words of ours must be inadequate to voice the feelings which strive for utterance. Yet we trust that this expression of our appreciation, coming as it does sincerely from each and every one of us, may possess a value aside from any idea of intrinsic worth.
TO
MR. THEODORE L. DE VINNE,
THE FOUNDER OF THE FIRM.
We offer the assurance of our enduring esteem. In him we recognize a man who has advanced the art of printing to its highest development in the nineteenth century; a man who by his genius and indomitable energy has established a printing-house whose work is famous both in America and in Europe: above all, a man filled with kindly solicitude for the welfare of his Employees, ever ready with wise counsel and generous contribution in all undertakings for their social advancement.
Appreciating as we do the enormous responsibilities involved in the conduct of such
A VAST ESTABLISHMENT AS The De Vinne Press, WE CANNOT REFRAIN FROM
expressing our admiration for his uniformly kind manner toward us by which we are encouraged in the performance of our respective duties, while he has endeared himself to all.
TO
MR. THEODORE B. DE VINNE,
express our hearty thanks for his co-operation in the firm's most generous action.
To both our Employers we wish length of days and increasing prosperity, feeling that The De Vinne Press, in workmanship, in philanthropy, will always remain the foremost printing-house in this broad land of America.

"THE LIGHT IN THE MOON."

Designed especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. W. Street, scenic artist, Hooley's Theater, Chicago.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING,
[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

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ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Faringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

IN NEW ATTIRE.

VERY fittingly the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, in which is contained an account of the auspicious ceremonies at Colorado Springs, appears in a new dress suit. It is an assured fact that THE INLAND PRINTER is not only the handsomest journal of its class typographically, but is universally conceded to be the best. Its largely increasing subscription list attests this. Its issues are rapidly exhausted, and its value to subscribers and advertisers is without a parallel. THE INLAND PRINTER appears promptly on the advertised day of publication — the fifth of the month. No issues of any two or three months are combined. March-April-May numbers are an insult to the intelligence of subscribers and advertisers, and THE INLAND PRINTER has never resorted to such methods.

DEDICATION OF THE PRINTERS' HOME.

THE completion and dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers marks an epoch in the history of the Typographical Union more important than any other since its inception. A full description of the rooms and account of the ceremonies attending the dedication being given in another part of this paper, it is sufficient to state here that no one who examined the edifice failed to express admiration for the painstaking care and thoroughness of its construction, and assuredly a debt of gratitude is due the gentlemen who have so well fulfilled the duties of trustees. Those who were enabled to be present it can be well supposed witnessed with no small satisfaction the noble pile raising its stately towers in the clear atmosphere of the health-giving climate of Colorado. No less is it a matter of pride and congratulation to the printers of America to observe the widespread interest manifested in the ceremonies by the public, and to read in the utterances of nearly all the speakers eulogies of the principles which have called into existence the Printers' Home. Particularly significant were the words of Bishop McLaren, which, though all too brief, voiced such an emphatic endorsation of the principles of trade unionism that coming from so high a source they cannot but have a most beneficent effect in increasing the prestige of trade organization. The attention given the matter by the public press was further augmented by the presence of over seven hundred delegates of the National Editorial Association, on whom the addresses of the several speakers and an inspection of the Home made a profound impression. The cause of trade unionism has received an impetus and a recognition which cannot be calculated, and at no time is fractious discontent to be more severely deprecated or loyalty required.

THE STANDARD OF MEASUREMENT.

WE delight in claiming for the American manufacturer and artisan a monopoly of the progressive spirit of the world, and an ability to discard old fogy customs with readiness and without the least compunction. Notwithstanding this claim, it is still an open question if the force of habit and its irrevocable tendency in the control of affairs is not still as strongly intrenched with us as with any other people on the face of the globe. As a case in point we will take the standard of measurement so long prevailing in this country, and universally accepted by us as the only method of ascertaining the quantity of type set by piece compositors. Time out of mind this standard has been held up to ridicule, and stigmatized as "stupid, antiquated and unjust." It is undoubtedly true that these denunciations have been deservedly bestowed. And yet, in spite of all that has been said on the subject, and in spite of the earnest efforts that have been made to substitute a system combining less glaring and transparent inequalities, still the old method remains, walled in so strongly by the force of habit that it has

so far been found impossible to dislodge it. Writers on the subject have invariably contented themselves by denouncing the system and directing blame against the International Typographical Union for its continuance, ignoring the fact that that body has repeatedly pointed out its defects and urged a reform. They were undoubtedly responsible for giving the system countenance in the first instance, but have since done everything in their power to atone for that first offense, their efforts proving futile through lack of coöperation on the part of the employers and publishers.

In an interesting article on this subject in a recent issue of the *Printers' Register*, of St. Louis, the writer, after pointing out that the Typothetæ are more responsible for the present state of affairs than is the International Typographical Union, says:

> The Typothetæ need not even go to the trouble of devising a plan. That part of the work has long since been well attended to, and most prominent among the improved systems offered we may mention those of Samuel J. Rastall and William B. MacKellar. The plans of these gentlemen have been placed before the Typographical Union, and we cannot say that either of them has been rejected on the score of unfitness; it is more than likely, if intelligent consideration had been given to them that one or the other would long since have been adopted as the law of the union—provided, of course, that a like intelligent and willing coöperation could have been secured from the employers. Having several good systems to choose from, the Typothetæ need only make a selection, and then, in a way as cordial as its best diplomats can devise, invite the coöperation of the compositors to make it the law for all.

This states the case fairly well, except in so far as it leads the reader to suppose that one or both of the systems referred to has been rejected by the International Typographical Union, when, as a matter of fact, it has always been found impossible to enlist the cooperation of the employers in the matter. When an effort was being made some years ago to substitute the Rastall system for the present one by a committee of the Chicago union, the affair was disposed of by one of the oldest and best known newspaper publishers of the city somewhat after the following fashion: "Well, we see that the Rastall system would be an improvement and more just to all concerned; but we understand the old system, and we have neither the time nor inclination to learn a new one." And so the force of habit perpetuates the monstrosity, with all its imperfections and injustice. Either the Rastall or MacKellar systems will do away with the inequalities so prominent in the present one. Both are based upon the idea of compensation for the number of pieces of type actually handled by the compositor in his work. This is the fundamental principle of both, and it is the only principle to work upon. The same amount of labor should yield the compositor the same returns, be the type "fat" or "lean."

A long stride forward was made by the typefounders when they instituted the point system as a means of determining the depth of type bodies. Mr. Alexander Spencer, of Chicago, some time since suggested in a report to the local union the advisability of fixing a standard depth for the face as well as for the body of each size of type, the face of the type to measure one-half the number of points contained in the body, leaving out the ascending and descending letters. This was also the result of an effort to bring about a more equal condition of labor in the composing room, and is not pertinent to the subject under discussion only so far as it suggests a possibility of regulating the depth, width and face of the type by a further application of the point method of measurement.

At the last meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association a resolution was adopted inviting a consideration of the question of a new standard of measurement by a committee composed of delegates from that body, as well as from the International Typographical Union, the United Typothetæ and the Typefounders' Association. If such a meeting can be arranged it will unquestionably result in a final settlement of this important question — a settlement that will admit of no dispute in the future.

SELECTION OF ADVERTISING MEDIUMS.

NO business man displays his capacity and discrimination in a more telling manner than in the mediums which he selects to make announcements to the public. Advertising is considered by some as an art, by others a science. Art is that which depends on practice and skill in performance; science, a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowledge. The conclusion may thus be reached that with many advertising is an art and with others a science, and to the former is doubtless due the success which meets the efforts of the canvasser for souvenir advertising. With some few exceptions such advertising is almost worthless—it is an unknown quantity. No advertisement of experienced advertisers is seen elsewhere than in the daily press, the magazines or on the billboards. Souvenirs are not patronized by them. In this connection we quote from a card with which Mr. George H. Ellis, an employing printer of Boston, Massachusetts, greets solicitors for that class of advertising. Thus says Mr. Ellis: "The large and constantly increasing number of requests for advertising in specialties, souvenir programmes, etc., for which as matter of fact we receive no direct equivalent, has led to the adoption of a rule, which will be tried for one year at least, declining all such applications. In applying this rule it is not intended to cast any reflection upon the object for which the solicitation is made. It is simply our only way of effectually protesting against a growing custom which is a too direct reminder of the old saying, that 'it takes ninety-nine cents to get a penny to the heathen.'"

The influence of the trade journal as an advertising medium is very generally conceded, but there are very many trade journals, so-called, whose published rates for advertising are a farce and whose articles are made up from clippings from exchanges and their better established competitors.

THE DE VINNE PRESS BANQUET.

IN another column our readers will find a report of the banquet given by the employés of the De Vinne Press to their employers, April 30, together with Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne's admirable address.

On a careful second reading of this address of Mr. De Vinne's we arrive at the conclusion that the speaker's remarks are directed not more pertinently to his own employés than to members of the craft over the country at large. "After thirty-five years' struggle as an employer," says Mr. De Vinne, "this is the first opportunity I have had to divide the profits, without risk or injustice to the many interests that we are compelled to consider and harmonize." This high purpose has been present to the speaker's mind all the time, and the minute a fit opportunity presents itself, the close of the most prosperous year in the firm's history, he decides to divide his profits with his employés. Here is an example of employers and the employed worthy of general emulation.

The most excellent character of the work done at the De Vinne Press tells its own story. From the compositors to the proofreaders, from the electrotypers to the engravers, and from the workmen in the engine room to the young women in the bindery, all are alike interested in their several duties, and the result must be obvious. The head that directs is not more severely critical in his demands than is the humblest employé in the honesty and sincerity with which he performs his task. Mr. DeVinne himself is a genius, learned in his chosen profession, and he has associated with him at the head of their several departments men who in their several ways are also geniuses and the foremost in their profession. Mr. De Vinne's words of commendation in behalf of Messrs. Brown, Furlong and Hopkins cannot be more grateful to those gentlemen than they are pleasing to us. The *entente cordiale* prevailing in such a printing house, where the head always meets "pleasant faces and kind greetings on every floor," is remarkable, to say the least; and this is the key that has opened the way to the phenomenal success of the De Vinne Press.

Incidentally Mr. De Vinne touches upon the nine-hour day movement, and here his remarks have a general application. He takes a broad view of the question, and, while arguing against the movement as likely to militate equally against the interests of employer and the employed, he urges that whatever decision is reached should be universal. Mr. De Vinne is eloquent and impressive, and he covers the ground thoroughly. In conclusion he strongly recommends "the cultivation of the spirit of individualism. In your business life," he proceeds, "you make your own fortune or misfortune. No employer can make it for you, nor can any trade-union or any legislature; each and all may help you a little or hinder you a little; in the long run you will have to depend on yourself." We submit that no workman can afford to ignore these utterances.

THE DREXEL INSTITUTE AND MANUAL TRAINING.

NOT the least gracious of the many courteous acts of Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, is that tendering the use of the auditorium of the Drexel Institute to the International Typographical Union for the purposes of the convention during its session at Philadelphia. It may be that this circumstance will have an influence on some legislation looking toward the formation of technical schools. An address on the subject may reasonably be expected from Dr. James MacAlister, the president of the institute, a gentleman of much distinction and an earnest advocate of manual training. If we recollect aright Mr. Wilson, of Denver, at the Boston convention, introduced a resolution urging upon subordinate unions the advisability of forming technical schools solely under their control. The resolution was reported on adversely and killed. Since that time, much improvement has been made in typesetting machinery and in process work for printing — one corporation manufacturing typesetting machines, indeed, aver that they can take no more orders, having more than they can possibly fill for a year to come. Is it not therefore time that printers were taking active steps toward improvement in those departments of mechanics which will render them more assured of a competence with the more general introduction of typesetting machines? An inspection of the institute will doubtless have much weight with the delegates, and with the opportunity accorded them of studying the practical good resulting from careful instruction during and after the years of apprenticeship, it is earnestly hoped a resolution similar to that of Mr. Wilson's will be again formulated and at least seriously considered.

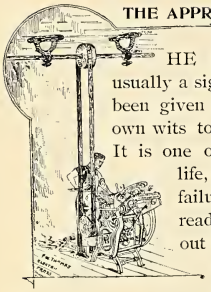
THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

MR. E. W. BLATCHFORD, the sole surviving trustee of the Walker L. Newberry estate since the death of Mr. W. H. Bradley, has decided to share with others his responsibility in connection with the administration of the affairs of the estate, and has formed a corporation called the Newberry Library Association. The Library Fund is now about $3,000,000, out of which comes the cost of the library building, $500,000. In applying for permission to incorporate, Mr. Blatchford appoints the following trustees, who will form the original board: George E. Adams, Edward E. Ayer, Eliphalet W. Blatchford, William H. Bradley, Daniel Goodwin, Franklin H. Head, Edward S. Isham, Alexander C. McClurg, Franklin MacVeagh, Walter C. Newberry, Lambert Tree, Henry J. Willing, John P. Wilson. The superstructure of the library building is now nearing completion, and we understand the collection of books is already upward of 60,000 volumes. Further additions will be made under the direction of the new trustees, many of whom, from their knowledge of books, should be able to render Mr. Blatchford valuable assistance.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE APPRENTICE'S MAKE-READY.

BY F. W. THOMAS.



HE apprentice's first make-ready is usually a sight to behold. He has probably been given a common job, and left to his own wits to get it to print as best he can. It is one of the proudest moments of his life, however, when, after repeated failures, he has finally made the job ready, and heard the foreman sing out "All O. K., let 'er go Gallagher." As a rule, about the only *instruction* the platen pressboy receives is what he absorbs from the atmosphere of the office. Consequently he is about as often wrong as right in his ideas.

In offering the following hints to the younger apprentice, I have endeavored to cover the most common difficulties and mistakes of beginners in making ready, as I have observed them in actual experience.

The ordinary run of platen pressmen are slow — not necessarily slow-motioned, but slow in actual accomplishment. Sweating and fuming they work away, harder than there is any need of, and yet produce meager results.

There are two cardinal mottoes for you to remember if you would succeed in keeping your press moving, hence making money for your employer, and eventually increasing your own salary. Motto number one: *Think first, then work.*

Did you ever stop to consider that if presses, rollers, type, paper and ink were all perfect, no make-ready would be necessary at all. If a press were perfect, the surface of the bed and platen would come together absolutely square and true. There would be no unevenness in either, no matter how light or heavy the form. The rollers would bear on the type with just the right pressure, no matter whether the form were one line of script or a "For Rent" card. The type would all be exactly the same height, and each different style used in each form would need exactly the same amount of ink. The paper and ink would *both* be of a kind exactly suited to each other. Now, much as these conditions are to be desired, they can probably never be realized practically. Presses will sag, bearings will wear, rollers will grow old, and even if they did not, they do not possess sufficient intelligence to distinguish between script and wood letter. Type will wear, and what is worse, it wears unevenly, so that scarcely any two lines in a display job are of uniform height. And competition often compels the use of paper and ink which are lamentably short of what is needed to produce results of which the pressman may feel proud.

These are among the difficulties of the platen pressman. When a form is handed to you, examine it carefully to see how many of these conditions are perfect, and what must be remedied. Your tympan paper, always firmly secured, should be selected carefully — a smooth, hard sheet of manila on top, two or three sheets of common print next, and then a hard cardboard or two, or perhaps several more sheets of soft print, according to the job. Hard tympan for good work, softer tympan for cheaper, common work. Remember that there are two reasons for type not "showing up." One is lack of impression, the other lack of ink; hence, if your rollers are old and shrunken a trifle, realize that they cannot evenly ink the type when not bearing upon it with the proper pressure. Therefore put part of your tympan paper behind the form, thus setting it out against the rollers.

Remember that *under*laying is the correct method of making ready. An underlay not only gives the imperfect line the proper pressure against the sheet when the impression is being taken, but also sets the low line of type out against the rollers, and it receives the proper pressure from them. Overlaying should only be used where absolutely unavoidable — for bringing up the corners of rounded letters, for remedying hollow spots in the platen, or unevenness in the surface of cuts. Cut-outs must be made for brass rule or type which is high, and for portions of cuts which are too high. In cases where the whole cut is considerably too high, it should be taken out and planed off on the bottom, otherwise the rollers bear too heavily upon it, and the ink is forced into all the crevices and hollows of the cut, and soon it begins to fill up with ink and to print smutty.

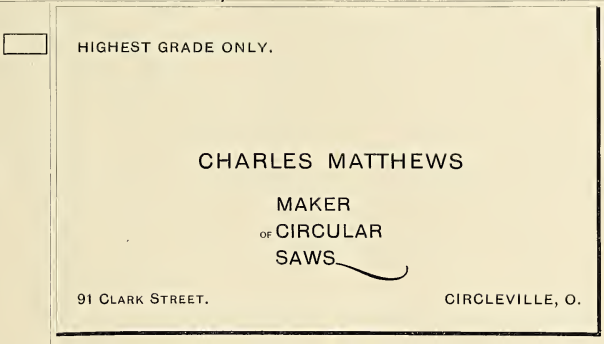
When the principal underlays have been made and the proper thickness of tympan secured, the gauges may be set. It may not be amiss to state right here that the pernicious practice of taking the first impression on whatever tympan happens to be on the press should never be indulged in. You should familiarize yourself with your press and know just about how much tympan each kind of job will take, then put on a little less than you think is needed and build up to the required amount. Too much impression strains the press, wears the type unduly, and often tends to make the print of heavy type appear spotted.

There is only one right way to set gauges. Many would-be pressmen set their gauges by their eye, and then measure the sheet and change the gauge pins until by the time the job is straight the tympan paper is full of unsightly holes and ruined for use on another job, or else they have so much mucilage on the quads used for gauges that they will no longer stick well, but shell off after a hundred or so impressions have been run.

Why not have laid off the margin correctly *on the tympan* in the first place and then have placed the gauges *right*, once for all. No reason at all, only lack of "know how." It is the simplest matter in the world. Suppose you have a card like that shown in diagram on the following page:

Now with a sharp pencil rule a light line clear across the tympan and exactly straight with the name.

This is the line "A" in the illustration. Now the margins above the "Highest Grade Only" and below "91 Clark Street" should be exactly the same width. Do not guess at them. Measure the width of the printing off on the width of the card and divide the space left in half. This can best be done by taking a piece of paper of just that length and folding it through the center. Now measure off the margin below the words "Highest Grade Only," and make a dot on the tympan at that point. Then measure the distance from the line "A" to this dot, and make dots the same distance below each *end* of the line "A." Draw a line through these dots and paste on your quads — don't use bent pins, as



they twist around and get between the type and the platen, and mashed letters are the result. Quads stay there. The end margin should be divided in the same way, and the line "C" drawn square with the line "B," and then the end quad pasted on. This quad should be near the bottom line, as indicated in the illustration. The lines "B" and "C" should be drawn light and sharp at first for exactness in setting the gauges, but after the quads are on it is a good plan to rule them blacker, as their position then catches the eye quicker, and it is easier to feed rapidly.

You can now take a final impression on the regular stock; see that the grippers are secure, make what finishing overlay may be needed, get the foreman's O.K., and then run them. Watch the ink, look out for offset or the chance of a loose letter, but by all means *run them*. If there is one maxim the observance of which produces more profit than another in a pressroom, it is my motto number two: "*Be sure you're right, then go ahead!*"

"For success in life," wrote Stephens, "it is essential that there should be a fixedness of purpose as to the object and designs to be attained." The young man who has a purpose, and a high ideal of life's duties, will shun idleness and unprofitable recreation. Effort has accomplished more than talent, and energy than genius. Persistence, thoroughness, thrift, are the names of the stepping stones to success.

Courtesy of A. T. H. Brower.*

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

BY THE LATE STEPHEN M'NAMARA.

If a stranger to the printing business were to visit the pressroom of a metropolitan paper and witness for the first time a web press in operation he would see a wonderful sight — a broad ribbon of white paper rushing in at one end of the machine, coiling in serpentine curves about the various cylinders and being discharged at the opposite end in a perfect torrent of folded newspapers without the aid of a human hand.

If this be an interesting sight to one unfamiliar with the business, what must it be to those who have witnessed the improvements by which this grand climax has been reached.

From the invention of the cylinder press in 1814 down to the breaking out of the civil war, the hand-feed press for the production of newspapers was in universal use throughout the world. The highest type of this class of machine was the Rotary or Type-revolving Hoe.

That the web principle was early thought of is well known, but the obstacles in the way were many and difficult to overcome. Not the least of these was prejudice. The stanchest friends of the web press today were at first its most violent opponents. Fabulous sums were invested in the original cost of presses which towered aloft as monuments of American

*The above article by the late Mr. McNamara is given to the readers of The Inland Printer by the courtesy of Mr. A. T. H. Brower, treasurer and manager of the Union Typefoundry. The article was accompanied by the following letter: "The Union Typefoundry, 337 Dearborn street, Chicago, April 13, 1892. The Inland Printer Publishing Company, Chicago.—Dear Sirs, —In going through a pile of old papers today I came across what appeared to be a bunch of dusty circulars, but on opening them up I found on the reverse sides of these circulars appeared the manuscript of an article written by the late Stephen McNamara and sent to us for insertion in one of our periodicals. I think this was somewhere in 1888, and that owing to some delay in bringing out a next number this manuscript got misplaced, and has been overlooked ever since. I now remember that Mr. McNamara when in our office one day offered in his good-natured way to give us an article every now and then, and that this was in fulfillment of his promise. Believing that your readers all over the country would feel an interest in reading this article from our old friend's pen, I now hand it to you. This is probably the only unpublished article of his. Yours very truly, A. T. H. Brower, Treasurer and Manager."

ingenuity and skill. Far greater sums were spent in operation. To dethrone such machines in the estimation of those who had purchased or were engaged in operating them required heroic martyrdom, which Bullock, the intrepid inventor, suffered.

Feeders or assistants were brought up to feeding press as a profession. Many had grown gray in the business. The introduction of the web press would destroy their occupation. So great was their power when they became dictatorial, the monster presses stopped until their every demand was met.

The wetting machine was practically unknown, and printing dry occasioned offset. Every expedient was tried to remedy this difficulty. Ink makers spent money with lavish hands to overcome trouble attributed to them, which eventually was traced to pressmen's inexperience. When absolute uniformity of motion was attained this objection disappeared, and today the handsomest newspapers are printed dry. Stereotyping by papier maché process was in use to some extent, but only on flat or large curved surfaces. As the curvature of a circle increases in proportion as the square of its diameter diminishes, special machinery was necessary for web presses where the periphery of the cylinder was but equivalent to the length of the sheet, otherwise the plate must be curved by hand, which method at first was tried.

Improperly wound rolls limited the speed, which being guaranteed at 8,000 per hour, every break was attributed to the press. Horace Greeley even could not or would not tolerate delays from this source, and seeing his pressroom littered with torn paper, savagely cried, "take the press out," and it was done at once.

Denunciation from such a source afforded comfort to feeders who were not slow to take advantage of those struggling under every disadvantage to pave the way of progress. Bullock, while working about the New York *Tribune* press, instead of receiving aid from these men found his silk hat and a shawl (which was then commonly worn) submerged in a barrel of ink.

All these things tended to retard the introduction of the web press but could not discourage Bullock, the inventor. Possessed of rare mechanical genius, and a determination which nothing could thwart, he set about to revolutionize newspaper printing and partially succeeded ere he met his untimely death from one of his machines in Philadelphia.

It is true Wilkinson had as early as 1840 constructed a web press in New York and for many years experimented with it, selling it afterward to Moses S. Beach, of the *Sun*, who spent thousands of dollars to perfect it, but sold it for old iron in 1860.

In 1859 William Bullock constructed a press consisting of a series of ten cylinders, linked, running over and under a stationary flat type bed. Two feed-boards were attached from which alternate cylinders received a sheet. This machine proved a failure, but from the experience so gained immediately commenced the press which immortalized his name. His first rotary was erected in the office of William M. Hayes, 22-24 Frankfort street, New York. The first form printed was *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* containing the full account of the prize fight between John C. Heenan, the Benecia Boy, and Tom Sayers, for the championship of the world, an event of so much interest to the people of both hemispheres as to dwarf all other similar encounters before or since into insignificance.

At this time he assumed the offensive and put a similar press in the *Tribune* office, aiming to down the Hoe. He met opposition from every quarter, and decided that New York was no battle ground for him. Withdrawing from this field, he built a press at Pittsburgh, in 1862, for the Cincinnati *Times*. The *Dollar Times* (weekly) had a circulation of nearly 90,000 copies, which with the afternoon daily was printed from plates on two double cylinder Hoes and two double cylinder Taylors. Finding the press facilities inadequate, the proprietors, Starbuck and Francisco, decided to order a web press. So urgent was the clamor for "news from the front" no time was granted for painting the press, but it was shipped from Pittsburgh before testing, and put to work at once. As a precautionary measure a column was channeled out of one cylinder so as to permit a column of type to be used for late news. This fact shows that stereotyping curved plates had not as yet reached a point of perfection necessary for an evening paper.

Patrick Tracey was pressman at the time. He said: "The machinery of the press worked all right except the nippers, which were breaking all the time, three being sometimes broken in one day. We had speeds of 7,500 and 10,400. At the latter we found one roll which was properly wound, and it was done without a stop. Because the press was condemned was no fault of Bullock's, for he was not given time by Starbuck to finish or paint it. The principal trouble was the plates. They were not deep enough, spaces, being nearly as high as the type, showed up. The plates were very uneven, often requiring a cardboard under them to bring them up. It was impossible to get stereotypers who knew how to make plates on the new principle."

Another trouble was that the rolls were full of breaks and rolled unevenly, and, printing dry without rerolling, the press run wild when the roll parted.

Finally, Bullock made a wetting machine which wet the paper well enough, but it did not roll the paper hard enough to work, the tension breaking it; so it was abandoned.

The press no doubt would have been a success if good plates could have been made and paper rolled as it is today. These faults were fatal, and the press was sold to Lane & Bodley for scrap iron!

After this experience it can be seen the field for web presses was uninviting, yet Bullock was sanguine and shortly after constructed a press for the *Democrat*, a German paper of Philadelphia. This machine is still in use, the writer is informed, and also that the

drawings which are still preserved are marked No. 1, leading the present builders to the belief that it was Bullock's first press.

The exciting events of the War absorbed so much attention at this time, publishers were not inclined to look with favor upon experimental machinery. At the close of the War, however, the *Sun* and *Herald* of New York began to investigate the merits of the Bullock, and when it was shown the wages paid to feeders alone would more than pay for the press, aside from other economic considerations, it was adopted. So vigorous was the objection at first from this element that the presses were placed under police protection. A press was also placed in the government office to print the agricultural reports, when it was found equal to twenty Adams presses.

Nevertheless, at the time of the Chicago fire the outlook for the web press was dismal in the extreme. Its inventor was dead, while the patterns were burned a short time previously. Rotary Hoes were immediately ordered in place of those destroyed, but Storey of the *Times* contracted with S. P. Rounds for a Bullock, under a guarantee of 8,000 per hour. This press was built from new patterns, in thirty days, and soon after erected at the west end of the Adams street bridge, in a temporary fire structure facetiously described as "one story high and four stories long."

Under the ponderous wheels of this press, prejudice, intolerance and bigotry against its plan was crushed. Like a sledge-hammer it struck the Hoe press as then known one blow and annihilated it!

The tremendous force of that blow is seen when one of Hoe's eight-cylinder presses, ordered at the time at a cost of $45,000, was sold after but a few years' service for $151 for old iron.

Wilbur F. Storey was a man of great determination. He hated the typographical union, and spent thousands of dollars to crush it, but failed. He decided to adopt the web press, and force all others to imitate him, and, to his credit be it said, he succeeded.

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ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND HERALDRY.

NO. VI.—BY CONRAD LUTZ.—(*Concluded.*)

HERALDIC STATIONERY.

THE custom of indicating their genealogical or titular position in the social scale has been adopted to a great extent among fashionable people in this country who trace their lineage to gentle blood of the early colonists. In their arms as appearing upon their stationery the proprieties are very frequently violated, for heraldry is a science of considerable breadth. It should be remembered that the more conspicuous the bearings of the arms on the note-sheet the more *parvenu* the family, as a rule. Those who have right and title to coats-of-arms or crest may use them; others must content themselves with monograms or initials. The coat-of-arms consists of charger or accessories depicted on an escutcheon, representing the old knightly shield, of which the *dexter* is the right and the *sinister* the left side. The surface of the escutcheon called the *field* bears the colors which have a symbolic meaning and with the metals and furs constitute the *tinctures*. The metals are two; the colors, five; the furs, chiefly two.

Metals	Or,	gold or yellow,	topaz, sun.
	Argent,	silver or white,	pearl, moon.
Colors	Azure,	blue (ozur),	sapphire, Jupiter.
	Gules,	red (gueules),	ruby, Mars.
	Purpure,	purple (pourpre),	amethyst, Mercury.
	Sable,	black (sable),	diamond, Saturn.
	Vert,	green (sinople),	emerald, Venus.
Furs	Ermine,	spots like fur of ermine.	
	Vair,	fur of squirrel, blue gray on back and white on belly.	

To depict these tinctures when stamped plain in black and white, points and lines are used. Points covering the field denotes, *or;* a plain white surface, a field *argent;* perpendicular lines, a field *gules;* horizontal lines, a field *azure;* crossed perpendicular and horizontal lines, *sable;* diagonal lines from upper left down to lower right, *vert;* diagonal lines from upper right to lower left, *purpure*. Black spots on a white ground like the skin of the ermine denotes *ermine;* shields or bells in horizontal rows indicate *vair*.

Heraldry proper comprises the heraldic devices or *charges* on the shield, and the external parts, the helmet, mantling, wreath, crest, motto and scroll, supporters and coronet.

The *Charge* is everything in the field of an escutcheon, generally emblems of family, individual history or character; the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms furnish symbols. The helmet is placed over the arms on the shield, the color of the metal marking the wearer's rank. Kingly rank is marked by gold; the duke, baronet, knight or esquire uses steel. The position of the helmet marks the degree of nobility.

The *mantling* is an embellishment of scroll work and flows down on each side of the shield; it represents the scarf that formerly was wrapped around the body.

The *wreath* surmounts the helmet, is of two pieces of silk of the two first colors of the bearing, and from within it, out of the center of the helmet, issues the crest which springs from the coronet.

The *Coronet* is regal, ducal, or baronial according to rank.

The *Crest*, the loftiest ornament of the escutcheon, is either a *panache* or tuft of plumes, or a figure of beast, fabulous bird or mystic fish. It is invariably accompanied with a motto, in form of a short sentence inscribed on a scroll or ribbon; the motto may be changed at will *to suit the bearer*.

The *scroll* is placed over the crest or below the shield.

The *supporters* apparently upholding the shield are figures of men or animals placed at each side of the

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escutcheon. They formerly signified nothing but ornament. In England, their use is now confined to the royal family, peers, peeresses, Knights of the Garter, Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, and a few others.

The *coronet* is an adjunct to the shield, conceded to those whose rank entitles them to its use.

A few simple rules only can be given for correct usage in the adaptation of armorial bearings to stationery.

Each descendant of a family may assume the coat-of-arms.

No woman but a sovereign princess can use a crest, without gross impropriety.

A husband may *impale* or place the arms of his wife on the same shield with his own, side by side.

A married woman may quarter her arms with those of her husband *only* during his lifetime.

A wife being an heiress, her husband uses an *escutcheon of pretence*, a small escutcheon in the center of his shield.

The descendants of such an heiress may quarter her arms with their paternal coat.

The escutcheon of a widow or a single woman is in the shape of a lozenge.

Distinctiveness of color (where it is used) should be observed; color should not be placed on color, nor metal upon metal.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ROUTINE OF A MERGENTHALER OFFICE.

BY E. L. MARSTERS.

THE surprise exhibited by many printers at the changed conditions of office routine, on their first entrance into an establishment that uses typesetting or typecasting machines, has been so marked, that an article explaining the workings of "machine offices" cannot but be of interest to the great number of printers who never saw a typesetting or typecasting machine in actual operation.

Being employed in such an office, the Albany *Evening Journal*, I will endeavor to give an outline of the routine daily work as it exists.

There are five Linotype or Mergenthaler machines which set the body-matter of the paper; the ads are set by the regular ad men, and the stock quotation tables and similar tables subject to frequent changes are kept standing in type and changed by the commercial men.

The machinist arrives first and visits each machine. He "assembles" a line of matrices, casts a slug, and looks over each machine to see that everything is all right. "Time" is called at eight, and the old system of "shaking up the balls" gone through with. Each operator takes copy in his turn. The takes average in length four or five stickfuls, and in most cases the articles go out whole. The smallest takes, with rare exceptions are about ten lines. "Two-liners" are unknown, and one bane of the fast compositor when he comes to paste up is done away with. A machine stick will hold about six stickfuls.

After the first taking out of copy by the operator, that is the last time he takes copy himself during the day. A boy carries his other takes to him; returns with the stick of set matter, and deposits it on the bank. All matter at the bank is leaded, according to the style prevailing, and the first half on all triple and double headed articles put on; the hangers on all triple and double heads, and all single heads are set in caps on the machines. A great many of the galleys have no lines of type on them, and all such are proved without locking up, at this point a little time is gained over the previous way.

As the proof returns from the proofroom it is carried from the foreman, by the boy, to the operator to whom it belongs. All proofs are corrected immediately upon receipt and returned to the stone.

It is hardly necessary to add that if the takes are cut short (10 lines), in view of an approaching edition, the boy has to hustle and has no sinecure.

The "head" man substitutes the lines with errors in them with the corrected lines. The bother that foremen experience with bad proofs, and all offices at times have such, on an afternoon paper of numerous editions that uses type, in having to wait until the forms return from the stereotyping room before they can be corrected, is here partly overcome by having the corrected lines all set and ready to be inserted. This last task is rapidly done without removing the matter from the forms. Care must be taken, though, as the type lines are frequently "off plumb" and are liable to fall against one another and close the hole made by the line taken out, and thus get the corrected line in the wrong place, and consequently have a transposition of lines. By leaving all matter in the forms after a first or second edition the liability of getting articles "mixed" is lessened.

After the last edition is out and the matter wanted for the weekly, semi-weekly and the morrow's early edition is picked out, the rest of the type lines are separated from the leads and dashes and returned to the "dead" boxes, of which each machine has one. The form is not wet, as all the metal slugs must be perfectly dry when put in the melting pot to be again used. To anyone who has had experience in "mixing" water and hot metal the above explanation is not necessary. All wet slugs are put on galleys and dried on the steam table in the stereotyping room. One must not use good galleys for this purpose, as it is liable to ruin them. The *Journal* office uses some solid brass galleys that did good service with the turtle form of years gone by. The "sweepings" and shavings from the machines are melted, purified and cast into "pigs" for use again.

The above is the routine of one machine office and the writer sincerely trusts that it will be of some interest to the printing fraternity and enable "strangers to machines" to better comprehend the routine work when an opportunity arises to secure employment in a Mergenthaler office.

CHILDHOOD'S JOYS.

Specimen of Ives (halftone) process engraving, from the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

This is the old cut made for me ten years ago. *It is the best cut I have ever seen.* F. L. SHAW,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

Personally I am delighted with the drawings, and can heartily commend you to those who desire work in your line. J. B. KINSLOE, The Republican Ptg. House,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The "Ives" process surpasses all. * * * had the pleasure of seeing another excellent specimen in *The Inland Printer.* J. W. CAUGHEY, Engraver,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

I cannot express to you my satisfaction sufficiently by pen for the great success you have made of my cut. * * * I thank you for your promptness. Send your bill and I will send check. J. M. DORLAND,
Dorland's Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The Leading Engraving Establishment of the Country.

Engraving by all the BEST METHODS.
Specialists in Half-Tone ("Ives" Process).

WRITE US FOR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF ENGRAVING BY ANY METHOD.

SPECIAL RATES
FOR
WORK
IN
QUANTITIES.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co.
911 Filbert Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

See Specimen of "Ives" (Half-Tone) Process other side of this sheet.

Your Washington is entirely satisfactory and we are very thankful for it, and *proud of it as a specimen of Philadelphia work.* WM. CURTIS TAYLOR,
(Formerly of Philadelphia),
Of J. T. SMITH & Co., Printers,
TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

The picture of Col. Wise is received and I like it very much, and if he does not say you have made a better picture from the original than he ever dreamed of, he is not a judge of your ability in the way of making a good picture from a very ordinary looking gentleman.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

The handsome engraving of candidate Betzhooves, which we publish in this issue, is a piece of work from the Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 911 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa. They have done work that has appeared in our columns in former years and it has always met with commendation. *As reliable engravers we can cordially recommend them.* AMERICAN VOLUNTEER,
CARLISLE, PA.

Special Correspondence of THE INLAND PRINTER.

DEDICATION OF THE PRINTERS' HOME.

THE dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers was the occasion of the largest celebration ever seen in the beautiful and hospitable city of Colorado Springs. The morning of May 12 was bright and fair, and at 10 o'clock the marching bodies were in position about the Antlers Hotel. The parade consisted of a platoon of police marshaled by Captain Gathright and Marshal Dana and his aids. The celebrated Cowboy band of Pueblo headed the first division, and the college cadets, commanded by Captain Strachan, were the first military body, the balance of the parade being made up in the order written: Sons of Veterans, Captain Smith commanding; G. A. R. Post No. 22, commanded by L. E. Dwinell; P. O. S. of A., commanded by F. F. Rudy; Pike's Peak Division No. 10, U. R., Knights of Pythias, commanded by H. I. Bennett; Canton Colfax No. 25, I. O. O. F., W. H. Moffatt commanding; the members of the Trades Assembly marched next, and were followed by Carpenters' Union No. 515, commanded by J. J. Linn; Stonecutters' Union No. 1, commanded by Thomas Benson; Plumbers' Union No. 58, J. August commanding; Tailors' Union No. 150, J. Logan in command; Painters' Union No. 71, George Atter in command; Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, President Boardman commanding; Typographical Union No. 175, of Pueblo, President C. F. Flinn commanding. Creede Union, recently organized 300 miles away, had several members present, and had the most unique badge worn on the occasion. Colorado Springs Typographical Union, No. 82, was commanded by President Colby. The second division of the parade was headed by the Centennial State band, led by Director Barnes as drum major. Company A, Colorado National Guards, Captain Saxton commanding. Governor Routt's carriage followed Troop A. In the carriage were Governor Routt, Secretary of State Eaton, Mayor Sprague and Labor Commissioner Bodine and Colonel Crane. The governor's staff rode after the carriage mounted, the following being present: General Kennedy and Colonels Arbins, Pritchett, Jochmas, Bartlett, Weiser, Brewer and Bellows.

The Chaffee Light Artillery was perhaps the most conspicuous body in the parade from their fine uniforms, with the cannons and caissons, drawn by four horses with mounted guides. Captain Kincaid commanded.

Following the artillery came the carriage containing the distinguished guests of the day. It was drawn by four horses, and as the party was recognized cheers rent the air. In the carriage were Mr. George W. Childs, Senator Gallinger, Bishop McLaren and President Lunt of the Chamber of Commerce.

The carriages following contained numerous citizens. In the first was Warden Smith, of the state penitentiary; Rev. Mr. Kieffer and Rev. Mr. Gregg. In the second were Mr. George R. Buckman, Rev. Mr. Brodhead, of Denver; Mr. Brewer, secretary to the governor; and Ex-Mayor Wolfe Londoner, of Denver. No. 3 contained Major W. T. Townsend, R. S. Scibert, T. J. McCarty and J. W. Purdy, all of Denver. No. 4 contained N. S. Hurd, deputy auditor of state, and Mrs. Hurd; M. D. Van Horn, of the Denver city council; and J. M. Ellis, corporation council of Denver. No. 5 contained Hon. R. S. Roe, of the fire and police board of Denver; Chief Farley, of the Denver police; Supervisor Chase and Alderman Bishop, of Denver. No. 6 contained Judge Campbell, Judge Severy, the county commissioners of El Paso county. No. 7 contained R. P. McDonald, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Arapahoe county; A. D. McGaffey, county clerk of Arapahoe county; Commissioners Thomas G. Anderson and J. C. Twombley and Editor Howard, of the *Star*. Then followed 150 carriages containing Mayor Barker, of Manitou, and the city councilmen; Mayor Faulkner, of Colorado City, and councilmen; members of Colorado Springs city council, county officers, officers of the Childs-Drexel Home; the Pike's Peak Press club; the members of the National Editorial Association and citizens.

At the Santa Fé depot the head of the column halted, and were reviewed by the guests. Then the parade passed in review before the marshal.

As the carriages bearing the distinguished guests arrived at the Home, they were escorted by the trustees into the reception room to sign the visitor's book. Mr. Child's name was the first one, Governor Routt's followed and then came the other state officers. They were then ushered back to the speaker's stand, which was erected at one side of the driveway facing the Home so that the speakers could be heard on all the balconies and by those in the front windows. A platform had been built for the newspaper men and tables and chairs provided for their use. Those on the stand were Mr. Childs, Senator Gallinger, Governor Routt, Bishop McLaren, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Kieffer, Mr. Aimison, Mr. Donath, Mr. Cappeller, the governor's aids, Ex-Mayor Londoner, of Denver; Ex-President McVicar, of the I. T. U.; Mayor Barker, of Manitou; Mr. H. G. Lunt and members of the chamber of commerce, city officials of Pueblo, Colorado Springs aldermen, Mr. Dailey, Colonel Hoyt, of Denver; Hon. W. S. Jackson, Mr. W. E. Pabor, Mayor Platt Rogers, of Denver, and others.

Vice-president William Aimison, of the board of trustees, opened the exercises. He said:

> It becomes my duty to announce that the hour set by the trustees for the dedication of this Home has arrived. I hardly know what to say. When I look upon this elegant structure I wonder where is the impelling power which erected such a building. When I look at a watch I admire the casing, the beautiful face; I see the hands move one faster than the other in regular time, and I wonder where is the motive power. I open the case and see wheels, and wheels that turn wheels, and I still wonder where the motive power is. Delving still deeper, away down in one corner, I find a simple coil of steel. There is the principal motive power, there is the mainspring.
>
> And so I looked into this building and its history. I look back to 1857. What made a delegate in the session of the International Union that year to offer a resolution for the building of a printer's home? What made this gentleman here (Mr. Childs) in 1886 make the munificent donation which started the fund? What has made the printers all over the land give of their hard-earned money? What principle actuated the mainspring of the Home? It was man's love of his fellow-man. [Applause.] But in the building of this Home not alone man's hand has been busy, but the hand of God has been in it. It is therefore just, meet and proper that the dedication be opened with prayer.

Mr. Aimison then introduced Rev. James B. Gregg, who offered an eloquent prayer of dedication as the cannon of the Chaffee Light Guard artillery on the hillside beyond thundered out the national salute of forty-four guns.

After Mr. Gregg's prayer the Colorado Springs band, which was standing on the front steps, played a selection. The Cowboy band, which occupied the balcony over the portico, then played a military medley as the artillery finished their salute.

Mr. Aimison said that he would not presume to introduce Governor Routt to the people of Colorado, he would simply present him. The governor, who was received with a great deal of hand-clapping and enthusiasm, spoke of the national character of the Home and extended to the visitors a cordial welcome. The union had chosen wisely in its selection of Colorado, and had indeed builded well, and would never regret casting its lot with the progressive and cultivated people of the state. He congratulated the union on the grand success which their efforts had achieved for humanity, and then turning to Mr. Childs, the speaker directly thanked him, briefly and in eloquent terms, and at this spontaneous act of the governor's the crowd seemed to go wild, cheering and waving their hats.

The next speaker, Mayor Sprague, of Colorado Springs, paid a tribute to the National Editorial Association and the typographical union, and extended a welcome to the delegates present. The occasion, he said, marked an era among the typographers of America, and as they were there to do honor to the craft, he would speak with special modesty as it had been his privilege at one time to be a member of it. He then spoke of printers in a humorous vein, using the many technical

terms of the trade in a peculiarly happy style. In closing he said, "The compositor's case, however, is often the stepping stone to true greatness. Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher and statesman, who was the first American to win European favor, and who chained the lightning as it fell from the clouds, was a practical printer. Horace Greeley, the great journalist, was also a printer. Bishop McLaren, by whose presence we are honored today, followed the same occupation in earlier years, and the distinguished senator of the United States from New Hampshire, who is the orator of this occasion, was likewise a printer. In hearty sympathy with this class, we find that prominent journalist, whose name we honor among the philanthropists of the nineteenth century, the Hon. George W. Childs."

The speech of Mr. H. G. Lunt, the president of the chamber of commerce, was notable for its clear delivery. President Lunt gave an eloquent welcome to the visitors, and spoke of the importance of the occasion which had called them together. The speaker then traced briefly the remarkable development of the community and the state from the year 1806, when Lieutenant Zebulon Pike first caught a glimpse of the mountain peak which today bears his name, not only in material progress but in those humanitarian principles and self-mastery and self-denial, in a just and increasing regard for the rights of others and a liberal toleration of different views. This universality of loving consideration was evidenced by the national character of the Home. The Childs-Drexel Home was "no local undertaking confined to a narrow section or favored few, but is as broad as the spirit of the nineteenth century, and marks an epoch of generous devotion and true nobility. At the gateway to our mountains it will stand, a splendid monument to generosity and affectionate consideration for the unfortunate."

Mr. McKenna, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, responded in fitting terms to the addresses of welcome on behalf of that body. "To the press throughout the continent," said he, "many of whose members are with us today, are we indebted for the always kind utterances about our undertaking, assuring them sunny niches will be reserved for those who, not being practical craftsmen, may carry working cards of any of the Newspaper Writers' unions now forming in every section of the country. Last, but by no means least, to the board of trustees of the Home is due the thanks of the membership for a duty well performed, many times under trying circumstances."

Mr. Childs was then introduced by Mr. Aimison. He was received with three cheers and a tiger and then read his speech as follows: The cheers were repeated at the close of his remarks.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, — I am not unnaturally embarrassed in addressing a company of such a distinguished and diversified representative character. I cannot express the deep sense of my appreciation of the honor such a reception confers upon me. I am profoundly impressed by the too generous welcome of the chief magistrate of this young, wealthy and vigorous commonwealth, of the chief magistrate of this affluent, beautiful city, and of the president of your chamber of commerce, who have put aside the grave affairs of the state and municipality and the exactions of business, to give greeting to us who have come from long distances to assist in the dedication of this Home. It was forty-one years ago that the International Typographical Union was established by and for the members of that honorable craft, whose intelligent minds and skillful hands have disseminated human thought throughout the world. [Cheers.] The printers' unions have not only spread the light of education and religion over this vast continent; they have given to labor a high dignity, broader independence, and all those qualities which render it of greatest worth. [Applause.]

From boyhood I have been more or less intimately associated with the members of the printers' craft, and knowing it so long and well, I have naturally sympathized with it; and what little I have been able to do to express my respect, admiration and affection for it, has honored me more in the doing of it than the craft in the reception of it. It is not the printers who owe me gratitude. The indebtedness is mine. I regret that my dear friend and associate, Mr. Drexel, is not here today in person, to share with me the friendly warmth of your generous greeting. For him, who is here in spirit with me, whose sympathy for all that is good and noble is so great, as well as for myself, I heartily, earnestly thank you. It is not our deserving, but your generosity, which has made your welcome so impressive and grateful.

After the cheers which followed Mr. Childs' speech had subsided, Mr. Lon Hartigan, of Creede, a graduate of West Point, and a practical printer-editor, read the following poem by Mr. Eugene H. Munday, the printer-poet of Philadelphia. This poem had been specially written for the dedication, and it was hoped that Mr. Munday would have been present to read it in person, but was prevented by illness. Mr. Hartigan acquitted himself well.

THE PRINTERS' HOME.

Far in the wonder-working west,
High on the continent's proud crest,
Where lofty rocky peaks uprear
Their regal forms, and cañons drear
Gape to the valleys, while around
The thunderous waterfalls resound;
Where darksome gorge and deep ravine
In somber majesty are seen;
Where still bright sunshine gilds the day,
And merry streams and fountains play,
While hover o'er the crystal springs
Soft winds, "with healing on their wings,"—
Here, where immutable decree
Weds beauty to sublimity,
Grandly complete from base to dome,
Nestles the Union Printers' Home.
How rose these massive walls that seem
To realize a poet's dream?
A gracious gift from gracious men
Forecast the enterprise; and then,
Thousands of sticks, from sea to sea,
Clinked in delightful harmony;
While nimble fingers deftly wrought
And tribute for the work was brought—
One thousand ems to each—
To celebrate their natal days,
Whom all must love, while all will praise
The nobleness they teach.
In after time a tax was laid
And cheerfully the tax is paid.
And gifts come in apace,
And rich and poor and high and low
Their benefactions will bestow
To crown this home with grace.
Here may the stricken printer come
And find the solace of a home;
His home! A heritage most rare,
Blest haven from oppressive care;
A harbor when dark waters rage,
A sanctuary for his age,
When evening's lengthening shadows fall
And to his soul lost loved ones call.
As rapt Ezekiel's mystic rill
Broadened and gathered strength until
Its healing torrent swept to free
From blight drear Sodom's lifeless sea,
So may the spirit of this home
Spread to dispel the selfish gloom
That shrouds the world, until mankind
In faith and brotherhood shall find
The power to curb discordant wills,
The holy waters for life's ills.

Mr. Hartigan also read the letters and telegrams of regret and congratulation from distinguished men who were unable to be present. Among these were messages from John Greenleaf Whittier and George William Curtis.

Mr. August Donath, president of the board of trustees, on request gave a brief and comprehensive history of the Home, speaking warmly of the debt of gratitude the typographical union owed the generous citizens of Colorado Springs.

The principal orator of the day, Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, then delivered the dedicatory address, speaking clearly and with the gestures of a master of oratory:

SENATOR GALLINGER'S ORATION.

The progress of the world is marked by epochs, not by days; by events, not by prophecies; by fulfillments, not by promises.

We live in an age of tremendous purposes and startling realities. The stage-coach that once rumbled through your mountain passes has been superseded by the express train, driven by the power of steam. The post-horse has given way to the telegraph, and communication by messenger has

been supplanted by the fast mail and the telephone. It is an age of invention—an era of discovery. Old things are being forgotten, and the restless brains of busy men are working out the problems of the present, and trying to penetrate the mysteries of the future. But, notwithstanding the marvelous discoveries of the past few years, we are but approaching the dividing line which separates human ignorance from the fields of knowledge which lie beyond. Without a doubt many of the mysteries of the present will soon be revealed, and nature will yield man a knowledge of things which now are hidden from human eye and human understanding. It is reasonably certain that the motive power of the future is to be that great force which the printer, Franklin, did so much to develop. Railroads, steamships, machinery, are all to be driven by it, and who knows but the dreams of the enthusiasts who have been trying for so long a time to overcome the difficulties of aërial navigation may be fulfilled through the instrumentality of this same wonderful agent, drawn from the clouds to do the will of man. Certain it is that the discoveries and inventions of the past are but an earnest of the greater triumphs of the future in the field of scientific research and human progress. And it may be added that, whether the idea advanced by M. Camille Flammarion, the celebrated French astronomer, in a recent communication to the "New Review," that we may, before long, be able to hold communication with the inhabitants of Mars is well grounded or otherwise, he certainly expresses a great truth when he says that we stand but at the vestibule of knowledge of the universe.

The rude implements of Gutenberg, by the means of which he made a printed page, would seem strange to modern typographic art, and the recent inventions in all departments of human endeavor have far outstripped those of former years. "The western territories," once said a distinguished statesman, "can never become states of the Union, for the reason that their representatives cannot get back and forth to the nation's capital." But steam and electricity have solved the problem of transportation, and the mighty states of the West are in direct touch, not only with our own capital, but also with the capitals of all the nations of the world. Today, under the shadow of yonder magnificent mountain range, in the immediate vicinity of the Garden of the Gods, more than half-way across the continent, we assemble to dedicate this beautiful home. A few days ago we left the capital of this great nation, where momentous questions are being discussed, to give a day to a duty more important than most legislation, and more far-reaching in its beneficence than much of the work done by the lawmakers of the government. For after congress has legislated, and the press thundered its anathemas or its praises, unless men's hearts are touched by benevolent impulses and fired by charitable deeds, the best interests of humanity are still neglected and the world's real advancement delayed.

Fortunately, the progress of humanitarian ideas and charitable plans has kept pace with the discoveries of science and the development of human skill. No former age of the world dreamed of such colossal gifts and such grand plans for the elevation of the people, and the amelioration of human suffering as mark the closing years of the century in which we live. Universities, hospitals, asylums, sanitariums, homes, built by private enterprise and supported by private benevolence, abound on every hand. The millions that the great heart of California's noblest citizen has given to the cause of education is matched by the less pretentious but equally magnificent gifts of those who feel a care for the aged and the poor, whose life-work is practically done, and whose few remaining years can be cheered and lightened by the love of universal kinship and the tenderness and helpfulness of human affection.

As an illustration of the changed condition of things it may be remarked that, after a desperate struggle to make his art productive of even the bare necessities of life, John Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing with movable types, died in poverty and neglect in February, 1468. His genius brought forth the discovery which revolutionized the world, threw the light of intelligence upon its dark ignorance and superstition, and kindled in man new and better aspirations. But he was harassed with vexatious litigation, cramped by poverty, and in the decline of life, when men look for relaxation from labor, he was deprived of his outfit by his partner, Füst, and compelled to equip himself anew with the crude hand-made materials of his craft. His trials, his disappointments and his sufferings have been the common heritage of great inventors; but there was denied to Gutenberg, what is often vouchsafed to others, the privilege of beholding the fullness of his creation, and to dream of the glory wreathed about his name by succeeding generations.

Gutenberg's invention was not in a century of appreciation. The clouds of the Dark Ages still enveloped the earth, and superstition was a potent force in the world. America had not been discovered. The spinning wheel, the telescope and the knowledge of the circulation of the blood were of a later date. The Reformation of Luther was nearly a century after Gutenberg printed his first Bible. Printed books were luxuries only less expensive than the ponderous written volumes that preceded them, and where dense ignorance prevailed there was little demand for the costly products of the first printing presses. In such times lived the first printer, and it is not strange that amid such surroundings he should have found little commercial value for his art and less appreciation of his genius.

But, more than 400 years after Gutenberg's death, there is erected here a home for the superannuated disciples of the first printer. In a sense it is a monument to his memory, and a tribute paid by benevolence to his genius. In the care for his aged followers, the nineteenth century honors him who, in a benighted age, lifted the veil which shut out the light of intelligence, and laid the foundation for the marvelous enlightenment of the present.

There must be in printers' ink an inspiration to generosity and even prodigality, so few of the craft ever become rich. That fellow-feeling that makes all the world akin glows ever in the heart of the printer, opening his purse to the needy and his soul to the suffering. His couch is freely shared with a homeless craftsman, his case is at the service of the wanderer, and his last ration is fairly divided with the one who knows not where to get his daily bread. Nor is his bounty or his charity circumscribed by guild lines. Who so hospitable everywhere as a printer? Who so quickly touched by the appeal of the afflicted? Thrift may not be one of his virtues, but niggardliness is not one of his failings. His it is to share generously with others. He has no isolated pleasures. His present is never burdened with the gloom of tomorrow. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is the creed that too often scantily clothes and feeds him and his family. Yet the world is the better for his coming. He has scattered smiles of gladness along its pathway. He has illumined its night. He has brushed away the tears from some faces, even if they have stolen silently down his own. He has lifted here and there a cloud, that sunshine might penetrate a saddened heart. And when at eventide we measure his life's work, and set off against his failings his many kindly acts, we find that he has earned a home, even if he has not made one.

The printer's case is the training school of some of the best thinkers of the age. The range of inquiry incited by it is boundless. It embraces all subjects. It is fettered by no restrictions. The contest is still going on between the advocates of a prescribed course of study in our colleges and those who favor elective studies, but there is no controversy over the curriculum of the printing office. Its English is the best. It must be correct—it is often classical; it may be poetical—it is always instructive. There is no flight of fancy, no discovery of science, no speculation of philosophy, no plea for liberty, no prayer for light, but finds in the printing office its goal. The student at the case feeds his imagination, disciplines his mind, broadens his thought and strengthens his intellect.

It used to be said of the legal profession that its disciples must know everything, so as to be thoroughly equipped to try the various causes of their clients. Is there anything within the ken of mankind that a printer may not be called upon to put into cold type? One day he is in close communion with the philosopher, another he is walking hand in hand with the scientist, another he is in lock-step with some noted instructor; again he is in touch with the editor in his endeavor to influence public opinion, and still again he is making present history and future statesmen as he fills up the forms of the *Congressional Record*. He often takes thought in the rough and dresses it in shape for the market. He gets in sympathy with the writer, and when allowed weaves out a finer texture than the author dreamed. He is in touch with the questions of the hour, and is bred into familiarity with the history and standard writings of the past. He is schooled in judgment of human nature, and keeps in sympathy with the pulse of the people. Many an article would never be inflicted upon a long-suffering public if it were first submitted to the test of the man at the case. Manuscript that falls flat upon his sensibilities is not likely to create a furor in literature, incite a reform or change the destiny of a state. He knows what will awaken a popular chord, and his discriminating criticism sometimes reaches the editor's desk. His ridicule it is that kills the spring poet, that decimates the ranks of those anonymous Scribes and Pharisees who sign themselves "Pro bono publico," and that indirectly crowds out the communications of those writers who are continually sacrificing to some cause all interests not their own. The printer it may be, no longer composes editorials at the case, and does not set original gems of thought into type while you wait, but he is far from being shorn of his power. The editor and the proofreader still lean upon him, and he shoots out from his ranks many a bright leader in the world's daily battles.

The printer's case has been, and still is a stepping-stone to positions of honor or trust. From it have sprung statesmen, philosophers, writers, thinkers, scholars, patriots and philanthropists. It has made itself felt in business affairs, in statecraft and in diplomacy through its graduates. They have moved the world at home and they have not been without their influence abroad. The Franklins, the Greeleys and the Plumbs have abounded in the history of our country. Surpass them, if you can, in the product of your universities and in the overflow of your colleges. Self-made men all of them, whose ambition was first fired at the case as they set in type the thoughts of others. What blows they dealt in controversy! What strength they had! What force of expression! What sturdy adherence to principle! Nothing appalled them. Their character was not the reflection of a tutor, or of a college. They were possessed of individuality, original and striking. They carved out their own way in life and their own fortunes. They live in the present in acts and deeds which survive their mortality.

Whether or not this institution is to be open to the aged members of the editorial fraternity—the men whose ears are accustomed to the never-ceasing cry of "copy" from the composing room, and who wield the most potential force known to modern civilization—whether this class is to be welcomed here or excluded, they surely deserve a passing remark on this occasion. What a mighty power is the press of the present day—the great dailies—every issue of which is a veritable microcosm, recording the current events of the civilized world! Happy is the man or the enterprise that has the good will of the press, and wretched indeed is he who falls under the displeasure of the editorial columns. The newspaper is an engine of incalculable influence for good or for bad. If properly conducted,

it is a missionary carrying enlightenment and hope to its readers; if improperly conducted it is an instrumentality for harm, the extent of which cannot well be overestimated.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that, in this day of intense rivalry, many influential newspapers seek to gain popularity and influence by questionable methods. The unauthorized interview, the garbled statement and the editorial ridicule have seriously damaged the reputations of many excellent men, while the unjust abuse, slanderous references and absolute falsehoods that too often are used as weapons to destroy individuals are unworthy means that cannot be too severely condemned. As a well known journalist has recently declared, "it is even professed to be considered fair warfare to malign men by expressions in the public prints in a manner which, if practiced in private circles, would consign him who uttered them to lasting infamy and render him an individual that every decent person would shun."

Fortunately the journals that come under this scathing arraignment are few, as compared to the whole, and it is to be regretted that the characterization is true in a single instance. For the most part, the great newspapers of the country deal fairly with public questions, speak truthfully of individuals and do their full part toward the upbuilding and strengthening of moral and material things. Constantly on the alert for news, watching their opportunity to secure an "exclusive," determined at all hazards to outdo their competitors, it is not to be wondered at that they sometimes print "fakes," or even that the time-honored secrets of the senate executive sessions are in some way secured and published to the world. Restless, enterprising, progressive, the great heart of American journalism beats with feverish activity, and its achievements place the American newspaper far in advance of those printed anywhere else on this earth. All hail, then, to the press! and in behalf of the printer we lay a tribute of appreciation and admiration on the altar of the American newspaper, acknowledging it to be the greatest civilizer of the age and the grandest force of the century.

The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, beneath whose hospitable roof we are today, is one of the noblest of moderu charities. If one more familiar than I with the inception and progress of this great enterprise had not been selected to speak on that theme, I would gladly do so myself. But that work is done, and it is left for me only to speak in a general way of those under whose guiding hand this memorial has been reared. First let us pay a brief word of tribute to the union printers, who so liberally contributed of their comparatively small means to the fund that at length became sufficient for the purposes of the enterprise. The contribntion of each was small, but the aggregate made it possible for the larger contributions to become available, and thus the erection of this Home became a possibility. Had not the printers come to the rescue, each one casting in his mite, very likely what is now an accomplished fact would be an unfulfilled purpose. To them, more than to any other instrumentality, belongs the honor in which we all share today.

But we have other and individual benefactors to be remembered in connection with this work. Mr. Anthony Joseph Drexel and Mr. George W. Childs, both of Philadelphia, originated the idea of this Home, and large contributions from them laid the foundation of its success. They are benefactors in the truest sense, their gifts being numerous and widespread. It has been truthfully said of them:

"Something—a very little, however—is publicly known of the benevolence of Mr. Drexel and Mr. Childs. Its flow is continuous, and is as broadly beneficent and practically helpful as it is steady. It consists not only of the giving of money or of gifts of pecuniary value; it has the wider range which the common spirit of helpfulness that is so strong in the hearts of these two men imparts to it. It is shown in the most studied consideration not only for everyone with whom they are associated in business or society, but for everyone who needs sympathy or more material aid and comfort. In the world of business, in which the struggle for money is so great as often to harden the hearts of men against the misery of their fellows, the firms of Scrooge & Marley are many, and the warehouses of the Fezziwigs few. The business places of Mr. Drexel and Mr. Childs are of the latter sort. It will be remembered by anyone who has read Dickens' 'Christmas Carol' how grateful the two poor apprentices were for what their employer, Fezziwig, had done to make their Christmas Day joyous to them, and to all who were in his service. In the warehouses of Mr. Drexel and Mr. Childs it is Christmas always. It is their special duty, apparently, to make their employés happy, to make their service light, to make it a pleasure, and they are earnestly solicitous that the young lad who oils the wheels in the pressroom in the basement, or the messenger in the bank, shall always be as happy and as carefully looked after and considered as the managing editor or the bank president in his luxuriously appointed rooms. It is in this devotion to the welfare of their employés that the fine nobility of the characters of these two men of business is so conspicuously displayed."

Mr. Drexel comes of an honored family and occupies a high place as a banker and philanthropist. His benefactions have been exceedingly liberal, and the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, devoted to the work of instruction in the arts, sciences and practical handicrafts, stands as an enduring monument to a name that will long be cherished in the minds and hearts of the American people. It was fortunate for this Home that his generous heart was touched and his generous purse was opened. It becomes us to name his name with the highest distinction, and with the most grateful regard and respect. Amid all the cares, riches and honors by which he is surrounded in the distinguished position which his integrity and enterprise have so worthily won for him, he never forgets those less fortunate than himself, and scatters his benefactions with a most liberal hand. Let him be assured that he is not forgotten on this occasion, and that those whom he has befriended will ever hold his name and character in fresh and grateful remembrance. We send him our greetings this day from these firm foundation of an institution which owes so much to his unstinted generosity, and our best wishes are wafted to him for continued prosperity and welfare.

In fit connection with Mr. Drexel—indeed, the central figure in the group of our benefactors—we recall the name of one of America's greatest and best men, Mr. George W. Childs, who is present with us at this moment to receive our cordial and grateful acknowledgements and our congratulations on his birthday anniversary. Long may he be spared to celebrate other birthdays, and to witness the result of his large and timely bounty. Of him it may be truly said:

"How'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
True hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

To trace the career of this man would be a labor of love, did time permit it to be done. Not only in America, but in Europe as well, his name is a household word, and his bounty has reached far beyond the limits of his own country. This is not his first gift to union printers, as the cemetery near Philadelphia, known as the "Printers' Cemetery, Woodlands," is one of his numerous benefactions—a beautiful spot, where now repose the remains of many of our fellow-craftsmen. Mr. Childs may well be called the printers' friend, and it was fitting that, a few years ago, the *Craftsman*, then the official paper of the International Typographical Union, should have editorially paid him the following glowing tribute:

"No man occupying the position of Mr. Childs, has ever shown his good will, his regard, his genuine respect for us so nobly. When bad men would throw suspicion on our endeavors, when unfair journals would present us to the world as conspirators, whose association was a menace to the peace of the land, this nobleman of God's own making showed his good opinion of us, before the world, in his own practical and magnificent manner. Is it a wonder that we speak his name as one near and dear to us? Is it a wonder that on the anniversary of his birth we feel glad and happy and joyous, that so good, so great a friend was given us?

"The career of Mr. Childs is marked by good deeds, by kindly acts so continuous that it really seems as if his thoughts were ever occupied, not in devising how to make money, but rather how to disburse his princely income so as to make the largest number of deserving persons happy and comfortable."

Our own country, and especially his beloved city of Philadelphia, is dotted with evidences of the wise forethought and boundless liberality of Mr. Childs. Art, literature and science have all felt the influence of his patronage. Schools, seminaries and churches have been aided by his generous hand. And abroad, the magnificent fountain and clock tower erected in Shakespeare's native town to the memory of the greatest of all dramatists; the beautiful reredos erected at Winchester to the memory of Bishops Andrews and Ken; the window in St. Margaret's, in honor of England's blind poet; the window in Westminster Abbey to the Christian poets, Herbert and Cowper—these, and numerous other benefactions that might be named, tell the story of the breadth and extent of his charitable work beyond the borders of his own country. It is simply without parallel, and explains why this unassuming and genial man is the intimate friend of the greatest and best men and women both of Europe and America. He is everywhere beloved simply because he deserves the respect and love of all true men. The pen of another has truthfully recorded that his friends are legion. He has won the confidence and esteem of the leading statesmen of both continents, and has many marks of respect tendered to him by the rulers of many kingdoms. His hospitality is boundless and his public banquets will go down in the history of the City of Brotherly Love as being the most distinguished and attended by the most eminent in all walks of life. He has entertained royalty. He has been deservedly popular with the most eminent writers, statesmen and professional men of the age, and holds in the bonds of firm friendship the leading public men of two continents. His life has been marked by many instances of unexampled generosity. From his open hands have flowed a constant stream of benefactions in all directions. His benevolence flows through channels of his own selection. People from far and near, impressed with his incomparable liberality and goodness of heart, have delighted to do him honor, and throughout the world, where the name of George W. Childs is known, there is felt a degree of active and warm personal regard which has probably never before been accorded to a private citizen.

But, after all, he has contributed nothing that will be more enduring and beneficent than this Home. Surely no nobler monument to this man—no nobler monument to any man—could have been devised, nor one better calculated to secure for him an enviable and delightful remembrance in the hearts of those whom he has benefited long after the costliest cenotaphs or the most magnificent mausoleums have crumbled into dust. To you, members of the craft, it is an invaluable treasure, and the name of your illustrious friend will henceforth be inscribed upon your rolls and upon your hearts as one of the greatest and most honored benefactors of the age.

Not as columns or arches of marble, granite or bronze are reared to perpetuate the name and fame of statesmen or warriors is this memorial erected. This will tend to perpetuate the memory of the good men who

were instrumental in the inception and fulfillment of the noble purpose, but, better than all else, it will bless and comfort its inmates, and shed light and fragrance upon multitudes of brave and true men as they go down the declivity of life to the great beyond. Not for fame but for "sweet charity's sake" was this Home erected. Not for the honor or glory of the men whose names are indissolubly connected with the enterprise, but for the happiness and comfort of their fellows. The men whose names are on every lip because of their great generosity to this noble charity have won honor and distinction in other fields, but surely no triumph that has come to them in the great arms of business or professional pursuits can possibly thrill the heart or delight the soul as the contemplation of deeds like this. For

"Though we climb Fame's proudest height,
Though we sit on hills afar
Where the throne of triumph are;
Though all deepest mysteries be open to our sight,
If we win not by that power
For the world a richer dower,
If this great humanity share not in our gain,
We have lived our life in vain.

"Though our lot be calm and bright,
Though upon our brows we wear
Youth and grace and beauty rare,
And the hours fly swiftly, singing in their flight,
If we let no glory down
Any darkened life to crown,
If our grace and gladness have no ministry for pain,
We have lived our life in vain."

This Home marks a forward step in the advancing column of benevolent thought and philanthropic action. It is, too, a recognition of the principle of trades unionism, by which the toiler in the workshop protects his interests against the aggressions of capital and power. There would be no need of labor organizations were all employers animated by the spirit so long displayed by George W. Childs, who never forgets the rights of the employed, and who never trenches upon the privileges of the great army of toilers. But all are not like him, and thus organization becomes both a duty and a necessity. The printers find their safety and strength in the International Typographical Union, and this Home, aside from its purely benevolent features, is a recognition of the merits and purposes of the organization that has done so much to make this enterprise a success.

But above all and beyond all this Home is a tribute to the worth of the craft and to the benevolent development of the age. Here will be gathered many of the bright minds of the "art preservative." Here, after the active possibilities of life have departed, will come veterans from the ranks, to recount around the hospitable fireside and amid the glow and beauty of this most favored spot the experiences of the case, the printing press, the pen, the scissors and the paste pot. Here will wit flow and philosophy reign supreme. Here will the stories of the printing office be repeated, and the achievements of the great men of the profession be discussed. Here will grave questions of statecraft find intelligent disputants. Here will the burden of misfortune be lifted, sorrows mitigated, suffering ameliorated and the sunset days of many brave and good men be rendered supreme and happy. Surely no words of mine can adequately paint the importance of this occasion, or portray the value of this great gift. Here it stands, a monument to those who erected it, and a living proof of the good that is in the human heart. Today we dedicate this structure; dedicate it to the principles of fraternity and good-fellowship; dedicate it to the great work of benevolence and charity; dedicate it to the high and heaven-born doctrine of the golden rule and the blessed teachings of Him who suffered and died for his fellow-men. And as now our work is done, as we separate to our homes and to the individual duties and cares of life, the only added thought we can formulate into words is the earnest hope and belief that those who partake of the hospitalities and comforts of this charming Home may never forget that they can only act well their part by deeds of truest manhood and noblest endeavor, by lives that will be the best possible argument that this great benevolence was wisely conceived and carried to its consummation by men who know the virtues of the craft, and who have a broad and correct comprehension of the character and attributes of those whose life work it is to put in cold type the living thoughts and aspirations of humanity. May heaven's choicest blessings rest upon its founders, its officers, and its inmates, and may this Home, so auspiciously opened today, take deservedly high rank among the eleemosynary institutions of this great nation.

Mr. Cappeller, president of the National Editorial Association, read a poem, an impromptu by Mr. James A. Gibbs, editor of the *Daily Reflector*, of Norwalk, Ohio, and poet laureate of the National Editorial Association, following with a neat address outlining in a brightly humorous way the tribulations of the editor's life.

Mr. Aimison, at the conclusion of Mr. Cappeller's address, said that they had with them a man, a bishop, who had come 1,000 miles to be present at the dedication of the Home. He was a man who had been a printer and who still had the warmest sympathy for the craft. He introduced Bishop McLaren, of Chicago, whom he said would make a few remarks. The reverend gentleman said that the adjective "few" was rightly chosen. It was becoming rather breezy and he would not add any to the abundance of "wind." They had had a delightful repast that afternoon with New Hampshire soup and Pennsylvania cake and Washington beef and Colorado fish and now he was asked to come in at the end, and he had nothing to offer but a little Scotch oatmeal mush and hadn't very much meal either. He enjoyed this breezy weather because he was from Chicago, the "windy city," and he hoped to see them a year from now when they had their World's Fair. His mind went back forty years to when the printers first associated themselves together for mutual benefit. He regarded the union as something more than a mere organization, there was something sacred about it. In his church they regarded the union in marriage as a sacrament, and he regarded the joining together of men in a union as something of the same character.

As he looked upon the letters engraved upon the front of the building he was facing he was impressed at the last word of the three. This was a home. A place where the veteran printers, weary and sick, could find cheer and comfort and a welcome. The first word also impressed him, "Union." In union there is strength. Let the printers go on, standing shoulder to shoulder as they had in the past, and they would do much to raise themselves and benefit humanity. Let them bear in mind the saying, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Dean A. R. Kieffer, of Grace Church, pronounced a simple benediction and the Printers' Home dedication was complete.

THE SIZES OF BOOKS.

The thing that misleads people as to the size of books as set down in lists of catalogues, is that the smaller the book really is, the larger the number that designates it. A book described as 8vo is smaller than one spoken of as 4to. These figures denote the number of times the sheet of printing paper is folded into book leaves, and are not at all any real measurement of the book. An 8vo or octavo, is a book made up of sheets that are folded into eight leaves; a 4to, or quarto, is one that has its sheets folded into four leaves. It will readily be seen that the latter would be larger than the former—if the sheets were of the same size to begin with. But the fact is that these descriptions are only approximate, for books today are made in every variety of dimension. One rarely finds a folio now except in editions de luxe or atlases. The quarto is not common, as it usually makes a page the size of an unabridged dictionary—too large to be handled easily. The octavo is bigger than most books, as it usually measures about 10 by 7 inches. The 12mo is a common size, measuring about 8 by six inches, or a little less, according to the size of the unfolded sheet. The 16mo book is, as generally put out, about 6 by 3½ inches; the 18mo a trifle smaller, 5 by 3 inches.

Most of the publishers nowadays make their books of proportions to suit themselves, with little reference to the old scale of measurements.—*Helen Watterson.*

THE CHILD IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Who is the man who is looking so hard at the piece of paper? He is an intelligent compositor. Why does he hold the paper so close to his eyes? Because the correspondent who wrote it makes hen-tracks. What is he saying? He is saying, "I can't make out this stuff." And who is the other man going to the case? That is the furious foreman. What does he want? He is going to help the intelligent compositor to decipher the hen-tracks. Do you think he can do it? I don't know; he can do most anything, but I guess it will be too much for him. Now I see another man coming; what is he going to do? That is the precise proofreader; he is going to cast his eagle eye over the hen-tracks, to see where they lead to.—*Exchange.*

GOSSIP ON BOOKS, AUTHORS, ETC.

BY IRVING.

MR. BRANDER MATTHEWS, who was recently appointed Professor of Literature at Columbia, will now have a chance to show that Mr. Andrew Lang is wrong in thinking that "English Literature cannot be taught."

The mention of Mr. Lang's name reminds me of Mr. Matthews' witticism on reading Mr. Stevenson's book of verses:

"Austin, Austin, Austin, Dobby, Dobby, Dobby,
Although writing verses seems to be your hobby,
Stevenson can take you with Messrs. Gosse and Lang,
And knock your heads together with a bang, bang, bang."

A friend writes me from a remote inland town that he "picked up" a few days ago, at $1.75 per volume, Emerson's "Poems," Lowell's "Fable for Critics," Longfellow's "Hyperion," and several other rarities, all first editions, in the original boards, clean and perfect. The old gentleman who sold them has several boxes full of such treasures, among which my friend expects to find a copy of Poe's "Tamerlane," 1827. If his expectations are realized, he will sell the "Tamerlane" to Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, and take a house in Chicago for a year, that he may be in regular attendance on the World's Fair in 1893.

One is curious to see what the two copies of the very rare first edition of Gray's "Elegy" will bring at the coming book auction in London.

Life thinks our new public library building is a "large mistake." "It is to be large and expensive. It is also to be commonplace and uninteresting. The proposed design would do as well for a postoffice, a theater or a bank, as for a library. This is unfortunate, as the same expenditure of time and money would produce a building with more character and style, and one that would be an ornament to the city."

Save its society, its patronage, and Col. Eugene Field's humor, Chicago does not seem to have anything that *Life* does like. As to our new public library, the committee that decided on the plan had no more thought of consulting *Life* than had the Boston library committee of consulting Dr. Poole.

By the way, isn't it about time that *Life* sent us that statue of Diana?

Those who like their books printed on Japanese vellum, will do well to get a copy of Messrs. McClurg & Co's new edition of Burns' poems, selected and introduced by Mr. Andrew Lang. It must flatter the heart of General McClurg to have his imprint in such dainty examples of bookmaking as this Burns book. There are not more than twenty-five copies in the whole Japan paper issue, and these are nearly all taken. The simple Ayrshire plowman, could he come back to earth, would fail to recognize himself in this new dress, which is quite in keeping with the delicate character of much of his verse, however.

Anent the Freeman-Froude controversy, the *Critic* quotes the following epigram, which has generally been ascribed to Bishop Stubbs:

"Froude informs the Scottish youth
That parsons have no love of truth,
While Canon Kingsley loudly cries
That History's but a pack of lies.
Whence comes contention so malign?
A moment's thought explains the mystery,
Froude thinks that Kingsley's a divine,
While Kingsley goes to Froude for history."

The first number of the *Knight Errant* has made its appearance. The *Knight Errant* is a "Quarter-Yearly Review of the Liberal Arts," and calls itself a "magazine of appreciation." From the prospectus, which is an exceedingly dainty production, one may learn the object of this new venture, which is no other than "to provide a place for the deliberate criticism of the arts, of literature, painting, architecture, sculpture, music, the drama and craftsmanship, working to this end without hope, or indeed, desire of pecuniary return." The magazine is printed in royal quarto form, with broad margins, upon a hand-made, natural-edged linen paper, made expressly for it by the Brown Paper Company, and is free from advertisements of any kind. The issue for the first year, the expense of which has been guaranteed, will be limited to 500 sets, and each number, it is hoped, will contain at least one plate. The number to hand carries out very fully the promise of the prospectus. The type is a heavy, solid body of the Elzevir style, and makes a very black page, which it seems to me would have been improved by leading. Among the contributors to the first number are Brander Matthews, Charles Eliot Norton, Louise Imogen Guiney, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue (who designs the cover page), Ralph Adams Cram, Bliss Carman and others. The *Knight Errant* may be subscribed for at $3 per year, through Mr. Frank Morris, at the Old Book Shop on Madison street, Chicago, or direct to its publishers, at the Elzevir Press, 106 Pearl street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Theodore Watts, who recently vented his spleen against the "Good Gray Poet," in the *Athenæum*, London, must be highly pleased with the following lines in the *Pall Mall Budget*, printed under the heading "Walt and Watts":

"Wherein consists the fatal fault
That Watts can ne'er forgive our Walt?
'Tis this: he drew 'provincial' breath,
Far from great central Putney Heath;
Nor cared (his life-work was so petty)
To play the courtier to Rossetti!

"But, had his cultnre been completer,
And had he learned to mew in meter,
And write, for brother bards to see 'em,
Smug sonnets in *The Athenæum*—
Ah! then his fame had known no blots,
And Walt had died bepraised of Watts!"

In the autograph album prepared by a committee of the Press Club for exhibition and sale at the recent Actors' Fund Fair in New York, are the following lines by Mr. Eugene Field, which read as if they might have been addressed to the fascinating Marie Jansen:

"'Tis years, soubrette, since last we met,
And yet, ah! yet, how swift and tender,
My thoughts go back in time's dull track,
To you, sweet pink of female gender!
I shall not say—though others may—
That time all human joy enhances;
But the same old thrill comes o'er me still
With memories of your songs and dances!

"And lo! tonight the phantom light
That as a sprite plays on the fender,
Reveals a face whose girlish grace
Brings back the feeling, warm and tender,
And all the while, the old-time smile
Steals o'er my visage, grim and wrinkled—
As though, soubrette, your footfalls yet
Upon my rusty heart-strings tinkled!"

It is pleasant to learn by cable that Charles Frohman is bringing over a new comedy by Sardou. The subject of this comedy, says Mr. Frohman "is the adventure of a wealthy American in France, principally in Paris, who made many watering places." It seems there is also "a strong love story running through it."

A very attractive feature of Toru Dutt's book, "A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields," is her explanatory notes. "Nothing could be more naïve than the writer's ignorance at some points," says her biographer, "or more startling than her learning at others." She was ready to pronounce an opinion on Napol le Pyrénéan, or to detect a plagiarism in Baudelaire. Notwithstanding her isolation she showed a familiarity with French, English and American authors, and historical characters, that was perfectly astounding. But Toru was modest always, and frequently she admits her inability to adequately render the spirit and the music of the piece she has translated. She did not hesitate at anything, however, and at times fairly succeeded in translating the untranslatable. Mr. Andrew Lang

has given us a most excellent "adaptation" from one of Gerard de Nerval's pieces, under the title "An Old Tune." Here is Toru's translation of the same piece:

"There is an air for which I'd freely change
All Weber's, Mozart's and Rossini's spells;
An old, old air, that of some sorrow tells—
Sad, fascinating, endless, weird and strange.

"Each time I hear that air my soul is borne
Back through the vista of two hundred years;
Reigns 'Louis Treize'—and in my sight appears
A hill-side green, where fading sunbeams mourn.

"Then suddenly a noble castle towers—
Brick, with stone fret-work and red glass that glows,
Girt by a park, through which a river flows,
Bent over by innumerable ferns and flowers.

"And then a lady at a window high,
Fair, with dark eyes, in which a tear I trace—
O is it in my dreams I've seen that face?
Or have I ever lived in times gone by."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

LAST month mention was made of a patent to Louis W. Southgate, of Worcester, Massachusetts, for a cylinder perfecting press in which two webs of paper were used at the same time, thus doubling the capacity of the press. This month we illustrate a companion patent, granted May 3, to the same person,

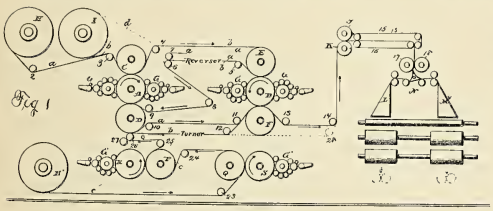

FIG. 1.

which expands upon the idea contained in the previous patent. In the apparatus shown (Fig. 1) three webs are printed, associated and folded. Double webs are printed upon their outer surfaces, turned so that their printed surfaces are face to face and their reverse sides printed, at the same time a third web is being printed and is associated with the others, forming a twelve-page paper at one operation.

A much-needed improvement in typesetting machines seems to have been successfully made in the machine patented to J. W. Shuckers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Considerable difficulty has been caused heretofore to properly justify the lines of type after being set up so that equal spaces will be placed between the words. In the present instance a series of wedge-shaped spaces are inserted as the type are set up, and when the line is filled out all the wedges are uniformly advanced. The patent is assigned to the Electric Typographic Company, of New York.

Junius E. Tucker, of Memphis, Tennessee, received a patent for a perforating attachment for a printing press, so arranged as to perforate the paper at the same time that it receives the impress of the type, and still not come in contact with the ink rollers, so as to cut the same or ink the paper where the perforation is made. The perforating bar is secured to the side of the gripper bar by means of dovetailed connections, and the blade is normally held back within the bar by means of a spring. A second bar forces the cutting blade out of its recess at the moment that the paper receives the impress of the type.

The "army" press shown in Fig. 2 is the joint invention of John C. Padgett, of Alta Vista, and William E. Bolton, of Greensburgh, Kansas. It is claimed that the press is more rapid in operation than former presses of this type, and that it is entirely free from all possibility of blurring during the return movement of the bed.

Stephen D. Tucker, of New York, patented a double cylinder flat bed printing machine. In this type of press the impression cylinders are lowered and raised at proper intervals so as to

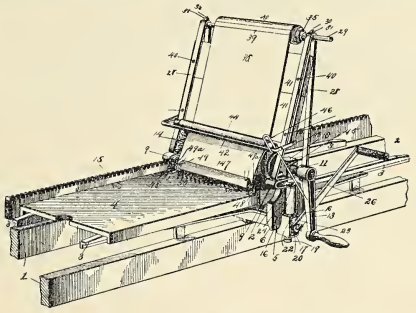

FIG. 2.

cause the appropriate cylinder to be brought into or carried out of printing relation to the form upon the moving type bed passing beneath it. Much difficulty has been heretofore experienced from the interlocking of the segment racks upon the cylinders in passing. In the present instance all danger of this is obviated by the use of a half-toothed segment rack upon each cylinder, and coöperating racks upon the type bed to secure perfect registering during both printing operations.

Calvert B. Cottrell, of Westerly, Rhode Island, was the inventor of the arrangement shown in Fig. 3 for holding the smoothing brush away from the second impression cylinder of a perfecting machine during the alternate revolutions of said cylinder when there is no sheet thereon.

A composing bar invented by Alexius H. Arnold, of Chicago, Illinois, enables the printer to produce circular work in indefinite varieties of forms. It consists of a pair of blades hinged together at one end and provided with suitable measuring scales. An adjustable straight or curved connecting bar, also graduated, completes the simple device. The bars are adjusted to the desired form, locked together and the type then set up in the frame.

The object of the invention represented by Fig. 4, patented by Robert W. Nelson, of Hartford, Connecticut, is to provide an improvment in the construction of type-distributing machines

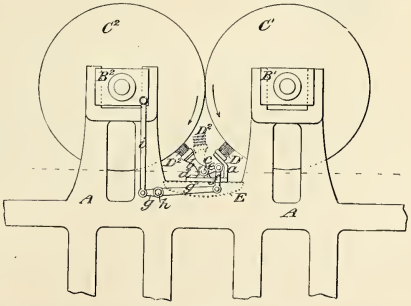

FIG. 3.

so that the type may be properly distributed independent of the position in which the type may happen to lie. The disk is provided with a plurality of receiving channels for the same type having reversely arranged selecting yards so that if the type

passes the first channel it will fall into the second and still go to its proper place.

Joseph C. Fowler, of Washington, Illinois, received a patent for a folding mechanism for perfecting presses, specially designed to be used in connection with a form of press heretofore invented by himself.

Another patent granted to C. B. Cottrell, of Westerly, Rhode Island, covers an inking device for printing machines, particularly the kind in which two impression cylinders operate upon one reciprocating bed, each cylinder having its own inking apparatus. In such machines, owing to its being desirable to reduce the length of the bed as much as possible, it is common to place the forms near together. A portion of each form therefore runs under some of the ink rollers of the inking apparatus belonging to the other form. In order to prevent either form from receiving ink from the wrong roller, the patentee employs a novel arrangement of cams and levers for lifting the said rollers of each form before the other form begins to pass under them.

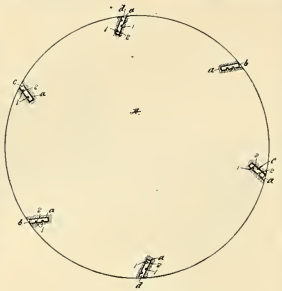

FIG. 4.

John R. Topliss and Joshua A. Kay, of Melbourne, Australia, have patented in this country a machine for nicking printing type. It is intended to form with great accuracy the combination of grooves or niches required in printing type designed for automatic distributing machines. A series of rotary cutters are mounted upon a shaft and independently adjustable thereon, so as to form various combinations of grooves or niches upon the type as they are moved beneath the cutters upon a bed.

Another foreign inventor, who has taken advantage of the protection afforded by our patent laws, is George Alphonse Botton, of Beaumont-du-Perigord, France. The invention patented by him is a typesetting machine in which reservoirs are provided for the various kinds of type, and the lowermost type is taken each time by an ejector and actuating bar. A single key bar, on which all the actuating bars have bearings, enables the operator to lock against movement of any of the actuating bars at will.

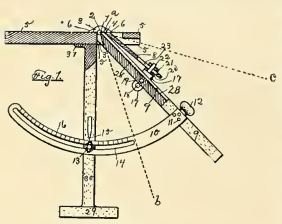

FIG. 5.

The printers' miter tool, shown in Fig. 5, was patented to William H. F. Bloebaum, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The rule is placed upon the hinged holder 9, which is then adjusted to the desired angle with the work table 5, and the end may be beveled by a file worked by hand and held and guided upon the top surface of the work table.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Hughes to the marriage of their daughter Estella to Mr. George D. Graham, on May 11, at the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, California. Mr. Graham is the sole agent on the coast for Messrs. Chas. Eneu Johnson & Co's printing and lithographing inks, varnishes and other specialties, besides manufacturing printers' superior rollers and composition, at 529 Commercial street, San Francisco, California. We tender the happy pair our congratulations.

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

We acknowledge the receipt of the second number of *Newspaperdom*. It is "a trade journal for the makers of newspapers," and is published monthly by Charles S. Patteson, World building, New York. There is not a dull line in it and it is as handsome typographically as it is interesting editorially. We welcome our bright contemporary. It will be a success.

Among the numerous guides to Chicago, that published by F. M. Morris, 73 Madison street, is perhaps in consideration of its information, brevity, interest and cheapness, not to be surpassed. It is entitled "The Strangers' Guide to the World's Fair City; How to Kill Time in Chicago; Where to Go and How to Get There," contains a large map and is sold for 25 cents.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Columbus Memorial," giving descriptions of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago, with a plan of the grounds and other valuable information, and in addition to the above a full account of the discovery of America, its settlement, wars, etc., from the time of its discovery. The forty-four pages are well worth the price asked for it, 50 cents. John W. Iliff & Co., publishers, Chicago.

The *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia, has issued a neatly printed sixteen-page pamphlet entitled "Successful advertising," presenting a number of attractively set announcements of features in this popular monthly as sent to the various papers of the country. The compositiou is tasty and the wording so taking that the advertisements would be read from beginning to end. The June issue of this journal has reached us and is an unusually attractive number.

Mr. H. C. Brown, photo-engraver, of 80 Fifth avenue, New York, has sent us a copy of his pamphlet showing a full line of advertising sketches, initial letters, end pieces, etc. Mr. Brown's sketches and designs are noted for their originiality and effectiveness, and his cuts for advertisements are certainly unique. In this line of business he has no superior, and a printer who could not find what he needs in this catalogue would be hard to please. We also acknowledge the receipt of his little booklet entitled "The House With Three Gabblers," which is one of the most catchy pamphlets to advertise one's business that it has been our pleasure to see for some time.

"Harmonized Melodies" is the name of a new volume of songs published by F. Trifet, 408 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts. It is a collection of four hundred of the best of the new and old songs and ballads which have attained more than a mere passing popularity, and the vocal and instrumental parts, all complete, are given with the words, the arrangement having been made especially for the volume by Charles D. Blake, the Boston composer. In the list are a number of copyright songs never before found in a miscellaneous collection, for which the publisher paid large sums of money to obtain the right to incorporate them into his book. The volume, which is sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 60 cents (board covers, $1), is one of the most noteworthy music compilations recently issued.

The springtime number of the *Typographic Advertiser*, published by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, of Philadelphia, has come to hand, and presents a number of bright and new type designs for printers. The latest face produced by this foundry is the "Childs" series, two pages of which are shown in this issue of the *Advertiser*. This letter is quite a handsome face, resembling the "De Vinne" somewhat, but still enough different to make it an entirely new letter. Another new letter is the "Newfangle." A page of "Johnson" is also shown, made in six sizes, in upper and lower case, all complete with figures. Samples of "Dynamo," "Gutenberg," "Columbian," "Typo," "Zinco," "Koster," and other series also have a place in this number. The penchant this foundry has for making new faces does not seem to be on the decline by any means.

Electro-Tint Engraving Co.

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WE desire to call the attention of the readers of this journal to the specimen engraving in half-tone which we present on the opposite side of this page.

We make a specialty of this style of work, and we feel that those who have work of this sort to be engraved should not fail to get further information from us relative to our process. Our method of etching all plates by our special process on hard-rolled copper is universally acknowledged to be superior to any similar process worked in this country, and by it we obtain exceptionally clean, clear-cut plates, with excellent depth and printing quality.

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THE LOVERS.

Specimen of halftone engraving, by Electro-Tint Engraving Company, 725 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor: ALBANY, N. Y., April 16, 1892.

Since my last letter many expressions of disapproval of the action of Governor Flower in vetoing the state printing house bill have been made. Albany Typographical Union, No. 4, and the Troy Typographical Union have both adopted resolutions censuring the governor's action.

Albany Typographical Union, No. 4, has been through a strike of a week's duration, and has come off victor. The trouble was in J. B. Lyons' state printing establishment, and was due to the action of General Superintendent Ward in discharging Foreman Clancey, of the composing room, and several of the men. The discharge was unwarranted and unjustifiable and all the men quit work last Monday morning. Later the pressmen quit work and joined the striking printers. District Organizer Beardsley, of Brooklyn, came to the city and in connection with the union and Mr. Lyon a settlement satisfactory to both sides was effected. Foreman Clancey and the discharged men are reinstated, and all went back to work this morning. Superintendent Ward, who caused the trouble, in the future is not to interfere with the foreman's rights and privileges in the conduct of his department. Mr. Lyon's course throughout the matter has been commendable and the result is a creditable and happy solution to the whole affair.

The state of trade here is only fair and work is not over plentiful for the subs.

The Troy *Times* has put in seven Mergenthaler typecasting machines. M.

FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., May 17, 1892.

There is a great deal of talk just now among the reporters of the daily papers about the propriety of forming a union under the auspices of the International Typographical Union. A prominent member of a labor organization recently expressed his views to me on the subject in this way: "There is very little doubt that a union among reporters will be established shortly. There could not be a better move made by the reporters, for there are many grievances that could be remedied by concerted action that can never be done by individual effort. For the amount of brains and manual labor exacted, the ordinary newspaper reporter is about the poorest paid man in town." Continuing the subject, he said: "Look at the printer on the morning newspaper, who puts in about ten hours work! It is a very slow printer who will not earn $3 a night. Yet the reporter works twelve, fourteen, and in some cases sixteen hours a day, and he is unusually fortunate if he makes as much as the printer does in ten hours. Then, again, there are many little tyrannies exercised over the reporters by petty bosses, which if the attention of the publishers was called to them would be discontinued, more especially if there were two organizations behind the demand, namely, Reporters' and Typographical Unions.

"The intelligence of the reporters would be a sufficient safeguard against unreasonable demands, as it has been in the Typographical Union."

The Reese Printing Company, with a capital stock of $5,000, was incorporated here a few days ago by James P. Reese, Thomas Cronmiller, Wilber F. Earp, Louis Kaskell and William A. Reed. The company will carry on a general printing, engraving and lithographing business.

Col. F. Raine, publisher and proprietor of the *German Correspondent*, on the anniversary of his seventy-first birthday, which occurred last week, was fêted by his employés and a host of friends, who had assembled at his office for the occasion. So many flowers were received at the *Correspondent* office that room could not be found for them there, and several wagon loads, one large lot of which came from Germany, were sent to Colonel Raine's home.

The publishers of the *Daily News* are getting out a most excellent paper, as much superior to the sheet published a year ago under former management as any one thing could be to another. Its twenty-four page Sunday edition is a regular corker, too, so to speak.

Work among the craft is about fair. Quite a number of strangers (tourists) are reported to be in town. FIDELITIES.

DIVISION OF WORDS.

To the Editor: BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 14, 1892.

I am a subscriber to your interesting and handsome journal, which is certainly a credit to the printing industry.

In the May number there is an article entitled "Neglected Phases of Proofreading," in which, it appears to me, the author comes to some erroneous conclusions on the subject of the division of words. I am a proofreader of considerable experience, and have given much thought to this subject; and I have concluded that no better guide than pronunciation (the way the word is to be sounded by one reading aloud) can be adopted. In the latter part of the article referred to, the author makes a concession to this idea in the case of a numerous class of words, because, as he says, "the concurrent pronunciation of that particular ending would be stilted and unnatural." Would not this same animadversion apply to some of the etymologically correct divisions given in the earlier portions of his article? I think it would. Take, for instance, confidential, which he would have divided confid-ential; or advertise, which he would divide advert-ise. However correct etymologically these and similar divisions, it must be conceded that they are at variance with accepted pronunciation, and that "the concurrent pronunciation of that particular ending would be stilted and unnatural." This I think to be an objection to such a system of dividing words. But a more important objection, it seems to me, lies in the amount of philological knowledge requisite in one who would consistently divide words on an etymological basis. A careful consideration of the brief list of examples given by Mr. McAlister will convince anyone not versed in the derivation of words that a large amount of "midnight oil" would have to be burnt if he would become a good etymological divider.

I trust that we may have more discussion on this interesting subject. WILLIAM M. CRANE.

APATHETIC UNIONISTS.

To the Editor: PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16, 1892.

The urgent need of a few words of warning to the apathetic members of No. 33 has led me to run the risk of making another contribution to that unappreciative receptacle, the wastebasket. In no New England city outside of Boston are the prospects so good for the increased prosperity and usefulness of unionism as in Providence. That time alone is doing more for the welfare of the craft here than the activity of its followers can be shown by the fact that the membership of our local union now numbers 120, against 75 a year ago. There are outside of our ranks some one hundred and fifty or two hundred more who are capable of becoming good and active union members. Besides W. Carroll, foreman of the *Journal*, and A. J. McConnell, foreman of the *News*, both of whom take an active interest in the union, I would mention as other union printers whose

positions peculiarly fit them for the task of organizing the altogether too large number unaffiliated with our body: John Hurley, foreman at Livermore & Knight's; William Donovan, foreman at Johnson's; Al Devenish, foreman at Reid's; William Shaw, foreman of the *Rental Guide*, and Joseph Hall, promoter and business manager of half a dozen small publications, all of whom could do grand work in increasing the membership of our body and placing it back in the position it once held, when it was easily the second typographical union in New England; and this, too, without in any way conflicting with the interests they are supposed to protect. I do not think true unionism calls for the sacrificing of any honest principle. In a word, Providence today is suffering more from the neglect of those who have, or think they have, life situations than from the combined influences of the machines in the *Journal* and the lockout in the *Telegram*. Is this as it should be?

GUESS.

DONATIONS TO THE PRINTER'S HOME.

To the Editor: COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 21, 1892.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers I have the honor and pleasure of acknowledging receipt by express of a complete set of THE INLAND PRINTER, eight handsomely bound volumes. The arrival of your highly valued production is simultaneous with twenty-five volumes of Bancroft's Histories, the other fourteen to be forthcoming as soon as published. These are the gift of Hon. L. B. France, of Denver, formerly a typo, now a prominent member of the bar. Mr. Harry Cressingham is the donor of a rare autobiography of Ben Franklin and a History of the Origin and Progress of Printing, published in A. D. 1770. Hon. James A. Ellis, of Denver, adds Webster's Unabridged. In addition to these the gift of handsomely bound Visitor's Registers, one by the Smith-Brooks Printing Company, of Denver, the other by the Bookbinders' Union, of Indianapolis, are as useful as they are elegant in manufacture.

Taken in consideration with the successful efforts of the employing printers of the East as represented by the committee of which H. G. Bishop, of New York, is chairman, ably assisted by veterans like William B. MacKellar, of Philadelphia, Cushing, of Boston, Ennis, of St. Louis, Farrell, of Albany, Lockwood, of New York, Murdock, of San Francisco, Pugh, of Cincinnati, Shepard, of Toronto, and many others closely identified, if not actually engaged as artisans, the time is near at hand when the union printers of the continent can claim possession of a library greater in extent and value than any in the West.

The fraternal interest manifested by publishers and retired printers demonstrates a tie consummated in the annointing of finger tips in printer's ink which is never cast adrift, no matter the walk in life.

In lieu of shelving in the library your books at present serve to ornament one of the shelves in the combination desk and bookcase in the reception room, furnished by St. Louis Union No. 8. Truly yours, J. D. VAUGHAN.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, P. Q., May 13, 1892.

At the annual meeting of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. T. Lundrigan; vice-president, Mr. J. Taylor; corresponding and recording secretary, Mr. H. Rush; financial secretary, Mr. T. I. Finn; treasurer, Mr. William Kydd; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. J. McCrudden; board of directors, Messrs. R. Wilson, J. Malone, P. Coleman; executive committee, Messrs. J. Wilson, J. Gallagher, D. Taylor, L. Z. Boudrean, D. McLean.

On Friday, April 29, No. 176 celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary by giving a grand concert and ball in the Victoria Rifles armory, which was very successful. The chair was occupied by the president, some of the best talent in the city was engaged, and an interesting address was given by a well-known veteran typesetter, now on the editorial staff of the Montreal *Daily Witness*, Mr. James Harper, who is yet an honorary member of Montreal Typographical Union, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. A committee has already been appointed to get up a picnic in the summer, which will no doubt, as usual, add materially to the financial prosperity of the union.

Trade is fairly good here, and prospects fair. H. R.

A NEW WAY TO BEAT A JOB PRINTER.

To the Editor: WARREN, Pa., May 16, 1892.

The following account of the ways of dead-beats, as illustrated in the actions of one of that genus here, might be of some little interest. A is a job printer working for B, printing cigar-box labels, and keeping a general oversight over B's business. B is a manufacturer of cigar boxes. The boxmaker finds it profitable to make an assignment in favor of his father, with the secret understanding that he is to continue the business with his boy as manager or agent. The rest of the creditors are in the *consomme*. The boxmaker owes the job printer $25 or $30. Just before the terrible crash he gives the job printer material to finish, and authorizes him to use it in filling his customers' orders, which he himself is unable to fill on account of the crash, and to collect payment and apply the same to payment of his account for wages. Job printer fills order, tries to collect payment, and finds payment stopped by telegram from boxmaker. Job printer insists on collection, and suddenly finds that boxmaker has got out search warrant, and finding in job printer's house certain samples of workmanship and two electrotypes of society cuts, to which societies printer belongs, seizes said samples and cuts, and has job printer arrested for stealing same. Job printer is not scared, but gets legal assistance and fights; proves that by custom a printer is entitled to samples of his own workmanship. Job printer requests printers' union to request cigarmakers' union to assist. Pa finds business so dull that Pa's agent closes factory for lack of orders, and is very anxious to compromise. Compromise now partly effected and rest expected soon. This scheme is a good way to beat a job printer, but like many other good schemes, its one great fault is—it won't work. PHIL OSIFER.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9, 1892.

San Francisco is preparing for the National Editorial Convention to be held here May 23. The success of the recent convention of the International League of Press Clubs was unprecedented, and the reports of the visitors upon their return home, bespeak the extent of the hospitality enjoyed. No rest was given the delegates, and their visit proved all too brief to accept the large number of invitations which poured in from all portions of the state. There is no doubt but that the National Editorial Convention delegates will be royally entertained, and that the approaching assemblage will be one long to be remembered by the guests. Charles A. Murdock, William E. Loy and Ai Rollins, of the Typothetæ of San Francisco, in conjunction with Mr. Ennis, of St. Louis, and Mr. Herbert, of Chicago, have been selected to represent the United Typothetæ at the convention.

The last regular meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union was held April 24. Eight applications for membership were received, five applicants were elected and six new members were initiated. J. J. McDaid, who has been secretary of this organization for several terms, tendered his resignation as secretary and walking delegate. The resignation was received and placed on file, it having to lie over for one month before being acted upon. C. J. Nangle was appointed temporary secretary by the president. The installation of officers for the following year was then proceeded with, the newly elected officers being as follows: President, C. M. Jones; first vice-president,

J. T. Kelsey; second vice-president, Edwin Harper; treasurer, James P. Olwell; sergeant-at-arms, J. M. McGowan. Newspaper Executive Committee: W. E. Crockett, D. J. Riordan, H. H. Maloney, U. G. Wilson and C. H. Parker. Book and Job Office Executive Committee: J. P. Hartnett, Frank Meyers, George Roy and C. J. Nangle.

At the last meeting of the Typothetæ of San Francisco, its president, Charles A. Murdock, read a paper entitled "The Stationer." This essay treats upon the competition to which the employing printer is subjected to from the stationers, who are in the great majority of instances able to underbid the printer. Especially is this the case in large jobs. The stationer in getting bids from the printers is able to find some one of the trade whose business is slackest at the time, and who is anxious for work. The stationer supplies the stock, and in this way not only can figure much lower on the work, but, as he arranges with the printer whereby payment for the printing is to be taken out in trade, the stationer also makes a profit on the goods sold in this connection. Mr. Murdock calls upon the employing printers to refuse all work from stationers. Although this work will be lost for a time, the good results in the future of supplying the consumer directly, will far more than compensate for the present small loss. E. P.

A JOBBER'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12, 1892.

Things apparently trivial at first thought when given deliberate consideration are, ofttimes, found to be of great assistance to the practical printer. I wish to speak of the utility of lead and rule cutters, and of what I consider a defect in their manufacture: Why is there not an automatic counter attached? For instance, I have a "rush" table to set and must cut say one hundred and twenty-five leads, or, perhaps, cardboard, but I cannot let my mind turn from the cutting process to designing my displays above or below the aforesaid table, as I must count one, two, three, and so on, up to say eighty-five; then I run out of material, secure it and start again, and so on until I think I have one hundred and twenty-five or so, as the case may be. At the last moment I find I am two or more short, and again set the line of quads and regulate the guide. Or, maybe, during the first cutting that pretty black-eyed beauty from the pieceroom upstairs has flitted around to see me during the process, and as my heart expands so does the quantity of cut leads. How many was needed? One hundred and twenty-five. Well, here are one hundred and forty-five or more. Again, maybe they are small and still harder to keep track of, or are slugs and expensive. This is saying nothing of the jobber's convenience or confidence and quickness in what he is doing, were an automatic counting attachment made a part of the machine. I believe were this suggestion made to some of our lead-cutter manufacturers they would take advantage of it, and enhance the value of the machines to an inestimable degree. The price of the machine would not necessarily be increased much.

REHAM.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., May 12, 1892.

At the annual election of Lynchburg Typographical Union, No. 116, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John E. Browne; vice-president, W. E. Braton; recording secretary, T. G. Spadlin; secretary-treasurer, John W. Pickett; sergeant-at-arms, S. L. Spencer.

The semi-annual city directory is nearing completion. The work is being done by the Bell Printing Company.

The final number of volume 2 of the *Cadet*, the monthly magazine of the Virginia Military Institute, will be one of the finest specimens of college journalism ever produced in this section. It will contain about twenty full-page portraits and illustrations of the superintendent, faculty and representative V. M. I. scenes. The faculty and cadets of the Institute have subscribed $500 to be used on this issue alone. Pickett, "the Printer," of this city, does the composition and presswork.

We heartily indorse every word of Mr. Wilkins, of Boston, in regard to union organization. What he has said in regard to organization in New England is equally true of this section. We have never heard of our district organizer in this part of his domain except by seeing his name in the *Journal*. Further, what does a man in Chicago know about the needs of unionism way down here in Virginia, and what means has he of acquainting himself with our needs unless he should make a tour of the state, which event we cannot even hope for? We have a state deputy, but we would not know it if we did not see his name among the list of such officers. We have five unions in this state and at least five or six more towns where unions should exist if they were looked after. But we can never expect a better state of affairs under the present system of organization.

WILLIAM.

COMPETITION THE DEATH OF TRADE.

To the Editor: KEARNEY, Neb., May 10, 1892.

I wish to find out, through the columns of your paper, whether the prices on job printing are cut to pieces as badly in all sections of the country as in this state. We have to come in competition with Philadelphia, Chicago and Indianapolis and one or two houses in our own state. One house furnishes 10,000 lithographed checks, in stiff board backs, for $17.50, which is cheaper, in my estimation, than any house should print them for; another firm prints 12,000 for $17, and lithographs 12,000 for $20. The two houses I refer to in this state seem to be running a race to see which can do work the cheapest, printing checks as low as $1.25 per thousand in 5,000 lots, and furnishing a good No. 12 letter head at $1.90 per 500.

It seems that nothing can be done to stop the frightful slaughter in prices. What chance does an office that employs union men have against such competition? Some say it will adjust itself in the course of time, but no sooner does one of these cheap shops go to the wall than another takes its place, and during all this time many an honest printer, who is doing his best and trying to keep up the prices and pay the scale and employ union men is driven to the wall with them. I ask again, is there nothing that can be done? We have our state press association, but it seems to be unable to cope with the evil. Competition may be the life of trade in most instances, but in this case it is the death of the business in this state.

J. T. C.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

To the Editor: WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 21, 1892.

The state of the printing and lithographic trades in this city is moderately brisk. While some offices are slack the hands laid off usually find employment with others happening to be more abundantly supplied with orders.

The printers of this city are a naturally contented and steady set of men. They recently asked for an advance in the scale, but the publishers of this city combined and took active steps to resist the demand, and what threatened to result in a hard-fought battle a month ago has apparently been adjusted to the satisfaction of all. This is strong evidence of the conservatism of the printers of Williamsport as a body, for had they at this time persisted in their demand it would have undoubtedly resulted in a lockout and the inevitable contention against an inferior element which would have found its way to this city. This state of affairs would be deprecated alike by the employer and those thrown out of work; it would tend to lower an already demoralized scale of prices obtained for job-work which as long as it lasts extends little encouragement to all connected with the trade.

The employing printers having averted the expected trouble are now devising plans for the elevation of prices. It has long been an accepted fact that the profits obtained in the job departments in this city do not pay the interest on capital invested, a

condition brought about by the cut-rate policy of those offices employing solicitors, and much credit is due those who are promoting the movement among employing printers, the aim of which is to come to an understanding on a basis of prices. May success attend their efforts.

During the past month an unusual proceeding was brought in the court of equity by one establishment in this city against another. As it was over a matter affecting the right of an individual to conduct his business in his own name, it caused widespread interest among all classes. It was a case wherein a corporation having purchased a printing and binding establishment of one man attempted to squelch two young men, brothers, of the same name. A preliminary injunction was granted the plaintiff, but at the hearing it was shown that the plaintiff not only never purchased the right to the firm name in dispute, but being incorporated, any use of the name (or any other than its corporate name) would have been illegal, and the injunction was promptly dismissed. E. S.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, N. Y., May 15, 1892.

Some of the actions of the New York Typothetæ would indicate that the continuance of the Pittsburgh printers' strike is a cause of hostility toward a consideration of the nine-hour question. It is to be inferred that the spread of the nine-hour movement will cause a possible straining of relations. This is a pity, where such interests are involved; but it is difficult, in commenting on the possibilities of the future of the question, to abstain from admitting that from their own point of view, the employers would be justified in facing the question in time, and with a due sense of the importance of the question to their interests. Neither "bluffing" nor mock modesty on the subject would be of any use to either of the possible contestants; I say "possible," because the question will largely depend upon the shape of the victory to be won at Pittsburgh, some days, weeks or — years hence. If money is the deciding factor in extreme cases, the end may be deferred; but the side upon which victory will rest cannot be doubted, though it is sometimes a case of "backbone" against money. I do not pretend to forecast events in any case, only history has a habit of repeating itself in such matters. I should be sorry to see the employers of the Typothetæ "bluffing" or browbeating; but their published resolutions to discountenance all discussion and consideration of the subject looks fictitious, especially when it is seen that such discussion of the question would in their view "have the appearance of doubt and vacillation on their part," and that "they decline to consider the question before it becomes one of practical import." When does such a question become one of practical import? How many strikes constitute the practical import? Pittsburgh and its doings indicate a good deal of it in the shape of lost trade, diverted elsewhere, possibly forever. It is a general idea in the trade that nine hours will be the rule when "the war" is over, figuratively speaking.

The United Typothetæ, at their meeting in Cincinnati, in October last, cautiously expressed an intention to consider the possibility of it as a thing of the future; and discussing a crucial, vexed subject is usually considered inside the borders of a reasonable procedure, more so than the "policy" of burking its consideration in entertaining a "high and mighty" sentiment, or, ostrich-like, burying one's head in the sand, to get over the difficulty. I see the employing printers — so-called — of Boston recommend the adoption of the nine-hour rule by the United Typothetæ. I do not go so far as to ask them to adopt it; but beg them not to shut it out as a question of alleged impractical import. As to the strife at Pittsburgh, one does not know how far the *Union Printer* of this city is authorized by the International Typographical Union, in writing as it does in its issue of the 14th instant, or if it has any instructions from the Pittsburgh unionists. But its tone is an entire change on the subject, and is eminently wise. It, besides, for a change, this week has no "statesman-like" letter from Pittsburgh, swelling with airiness on the glowing prospects of the strike, at that center of strife and smoke. The comments referred to advocate the joining of hands of the opposing factions in favor of an era of better prices for orders, and "better conditions for both employer and employé." It adds: "If the Typothetæ and the typographical union were to meet in conference, it would be wise to remember that neither one body nor the other should be asked to give up their opinions, fully and entirely with the opposite side, but they should both be willing to make concessions and try to settle all matters amicably and fairly. Would this plan not be worthy of a fair and honest trial?" This I take to be good logic, even if it comes a little late in the day. Union, not merely unionism, is wanted to bring about an understanding and a resolve on the subject of cut prices between printing employers in various parts of the country. That would be a subject worthy of a joint campaign in the interests of both sides. I hope that the principles of conciliation will prevail soon between the Typothetæ and the typographical unions.

Typographical Union, No. 6, at a recent meeting here, appointed committees to deal with the following questions, namely: to revise the funeral benefit law, to look into the subject of hospital beds, to make ready for the adoption of the delegate system of voting at meetings of the union, to consider the percentage plan of collecting dues and to revise the scale of prices.

The reception promised to the delegates of the International Typographical Union at the convention to take place at Philadelphia, next month, will be something to be remembered by the trade, and will put into the shade most of the past efforts made by smaller municipalities to honor the "art preservative."

LEONIDAS.

BITS OF NEWSPAPER HISTORY.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., May 18, 1892.

If there is any credit in possessing "old things," Baltimore and the State of Maryland may lay claim to a large share of that sort of thing. Especially is this true with regard to newspaper property. The Baltimore *American* was published in colonial days. Annapolis has a journal that dates back to the American Revolution. The Kent *News*, published in Chestertown, in this state, has just celebrated its fifty-third year, while the Baltimore *Sun* today reviews a past existence of fifty-five years. The *Sun* never celebrates. Its anniversaries come and go as commonplace affairs. There are no special numbers resembling circus posters in the way of electro-displays on such occasions. But the *Sun* is a conspicuous example of success in journalism. From its issue in 1837 until the present time it has traveled the highway of prosperity, winning a fortune for its founder and showering riches upon his immediate descendants. The founder of Baltimore's leading daily, the late A. S. Abell, was a practical printer. He came among us originally from the nutmeg state. In the year 1833, in company with Messrs. Swain and Simmons, he started the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. A few years later on he came to Baltimore and got out the first number of the *Sun*, Messrs. Swain and Simmons being part owners with Mr. Abell in this publication as well as in the *Ledger*. In 1855 Mr. Simmons died, and a new partnership was then formed between Messrs. Abell and Swain. In 1864 the *Ledger* was sold to Messrs. Childs & Drexel. The *Sun* is now the property of George W. Abell and his brother, Edwin F. Abell, who are also its publishers, and worthy sons of an honored sire. It can be said of the *Sun*, which is most remarkable in a new newspaper venture, that it reached a paying basis in a twelvemonth, its circulation having run up to 12,000. Its circulation today must be somewhere between forty and fifty thousand. Numerous enlargements have been made necessary by the continuous and rapid development of this newspaper. In the beginning a single-cylinder Napier press was put in, with a capacity of 1,000 copies an hour; in 1840 it became necessary

to purchase a double-cylinder Napier press, which printed 3,000 copies an hour, and three years later the newly invented Hoe press was purchased, and successive patents and improvements were utilized in 1847, in 1853, and in 1867.

In that year two double type-revolving presses were purchased, each with a rated capacity of 20,000 copies per hour. Again, in 1882, the needs of an increased circulation called for new presses, and two single web presses were added to the facilities already in use. But the progressive *Sun* has once more outgrown the capacity of all its elaborate and manifold mechanisms, and two Hoe presses are now in course of construction, which will be soon set up, and which will make the *Sun's* pressroom as well provided for as any newspaper in this country, if not in the world. The new presses will each have a capacity of 96,000 per hour.

General Felix Agnus, publisher of the *American*, has succeeded in raising sufficient funds from our patriotic citizens to secure a handsome present for the United States cruiser Baltimore. The gift, which is to be presented this week, is a very elaborate silver service set. The cost of the set is said to be somewhere about $1,400. S.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1892.

One of the greatest and most interesting features here during the past two weeks was the grand and unique fair given under the auspices of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. The fair (which we have already spoken of in these columns) was held in the new hall just erected by this thriving organization, and as it might appropriately be named, a "typographical temple," was visited by thousands of our citizens, besides large numbers of the craft from Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia. The hall was dedicated on Monday night, May 2, during which the building was thronged with citizens and visitors the entire evening. Upon invitation the President of the United States arrived at 9 o'clock, accompanied by his private secretary, Hon. W. E. Halford, and tendered the typos and their friends a general hand-shaking. Besides these distinguished personages, there were present the Hon. John W. Douglass, president of board of commissioners of this city; Hon. J. H. Gallinger, United States senator from New Hampshire; Hon. James O'Donnell, member of congress from Michigan; Hon. F. W. Palmer, public printer; Mr. Frank Hatton, part owner of the *Morning Post*, all of whom entertained the visitors and members with brief but witty remarks. The opening address was made by the Hon. Amos J. Cummings, member of congress from New York, who paid the members of No. 101 a high compliment for their successful efforts in the erection of such a grand structure. Mr. Cummings stated to the "boys" that he carried a working card of "Big Six" in his pocket; had shared its hopes, triumphs and trials. All in all, the dedicatory exercises of Columbia union hall was most successful, to say the least. Too much praise cannot be made in reference to the decorations of the hall, and the manner in which the various booths were arranged displayed great judgment and ability on the part of those who had labored to hasten their completion in time for the opening of the fair.

The fair closed last night, after a most successful continuance of most three weeks. During the entire time there were presented new and novel features. At this early date it is impossible to learn the net proceeds, but we have learned that a handsome amount will be placed in the treasury of No. 101. During the progress of the fair a number of articles were contested for, and to the end it was a warm battle for success.

Among the many features was a publication under the very appropriate caption "Our Composing Stick," issued daily as an auxiliary. Three thousand copies were issued each night, and distributed gratuitously. It not only contained matter pertaining especially to the fair, but much good reading besides. It was under the editorship of Messrs. A. P. Marston and George E. Hupert, with T. A. Tomlinson and J. W. Clark as business managers, with an occasional contributor from members of No. 101.

The Columbia Union takes this means of extending its hearty thanks to the merchants and business men of the city for their generous contributions of articles and money.

Besides a large number of other hard workers during the fair might be mentioned the following, who formed sub-committees: W. A. Mitchell, D. S. Hussey (delegate-elect to International Union) George H. Proctor, Al S. Fennell, G. J. McQuaid, R. B. Glennan, J. M. Test, T. A. Tomlinson, Fred L. Davis, J. W. Clark, F. M. Richardson, R. W. Summers, J. F. Chipley, Ed J. Hall, W. E. T. Greenfield, F. D. Seiffert, G. W. Howland, L. A. Wisener, Ed T. Toner, John J. Higgins, F. L. Padgett, J. L. Kennedy, R. B. Smythe. The following ladies are also deserving of much praise for their energies toward its success, some of whom are members of No. 101: Misses Kate A. Cheatham, Carrie L. Whitehead, Lillie Evans, Lillie Drake, Mamie Elbert, Georgie Grove, Mary Connell, Mamie McCormick, Rose Fowler, Anna Cross, Nellie Segerson, Effie Richardson, Ella Cross, Marguerite Neeley, Dolly Platt, Olive Gilmore, Jessie Dumble, Katie Fleming, Lizzie Whitmore, Lillian Russell, Anna O'Hara, Annie Robinson, Nellie O'Brien, Mollie Deagan, Laura Gordon, Nora Gatewood, Rose Bregazzi, Miania Breuster, Bertha Fenton, Sara Cromlien, Iowa Hampson, Moth Lorentz, Amelia Cromlien, Lizzie Waters, Bertie Reese, Anna Gleason, Daisy Haynes, Nellie Hefferman, Lulu Danenhoner, Sadie Mullen, Nellie Barry, Mabel Maley, Mamie Brewer, Frank Benthall, Mary Williams, Etta Justice, Anna Roberts, Misses Higgins, Smoot and Robinson. Mrs. Drake, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Casterline, Mrs. Shieds, Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. Lowenstein, Mrs. Ashby, Mrs. Jacoby, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Quigley, Mrs. Tomlinson. Messrs. Leslie Hill, John Handitoe, Harry F. Wilson and others rendered valuable service at the ticket office during the fair. EM DASH.

FROM AKRON.

To the Editor: AKRON, Ohio, May 12, 1892.

Akron Typographical Union has now under consideration a new scale of prices which will affect news, book and job compositors as follows: Composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; and time hands, $13.50 per week. This is something we needed for some time as there was always some misunderstanding in regard to the old scale, as one office now pays 32 cents for bookwork and another 30 cents, and one jobroom pays $14 and $15, and three others only $12, while one paper pays 28 cents and the other only 25 cents.

The Akron *Daily Democrat* has made its appearance. It is a neat and newsy seven-column folio and seems to fill a long-felt want in this city. To say it will be a strictly union sheet will be putting it mildly, as the managers, the Messrs. Dobson Bros. come to us from Springfield, Ohio, recommended in the highest terms by Typographical Union No. 117, both being honorary members of that body.

The Werner Printing Company will be well represented at the different craft conventions this year. M. I. Schooley represented the bookbinders at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, John F. Ford and O. S. Mullen will represent Pressmen's Union No. 42 and Pressfeeders' Union No. 4, respectively, at St. Louis; and Joseph P. Keating will carry the credentials of No. 182 to the fortieth session at Philadelphia, all of whom are employed by the above-named firm.

The pressroom of the Werner Company is booming; in the past month they have added to their already large plant five double and six single presses, which will make sixty-eight cylinder presses now used by this company, eleven of which are double cylinders, making a total of seventy-nine presses. This department is a strictly card one, and parties making applications for positions here should bear this in mind. There

is most always room here for first-class pressmen and feeders by making application to the foreman of the pressroom.

Mr. Paul E. Werner, general manager and treasurer of the Werner Printing and Lithographing Company, will leave soon for an extended tour through Europe. SIDE NOTES.

FROM EASTERN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 16, 1892.

The democrats, becoming dissatisfied with the proceedings of our late board of supervisors, and the supporters of ex-Governor Hill in this section, resolved to form a club of anti-Hill democrats, and decided to have an organ for their support. An offer was made to the proprietors of the *Enterprise* of this city, and a corporation formed under the name of the Enterprise Publishing Company. The incorporators were Derrick Brown, W. C. Lansing, Edward Van Keuren (former proprietors), G. C. Bayly, Frederick Barnard, F. J. Nesbitt, E. C. Adriance; capital stock, $30,000. The *Enterprise* made its first appearance as a democratic newspaper about the first of April.

A change was made in the *Star* management by the relatives of J. R. Bagnall, deceased, former publisher, in taking into partnership George Terwilliger, a compositor in the office. The firm is now Bagnall & Terwilliger.

The *Oölogists' Journal* is the name of a new monthly for oölogists, and is published by Frederick W. Stack and Jesse R. Peck, two enterprising young printers of this city.

For several months the question of forming a typographical union has been talked of among a few of the printers of this city. After applying at headquarters for the necessary information, Mr. Arthur H. McManus was appointed deputy organizer, and at a meeting held the first week in April, Poughkeepsie Typographical Union, No. 315, was permanently organized and its charter delivered. The officers elected were: J. G. L. Capron, president; S. P. Flagler, vice-president; W. D. Vignes, secretary; Charles W. Slater, treasurer; William Ryan, sergeant-at-arms; trustees, James Purcell, R. D. Slater, C. O. Dunwoody; executive committee, A. R. Whiting, J. J. Rose, Jr., William H. Borhart, V. W. Brady, G. S. Williams, John T. Doheny; membership, 60.

Saturday, April 30, was a "red-letter day" for the *Eagle*, as it appeared in twelve-page form, and had two full-page and one half-page "ads." The twelve pages will be a regular Saturday feature, if profitable.

A. V. Haight has just added to his already full complement of jobbers, an M. Gally half-medium "Universal" press. A good selection. He also has ready for placing in position a new Campbell oscillator.

Harry M. Friend, a former Poughkeepsie printer, is the advertising manager of the Newburgh *Register*.

Mr. H. E. Kriebel, of the New York *Tribune*, lectured before the students of Vassar College, this city, on April 6, his subject being the "Precursors to the Pianoforte." It was a very practical and beneficial treatise.

The vetoing of the state printing bill by Governor Flower, after passing both branches of the legislature, although it did not materially affect the printers of this city to any extent, made them feel somewhat dissatisfied in the matter.

The Kingston *Daily Leader*, enlarged and all dressed up in new clothes, made its appearance on April 11. Messrs. Kraft & Searing are enterprising publishers.

J. Thomas Forshay, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Highland Democrat*, Peekskill, New York, died from apoplexy, on Sunday, April 24. He was forty-six years of age, and his untimely demise will be severely realized by all.

The Sullivan County *Republican*, Monticello, New York, has passed into the management of George E. Waller, who is making a live paper of it.

New Haven, Connecticut, seems to have a special attraction for Poughkeepsie printers, and has recently drawn the following resident printers from our city: C. F. Patterson, Harry Dalzell, Arthur Ringwood, H. Livingston, Charles Hausmann and E. Britt.

Die Newburgh Post, is the title of a new German weekly paper at Newburgh. It is published by A. Klapperstück.

The *Messenger*, a new Sunday paper, made its first appearance in Troy, April 17. It is in support of labor, and published by Frank Stewart, Marvin Foster and W. Gardiner.

L. C. Boardman, cycle editor of the New York *Recorder*, was thrown from his wheel, near Hudson, on April 30, with such force as to break his collar bone. A. R. W.

FROM BUTTE CITY.

To the Editor: BUTTE, Montana, May 20, 1892.

There is no city, west or east, of a proportionate size, that can compare with Butte City, Montana, in regard to the artistic production of the general run of job printing. Business men have been educated to have only the best class of work, and now will have nothing inferior. This has come from the placing of modernly equipped printing plants and the employment of only the best class of workmen. True there are one or two inferior offices, but they cut no figure with the trade, and barely eke out the stereotyped "miserable existence."

Good printers are only found. Wages are as high as in any city in the West, and the craft generally are satisfied. True, expenses are very high, but the scale has been so regulated as to meet the demand of the increased cost of living.

Business at present is a little slack, commercial work, more especially, being on the decline. The prospects, however, are quite favorable for an active summer season.

No. 126 is flourishing; about seventy-five members now on the books.

Harry Paul is now foreman of the *Inter Mountain* job department, with Albert Clark in charge of pressroom and Charlie Shoup superintending the bindery; while A. J. Dutton wields the blue pencil at the *Miner*, with Dennie Simmons in the pressroom and Frederick Dunscombe in charge of the bindery. Here we have a combination of six men whose equal in their respective branches is hard to find.

The Standard Manufacturing and Printing Company is the name of the newly incorporated printing house. The entire outfit is modern and with latest improvements. The *Mining Journal* outfit will be sold to the highest bidder in a few days. Up to the time of the cowardly murder of the proprietor, W. J. Penrose, this was one of the most popular and flourishing journals in Montana.

The *Inter Mouniain* expects to have its new perfecting press in operation by the middle of June. The amount of composition will probably be increased by the addition of at least two more cases.

THE INLAND PRINTER has found a home in almost every office in the city, and with the aid of first-class instructors is educating a set of apprentices that will be a credit to the craft. STUFF.

JUST WHAT A "CORKER" IS.

The Boston *Globe* in a recent issue seriously quotes Mr. Eugene Field's definition of the word "corker," as published in his special corner of the Chicago *News-Record*. Mr. Field says the word "corker" is a much abused one, for the reason that its real meaning is unknown to the vast majority of those who use the word. It is derived from the French word "corquer," and that comes from the Latin "corcare," which in turn was born of the Greek word "korka," signifying "incomparable one." Throughout the Homerian epics the goddess whom we call Venus is referred to as Venus the corker, and the epithet as originally applied seemed to imply not only natural and inherent qualities, but also shining and distinguished accomplishments—personal and intellectual beauty, attractions, charms, gifts and arts.

NINETTA.

Direct reproduction of photograph by half-tone process, J. MANZ & Co., general engravers and printing plate manufacturers, 183, 185 and 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REPORT ON CLASS IX OF THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE OF 1889.

THE report of M. René Fouret, of the jury of Class IX at the Exposition Universelle of 1889, has just been issued from the government offices of France. The deductions which conclude the report are of an interesting character. "Considered as a whole the Exposition of 1889, save in a few points, does not show a great advance over that of 1878. Books and printing are two industries which are not violently changed today or tomorrow. It is true that in the ten years just passed several lines of novelties have been brought forward. But what is most striking is the advance that has been made in machinery having for its end the enormous multiplication of productions—the haste, sometimes a little feverish, which today characterizes certain productions. Several establishments, scarcely known eleven years ago, have forced themselves to the front by the beauty of their creations; others more ancient and renowned, not wishing to be left in the rear by the newcomers, have redoubled their efforts and multiplied their productions, at the risk of glutting the market by the enormous quantity of the works issued. The relative cheapness and rapidity with which engravings are produced and the reductions in the price of paper have contributed not a little to this end. It is to be feared that this superabundance of merchandise, executed with great skill and elaboration, is no real indication of the prosperity of the business which more than any other varies with the taste of the hour.

It is incontestable that the production of books in France continues to give proof of a vitality which satisfies and even astonishes the most exacting competent spectator. There is not one branch of the business in which a diligent spirit of research and a desire to attain perfection is not visible. The printing of school books has been varied and numerous during the last ten years, for new schools of thought have been developed and new principles taught. The consideration of Class VI shows what immense efforts have been made to furnish school books at once helpful to the teacher and attractive to the scholar. One of our confrères has calculated that since 1878 there has been published in France 117 works of morals and instruction, 470 readers, 196 grammars, 138 arithmetics, 107 history, 76 geography, 53 drawing, and 51 agricultural text books and foreign grammars, etc. So much for the quantity. In point of quality it is everywhere seen that great care has been exercised in the preparation of the above works; in the selection of the type, the choice of the paper and the introduction of vignettes of all kinds, executed by processes new and economical, and intelligently placed in the text they illustrate. French map making, after having been for many years without a rival, has allowed itself to be distanced by the works of neighboring nations, has again aspired to raise itself by the production of works flattering alike to French patriotism and science. Publications relating to art and architecture comprise expensive works, in which the wood engraver, chromolithographer and the etcher have used their best talent to satisfy the tastes of artists, architects and amateurs, and show that the publishers have lost none of their old-time skill. In the domain of ancient, modern and oriental literature, several houses are fitted up with fonts of type specially adapted for all kinds of learned works and have acquired a skill of execution in such matters bordering on perfection. Scientific books, profiting by the application of various new ideas in the art of printing, are enabled to push forward their own discoveries far more forcibly and cheaply than formerly; vast libraries filled with works of all branches of technical knowledge testify to their efforts in this direction. Numerous musical publications, some very cheap, others with prices to take away one's breath, have appeared and all show an advance over corresponding works of previous periods. In response to the exigencies of the times for something new, for which the public is always craving, the printer has put forth the best efforts of his art and the author the most varied production of his genius, to produce a chef d'œuvre on whatever subject appears most appropriate. Lithographic art has shown itself once more a valuable auxiliary to letterpress printing and the works for commerce and art produced by it are remarkable. A most important position has been taken by the heliogravures. Through their imperfections, not having the vigor of engravings, they are liable to give a monotonous appearance to the works they are used in, but they are still grateful aids to the printer because of the rapidity and cheapness with which they are made. On looking over the printing exhibits of foreigners they will be found to have made similar progress to the French. Assuredly an industry which renovates and remodels itself with such persistent activity is not menaced by decay. The typographical art gains every day and the works turned out by it fulfill more and more the grand mission which has been conferred upon it by civilization.

A DECISION ON CUTS.

There is perhaps no greater bone of contention between employing and journeymen printers than the payment for cuts. Our San Francisco correspondent writes that the newspaper executive committee, at a recent meeting of the typographical union of that city, reported a decision on an appeal from the *Examiner* chapel as to the measurement of a double column advertisement. This advertisement contained two cuts, each a little wider than the width of an ordinary column. On the right-hand side of the first cut were two columns of type, there being also two columns on the left of the second cut, and three columns between the two cuts. The advertisement was given out on file in five takes, two of them consisting each of a cut with one column of type by its side, and the others of one column of type each. It was not necessary for the compositor to cut leads. The takes were made up by the advertising department. The chapel decided that the advertisement was price-and-a-half matter and that the advertising department had no right to make up such matter. The executive committee sustained the decision of the chapel and the union as a whole sustained the committee's action.

A GUN TO THROW VITRIOL.

Several Paris papers announce that a distinguished officer of the French army, Commandant Mattel has just invented and submitted to the minister of war a new kind of rifle, so contrived as to project at a distance of seventy meters a powerful spray of vitriol. It is added that it is not to supersede the Lebel rifle, nor to be used in European warfare, but only against savages and negroes, on whose naked bodies the corroding liquid would tell with fearful effect, and would prevent the ugly rushes which these barbarians resort to against trained troops.

It is calculated that the vitriol rifle would very materially assist the efforts of the pioneers of French civilization to reach Lake Tchad, unless, indeed, as seems to be expected in some quarters, the military convention against the use of explosive bullets for small arms ammunition should be held as a bar against the adoption of an engine which seems inconsistent with the usages of modern warfare.

ALPHABETS OF THE WORLD.

The letters in the alphabets of the different nations vary in number of letters from 12 to 202. The Sandwich Islanders have the first named number, the Burmese 19, Italian 20, Bengalese 21, Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldean and Samaritan 22 each, Latin 26, Greek 24, German, Dutch and English 26 each, Spanish and Slavonic 27 each, Arabian 28, Persian and Coptic 32, Georgian 35, Armenian 38, Russian 41, old Muscovite 43, and Sanscrit and many other Oriental languages have 50 each. Ethiopia and Tartarian have 202 each.

TEASING.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

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ORIGINAL PAGE ORNAMENTS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER, by Fred D. Schook.

Electrotypes furnished at prices named.

Special Correspondent THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS.

AS the time approached for the dedication of the Printers' Home, the 12th of May, the sixty-third natal day of George W. Childs, who laid the financial foundation stone of the structure, many were the rumors of what delights would greet the visitor on that auspicious occasion to the handsome city in the shadow of Pike's Peak. My resolution was soon fixed that I, too, would visit the scene of printerial rejoicing, and on Monday, May 9, the Burlington's Number One was speedily bearing me away to "Chile Colorado" from the rain and smoke of the "windy city." The journey was uneventful; the

THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

recent floods, however, gave the landscape an appearance of sogginess that lent an additional air of comfort to the cozy Pullman car. My disappointment may be judged when I found myself in Denver, the earth exhaling and the clouds dropping moisture. Like the poet of the Chicago *News-Record*, I felt like

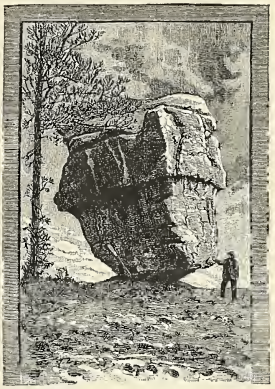
TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER

With a spitter, spatter, sputter,
And a gurgling in the gutter,
And a tinkle, tankle, tunkle on the shingle and the pane;
With a misty, murky, mizziness,
Settling down to steady business,
Came the dreary, drowsy, drooling of the dripping, dropping rain.

With a sizzle, sozzle, suzzle,
Buttoned upward to the muzzle,
The weary, wading walker dragged his rubbers from the mud;
While the dizzy, dodging, dancing,
Of the um-ber-ella, prancing,
Drove a man to lurid longings for some other fellow's blood.

Oh, the breezy brooks might babble,
And the gentle poet dabble,
In his veering, vernal verses and fond memories they bring;
But no earthly rhyme or reason
Made believe in such a season
That that wishy-washy weather was a cloudy ghost of spring!

Turning away from this, the only gloomy incident of the trip, to the central figure in American newspaperdom, after I arrived at my hotel, I learned that Mr. Childs had received from Denver, as from all the cities along his route, a most cordial and enthusiastic reception. The morning of the 10th being spent in a drive about the city, an informal lunch party was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Childs by Mr. and Mrs. J. Bouvier Peterson, relatives of the great Philadelphian. I quote from the newspaper account of the affair: "Pink roses and carnations were the principal flowers selected for decoration and pink tones characterized the table service. The ices were in the form of very realistic little newsboys, with packets of dailies under their arms. Unique little souvenirs were perfume sachets on ivory vellum, tied with a pink ribbon, fastened with gold seals and bearing the names of the guests embossed in gold. After lunch Mr. Childs was surprised by a gift of a handsome silver plate half an inch thick and ornamented with solid silver nuggets and assay buttons. On the plate was engraved 'To George W. Childs, from the Rico-Aspen Consolidated Mining Company, A. B. Roeder, treasurer.' Mr. Childs expressed his pleasure briefly and gracefully and was evidently exceedingly gratified."



BALANCED ROCK.

In the afternoon from 4 to 7, the big hall of the Mining Stock Exchange had been thrown open for the public reception to the Childs party, by the citizens of Denver, and a large number were present. The occasion was nearly informal, and was heartily enjoyed by all. Addresses were made by Mr. Childs, Mayor Rogers and others. A reception in the evening to Mr. Childs and party was given by Mrs. Fred Clark, after which some of the theaters were visited.

The reception committee of Denver Typographical Union, Messrs. James J. Burns, W. H. Montgomery, W. T. Shissler, Walter S. Johnston and C. H. Peterson, spared no exertion that visitors and representatives should have nothing but a pleasant recollection of their visit to Denver and of the hospitality of the union, and particularly to Mr. Burns and Mr. Montgomery is this mention due.

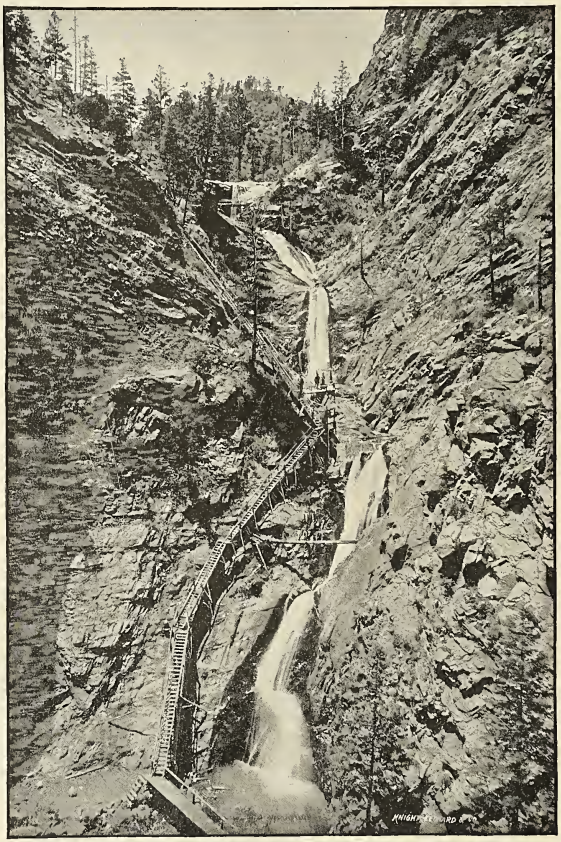
Early on the morning of Wednesday, May 11, a merry party assembled at the Union station to take the 7:15 train of the

NEAR THE FOOTHILLS.

Denver & Rio Grande to Colorado Springs and the Printers' Home — our Mecca, as it were. Jollity and good nature beamed in every face — but who ever yet saw an assemblage of printers

where dullness reigned. True, the weather was dubious. But here was genial James J. Dailey who knew everybody and whom everybody knew, and I. F. Sheppard, the news editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, his bright ruddy face beaming among the crowd of handshaking and congratulating printers and editors. Here, too, was H. A. Rowan, foreman of the *Ledger* pressroom, quietly companionable and observant. There were many others whose names have escaped me. On the train I meet Mr. J. D. Vaughan, the superintendent of the Printers' Home, and one of its trustees to whom too much praise cannot be given for his devotion to that magnificent monument of unionism. The train starts and Denver is soon left behind. Looking from the car window, the snow-covered pinnacles of Long's, James', Grays' and Pike's Peaks may be seen rearing their majestic heights above a wilderness of lesser mountains, but scant glimpses are caught, however, for the weather is anything but propitious. Soon a remarkable promontory rising from the summit of a conical hill attracts my attention. This is Castle Rock, under whose battlements nestles a picturesque village of the same name. Beyond this the country becomes more broken, and the ascent is now begun of the Divide, the range of hills which extends eastward into the plains and which rise to an elevation of 7,500 feet. Many curious formations of red sandstone appear. One of these is an enormous monolith, which appears on our right after we have passed Greenland station; it is called Casa Blanca, which we learn is Spanish for White Castle—and as it is a thousand feet in length and two hundred feet high, with snow-white walls and a castellated appearance, it is not inappropriately named. We stop at Palmer Lake on the summit of the Divide, which takes its name from a beautiful little sheet of water, which, I am told, is so equally poised that its waters flow through outlets northward into the Platte and southward into the Arkansas. A pleasant summer resort has been established, and here also is Glen Park, where assemblies are held every summer modeled on the plan of the well-known Chautauqua. After leaving Palmer Lake, on each side of the track appear wonderful formations of brilliant red sandstone, taking many fantastic shapes of castles, fortifications and towers, and one of these, a great castle-like up-thrust of glowing red rock, through which is a perfect natural archway, has been christened Phœbe's arch, but why Phœbe I could not learn. We are rapidly approaching Colorado Springs, and O. L. Smith begins to climb about the seats. He speedily shouts "There's the Home, boys," and the windows are crowded with eager faces catching a brief glimpse of a majestic building, which seems strangely familiar to the regardants. It is the Printers' Home! And not one of the little group which looks upon it for the first time is without a feeling of emotion.

It is speedily lost to sight behind a range of hills, and my attention is called to the view at my right. The first object pointed out is the great gateway to the far-famed Garden of the Gods, but Pike's Peak, with its summit 14,147 feet above the sea, is jealously shrouded in the clouds.



SEVEN FALLS—CHEYENNE CAÑON.

We arrive at Colorado Springs, and though the beautiful little city is not favored with holiday weather, I am at once impressed with the wisdom of its selection for the site of our International building. No time is lost in getting to the Home, the admirable system of electric cars conveying us from the city to our destination in a very few minutes. And here I may acknowledge the courtesy of the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Company, who, through F. L. Martin, its president, and Captain DeCoursey, gave the visitors during Wednesday and Thursday the free use of the cars on all their lines.

Arrived at the Home, my anticipations regarding it are more, vastly more, than fulfilled. The building is located one mile east from the center of the city of Colorado Springs, on a site that overlooks the entire surrounding country. On the north is Austin's bluff, from which point, gradually turning westward and south, the vision scans Glen Eyrie, Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak, Colorado City, Manitou, Cameron's Cone, North and South Cheyenne Cañons and Cheyenne Mountain, while Broadmoor, Colorado Springs and Prospect Lake are in the foreground. Standing, as it does, above all other buildings, at an elevation equal to that of Mount Washington, it presents a most imposing appearance.

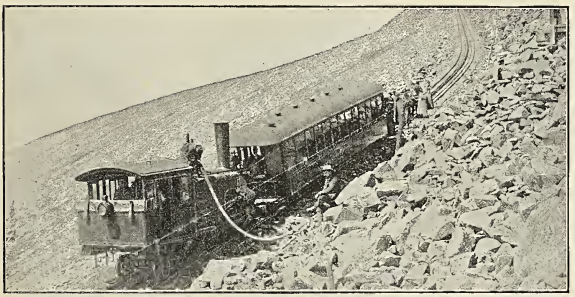
The building is of stone—white lava, with red sandstone trimmings—and the interior wood finish is what is designated as "natural," with copper-colored hardware trimmings. The style of architecture is Renaissance, and the cost of construction has amounted to a trifle more than $60,000. The architects were

Meredith & Mau, and Messrs. Hayes & Nicholl, all of Denver, were the principal contractors.

The Home as completed is four stories in height, with basement, has 144 feet front, with a depth of 40 feet, and a wing on the north end 40 by 20 feet. At the north end is a round tower, which projects out from the main portion of the building. From the towers at either end of the building are railed balconies extending out from the wall a distance of eight feet from both the first and second floors. Another balcony extends from the second floor, out over the main entrance, with massive stone rail.

The exterior decoration is handsome and in harmony with the general style of the building, while the interior has been arranged to provide the greatest amount of comfort and convenience to those who will occupy it. The entire building, so far as finished, contains sixty-three rooms, leaving the upper story unfinished, which is designed for dormitories, and the majority of the rooms have from three to five windows each. On each floor is a central hall the entire length of the building, with a cross hall leading from the stair landing or elevator shaft toward the front of the building. The ventilation is perfect. The steam-heating apparatus, the wiring for electric light, the arrangement for protection against fire, are all of the best.

The entrance to the basement is from either side of the main entrance, under the main stairway. On the basement floor of the kitchen, pantries, ice or cold-storage room, dining room, superintendent's living rooms, laundry, linen closets, drying room, boiler, oil, engineers' and coal rooms. The basement, the same as all other floors in the building, is provided with lavatory, bath rooms and closets.



A MOUNTAIN CLIMBER—VIEW ON THE COG-WHEEL ROAD TO SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK

About the Home the ladies' reception committee was exceedingly busy, and to their activity too much praise cannot be given. The committee consisted of the following ladies: Mrs. John Arkins, Mrs. K. G. Cooper, Mrs. T. M. Patterson, Mrs. W. H. Milburn, Mrs. H. W. Hawley, Mrs. W. F. Robinson, Mrs. O' L. Smith, Mrs. W. T. Shissler, Mrs. John L. Dailey, Mrs. N. A. Baker, Mrs. A. C. Thomas, Mrs. George W. Brooks, Mrs. W. H. Montgomery, Mrs. E. F. Russell, Mrs. Walter S. Johnston, Mrs. Charles Semper, Mrs. C. A. Whitaker, Mrs. C. J. Kelly, Mrs. H. M. Rhoads, Mrs. Herbert George, Mrs. W. W. Slack, Mrs. J. G. Noble, Mrs. C. W. Rhoades, Miss Susie Andrews, Miss Mamie Vaughan, Miss Gertie Morris, Mrs. W. H. Kistler, Mrs. E. S. Chapman, Mrs. G. W. Trevette, Mrs. J. C. Shattuck, Mrs. J. M. Rhoads, Mrs. W. H. Sharpley, Mrs. C. H. McLaughlin, Mrs. Charles M. Carter, Mrs. W. F. Boardman, all working in conjunction with like committees from Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville, Aspen and Creede.

ANOTHER MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

Mrs. Montgomery, whose portrait accompanies these notes, was an invaluable aid in the reception of visitors and in the thousand and one things needing attention on such an occasion. Mrs. Montgomery has already gained much renown as an accomplished elocutionist and reader, and ere long it is shrewdly whispered her undoubted talent will not be confined to her native state.

ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE OF THE WINDS.

Mr. George W. Childs and party arrived in the afternoon, and were at once driven to the Home where a short time was spent in inspection. The members of the party and especially Mr. Childs were both pleased and surprised at the elegance and taste of the building, Mr. Childs stating to the committee that the Home far surpassed his expectations.

Much to the general regret it was learned that President Prescott and Secretary McClevey of the International Union were unavoidably detained in Indianapolis, owing to the press of business attending the approaching convention, but I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with Vice-president James McKenna, editor of the *Union Printer*, and his estimable lady.

At 8 o'clock a general reception at the Casino, Broadmoor, took place. All who attended were there by invitation, and included the members of the chamber of commerce, city and county officials, the subscribers to the casino and Printers' Home friends, members of the typographical union, the local press and the members of the National Editorial Association. Probably 1,500 persons were in attendance to welcome Mr. Childs. Music was furnished by the famous Hungarian orchestra, which rendered an elaborate programme.

A current joke was that a lady had been introduced to Mr. Childs and calmly asked him where he was from.

At a late hour I wended my way literally Homeward, for it had been my fond ambition to test the comforts which awaited the weary printer compelled to seek the recuperating climate of Colorado.

In the dormitory on the third story, the "first occupants of the Home" laid down to rest. They were Messrs. Frank S. Pelton, J. J. Donath, Edward T. Plank, O. L. Smith and the writer of these notes. All concurred in the opinion that "there was nothing the matter with this," and that the accommodation and comfort of their respective couches gave them a hankering desire for a permanency at the same consideration.

Waking early in the morning with a delicious sense of complete rest, out from the window appears the snow-clad slopes of Pike's Peak, its summit hid in fleecy clouds. The Home will be dedicated today, and everyone is bustling and active. The rare pure air has an exhilarating effect, the ladies' reception committee are arranging the loads of roses and other flowers, and the city is gay with bunting. Soon the procession is seen

approaching, and distant cheers break upon the ear. The head of the column has arrived. The artillery thunders a national salute, and the dedication exercises are begun.

During the exercises in the afternoon five trees were planted and dedicated to Mr. Childs, Mr. Drexel, Bishop McLaren, Governor Routt and Senator Gallinger, and these are regarded with peculiar interest, Mr. Childs having said that it was his intention to have a tablet engraved for each tree. Immediately after Mr. Kieffer's benediction, the clouds which had concealed the summit of Pike's Peak all the morning, lifted gently and the glittering pinnacle shone distinctly in view, as though to add its crest of eternal snow as an emblem of the high and pure motives the crystallization of which was being celebrated.

These notes have already taken up much greater space than I had intended. I will therefore bring them to a close as rapidly as possible, making mention in closing of those gifts conferred on the Home since its completion, and also of the rooms furnished by the unions up to the time of my departure. A description of the rooms furnished by Mesdames Goddard and Hayes I will reserve for another season.

MRS. W. H. MONTGOMERY OF THE LADIES' RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

On the first floor are the executive office, the chapel, the Childs parlors, the San Francisco room and the Drexel parlors, with many other rooms that have not as yet been assigned to special uses, but which will undoubtedly be fitted up as memorial or endowment rooms by the several unions throughout the jurisdiction of the international body.

The Childs parlors are in the north end of the building and virtually include three rooms, one 14 by 18, one 14 by 20 feet and a circular room in the round tower 12 feet in diameter. They are fitted up in blue, gold and white, with oak mantels and furniture, and are carpeted with fine moquette carpets.

Lace curtains cover the windows, elegant portières hang between the different rooms, while handsome pictures adorn the walls. The rooms contained a life-size painting of George W. Childs, valued at $1,000, but this now hangs in the assembly hall, where it gets the advantage of distance and favorable light.

The room furnished by San Francisco Typographical Union, the first union to make application for the privilege of furnishing a room, is located in the square tower-corner of the building, is 14½ by 14½ feet, and has entrance to the splendid balcony surrounding the square tower. The furnishings are characteristic of the state from which it comes, being manufactured from California redwood, which, in addition to its beauty, serves a purpose, that of showing that California redwoods can be worked up into furniture which, with the "wave" and "burl" peculiarities of that handsome wood, presents a handsomer effect than dark mahogany and looks as solid. The set of furniture consists of a large round table, a lounge, three high-back arm or reading chairs, a folding bed in the shape of an armoire with heavy plate-glass front, and in addition to this an elegant mantel to match the furniture has been set up at the fireplace. The upholstering is of the finest kind of leather. The wood as stated is of the quality known as wave and burl. The one shows innumerable wavelines, while the other has spots very much like those seen in bird's-eye maple.

IN THE GARDEN.

It is a set that will reflect credit alike upon the state, the generous men and women who donated it, and on California workmen. On the floor is a handsome carpet of serviceable pattern, while over the window frames are curtain poles, also of California redwood, resting on brackets of like wood. Even the curtain rings have been turned of native sequoia. In the center of the round table is sunk a gold oval plate, on which is inscribed:

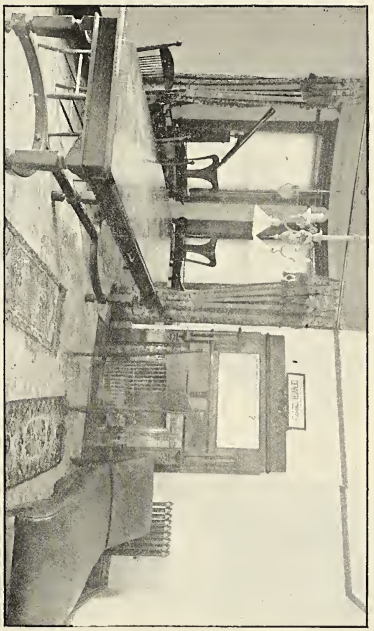
From San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, to the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, May 12, 1892.

There are furnished for this room fine lace curtains and three large size California views in cherrywood frames. One of these is a photograph of the observatory on Mount Hamilton, another of the Seal Rocks and the third a bird's-eye view of San Francisco.

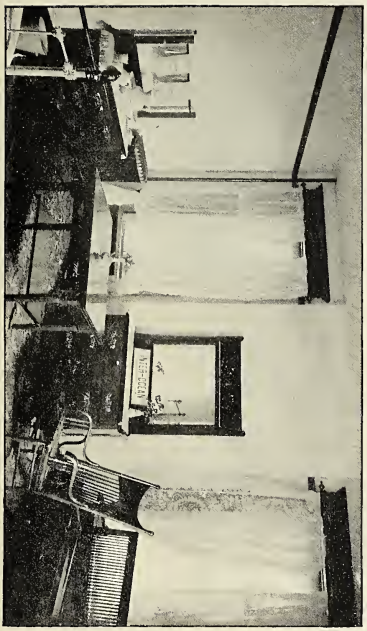
THE TOWER.

The second floor, in general, with the exception of the chapel, is substantially the same as the first, the space immediately over the chapel being subdivided, making three very handsome rooms.

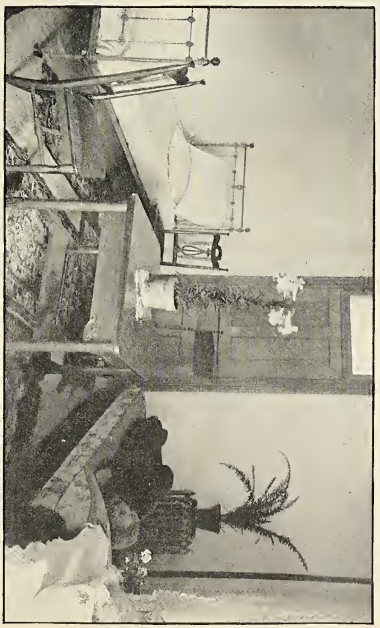
Directly over the Childs parlors, in the round-tower corner, north end, is the Denver room, selected and furnished by Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, as a reading room and observatory. The room proper is 14½ by 20⅔ feet in size, while from the northwest corner you enter the round-tower room, twelve feet in diameter. The money appropriated by No. 94 has been judiciously used by a committee consisting of Messrs. Montgomery, Burns, Johnson, Peterson and Shissler, the result being that Denver can claim one of the best furnished rooms in the building for its size. The fittings and furniture are



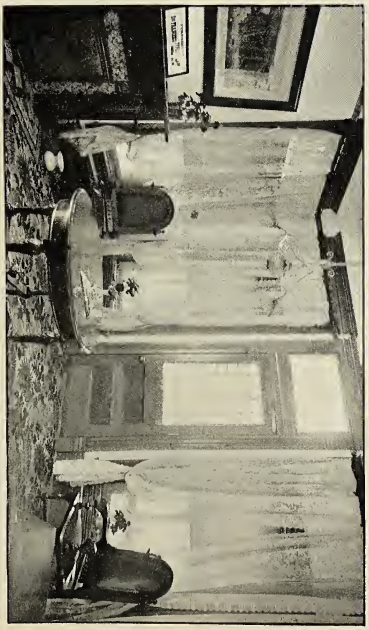
THE DENVER OBSERVATORY AND READING ROOM.



"THE INTER OCEAN" ROOM.



THE CHICAGO ROOM.

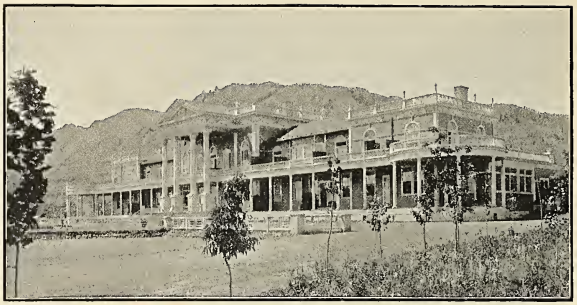


THE SAN FRANCISCO ROOM.

of antique oak and very substantial in character. The mantel corresponds with the furniture in style and finish. The carpet is Bigelow Brothers' axminster, cheerful in color and of attractive pattern. The furniture consists of a large director's table, 3½ by 8 feet in size; gondola lounge, leather covered (cut glass pattern), two handsomely carved arm-chairs, one large rocker and two large cane-seat chairs. Handsome portières divide the main room from the circular room or observatory, where a powerful telescope is mounted on a handsomely carved oak pedestal.

This room will undoubtedly prove the most attractive one in the building for both visitors and inmates, as from its five windows, with the aid of the glass, can be seen every point of interest in all directions for a distance of twenty miles. The glass is fitted for both day and night, having a power of 180 diameters day and 120 diameters for night, so the boys can do some star-gazing as well as take in the actions of visitors to Pike's Peak on clear days.

Directly over the San Francisco room is the room furnished by the generosity of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. It is bright and cheerful, and has access to the square balcony which extends



THE CASINO—BROADMOOR, NEAR COLORADO SPRINGS.

THE CHILDS MEMORIAL PARLORS.

out on the south and west. A bedstead of polished brass and iron enameled in white, with a canopy top—the whole of the latest design, has a particularly inviting appearance. The balance of the furniture, elegant in its simplicity and finish, consists of a dresser, with French plate glass mirror, a three-seat carved oak settee, lounge, chairs, washstand, mantel, and center table. The floor is covered with Brussels carpet, fine lace curtains are on the windows, and all the accessories are of the finest kind.

On the second floor, to the right of the landing and immediately over the office, is the Chicago room, which has been handsomely furnished by the members of Typographical Union No. 16. The view from this room is magnificent, taking in all the points of interest. The furniture, with the exception of the bed, is of oak upholstered in leather, and consists of center table, fancy lounge, washstand, easy chairs, all of the most elegant description. The bed is a combination of brass and iron, of the latest improved pattern. A wise idea has been the placing of handsome rugs in lieu of carpet.

St. Louis Union forwarded sufficient money to furnish a room, a description of which I will give in the July issue.

A notable gift was the presentation of an American flag by the ex-Confederate union printers of Texas. The presentation was made by letter by Colonel William Lambert, of Houston.

Two much admired gifts were elaborately finished visitors' registers from the Bookbinders' Union, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Smith-Brooks Printing Company, of Denver.

A complete set of THE INLAND PRINTER, handsomely bound and suitably inscribed, the gift of Mr. H. O. Shepard, was a valuable and handsome addition to the library. Many other handsome donations were sent, mention of which is withheld from lack of space.

Before departing for their homes the Board of Trustees of the Printers' Home, in accordance with the request made by the last convention of the International Typographical Union, reduced the number of trustees from thirteen to seven, also authorized meetings of the board outside of Colorado Springs. Amended articles were also adopted defining the status of the trustees to be merely that of agents of the body that created the board and plainly disavowing any property right on the part of any trustee in the grounds and building held in trust for the international body. This action makes unimpeachable the status of the International Union regarding the Home, and settles conflicting points that have created more or less feeling and discussion among the printing fraternity. As I have already stated, I propose giving a further description of the furnishings of the Home in the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. The St. Louis room has been fitted up as the reception room and office, and this, with the Jefferson Davis Memorial room, the Henry Ledyard Memorial room and other rooms in the building will be fully illustrated and described.

The warm interest taken in the establishment of the Home, and the hospitality displayed toward the visitors by the citizens of Colorado Springs will not readily be forgotten by those who attended the dedication, for no means were left untried to make the welcome of the attendant printers a memorable one, winning high encomiums from their guests.

MAJOR DOMO—QUEEN'S CAÑON.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE auditorium of the Drexel Institute has been placed at the disposal of the Typographical Union for the purposes of the convention, Mr. James J. Dailey being the recipient of the following letter:

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16, 1892.

Mr. James J. Dailey:

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter referring to the annual meeting of the International Typographical Convention, to be held in this city next June. It will give the board of managers, I am sure, great pleasure to have that important body hold its sessions in the Drexel Institute. I take the liberty, therefore, of tendering you the use of the auditorium for that purpose. Formal action will be taken in the matter by the board of managers at an early day, but it will not be necessary to wait for that, as Mr. Drexel has already intimated his desire that the convention should be held in the Institute.

I desire to say that it will give me great pleasure, personally, to have the convention held here, and I shall be most happy to coöperate with you in making all the necessary arrangements.

I am, with great respect, yours very truly,

JAMES MACALISTER,
President Drexel Institute.

On Saturday, June 11, an informal reception will be tendered the delegates and visitors in the Drexel Institute. The programme for the evening will consist of an address of welcome by Professor MacAlister, the president of the Institute; an organ recital by Professor Dickinson, organist of the Institute; vocal selections by Mr. Charles W. Strine, now connected with the *Public Ledger*, and many other artists, and Mr. Samuel J. Brown will give several recitations. At the conclusion of the programme the grand court, museum, library and galleries of the Institute will be thrown open for inspection to the delegates and visitors.

On Monday afternoon, June 13, a grand typographical parade will take place, which will be reviewed by Governor Pattison, Mayor Stuart, Thomas MacKellar, J. R. Lippincott, Charles E. Warburton, Col. J. H. Taggart and other prominent men. It is earnestly desired that all delegates and visitors will be present and participate. The First Regiment Armory has been secured for headquarters on the day of the parade, which will be led by the famous First Regiment Band. The various organizations connected with the printing trade will be in line, and it is thought the affair will be an imposing one.

On Sunday, June 12, an excursion will be given up and down the Delaware river on the steamer Richard Stockton, which will be an enjoyable trip for the visitors and delegates, as they will have a chance to view the entire river front and a stop will be made at Fort Delaware, the United States government having given the party special permission for landing there and inspecting the historic old fort.

On Wednesday, June 15, the delegates and visitors will be given a trip to Atlantic City, the famous summer city by the sea. The sight of the grand old Atlantic will be a novelty to many of the western delegates.

One evening during the week there will be a display of all the old manuscripts and prints in the Institute, which will be an interesting as well as instructive sight, and on one afternoon during the week a game of base ball will be played between the New York Press Club and the Philadelphia Ledger Club.

The committee of arrangements of Philadelphia Union announce that for delegates and visitors attending the convention, a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip had been granted by the Southern Passenger Association, the Central Traffic Association, New England Passenger Association, and the Trunk Line Association. The reduced rate is granted on the "certificate plan."

The Girard House, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, has been selected for headquarters, the rate being $2.50 per day, which includes warm meals up to 12 o'clock midnight.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: Elisha Morgan, Morgan Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass.; W. M. Newstetter, publisher the *Gleaner*, Massillon, Ohio; Charles J. Robinson, proprietor *Democrat*, Manistee, Mich.; Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Walter P. Howard, Louisville, Ky.; Henry R. Curtis, treasurer and manager Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Brent Altsheler, editor the *Star*, Louisville, Ky.; A. M. Glossbrenner, of Levey Brothers & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Walter Scott, pressbuilder, Plainfield, N. J.; G. R. McIlree, the *Register*, Whitewater, Wis.; H. Estes Wright, of Pulsifer, Jordan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Mullen, Carnival City Printing Company, Davenport, Iowa; R. A. Hart, of R. A. Hart & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; J. E. Hamilton, Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wis.; E. H. Wimpfheimer, of Jaenecke-Ullman Company, New York; James Hedley, Editor *Monetary Times*, Toronto, Canada; Claude R. Miller, Denver, Colo.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE Curtis Printing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, submit samples of what may be called chromatic bronzing, having a very unique effect.

MCCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, the country printers, Albert Lea, Minnesota, well sustain their reputation for good work by a number of specimens submitted.

THE Electro-Light Engraving Company, 157 and 159 William street, New York, submit a catalogue of their work. The half-tone and wood engravings are truly admirably done.

TERWILLIGER & PECK, designers, engravers and printers, New York, submit some of their original and distinctive advertising matter. Their work is evidently winning in popular favor.

THE Brown-Thurston Company, of Portland, Maine, submit samples of their method of advertising. Their methods are up to the times, which, combined with their admirable work, assures them success.

CHARLES F. FOSTER & CO., No. 523 Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, submit a little brochure entitled "Gossip." It is well designed and well worded, but the composition is not quite what it should be.

LIVINGSTON SHERRILL, book and job printer, Sandy Hill, New York, submits samples of general printing which prove that he is amply competent to meet the requirements of his customers in all grades of work.

A. W. SMITH, Baltimore, Maryland, submits a very handsomely printed design in the form of an advertisement for the Baltimore City Directory. It is printed in colors and is a highly creditable specimen of typography.

ED E. WILSON, foreman of the *Gallatin Democrat*, Gallatin, Missouri, submits samples of job printing in colors, bookwork and general work. The work displays a high degree of originality and is carefully and painstakingly carried out.

WE acknowledge with thanks an invitation to the tenth anniversary of the *Boot and Shoe Recorder* of Boston, Massachusetts, the event being celebrated by a reception at their office on April 6. The invitation is printed neatly and tastefully on a blank-embossed card.

A UNIQUE advertising idea comes from Geo. H. Buchanan & Co., 420 Liberty street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the form of a legal document, tied with red tape, and is appropriately entitled "Value of Red Tape." Printed in black and red it is certainly a bright conception.

MUSKEGON PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Muskegon, Michigan, submit a book of specimens, showing in an attractive form samples of their every-day work. The company, which is composed of two young men, Messrs. C. H. Hopkins and L. E.

Canfield, are to be congratulated on their very artistic booklet. We do not think the cover design is as meritorious as the balance of the work.

THE Sherwood Lithographing Company, 359 Dearborn street, Chicago, send some specimens of their work, well displaying their ability to meet the demands of the trade for bonds, certificates of stock, diplomas, bill, note and letter heads, maps, plats, diagrams and color work.

WE have received from Howard Printing Works of Roanoke, Virginia, a book giving a description of and illustrating their printing and bookbinding establishment. The work is entitled "Touter," and with the conveniences which the firm state they had at command, is highly creditable.

THE Union Typefoundry, the makers of the Copper Amalgam type on point system, of 337 Dearborn street, Chicago, submit a handsome specimen of typography in a calendar blotter. They very justly say "it is penny wise and pound foolish policy" for a printer to stint himself on sorts.

B. B. BURNETT, exclusive job printer, Parsons, Kansas, sends us an advertising brochure, "A Suggestion," the idea of which is certainly good, but the composition of which is much too ornate. A little more attention to the wording and simple letterpress would be much more effective for such work.

VANDEN HOUTEN & CO., artistic printers, 247 and 249 Pearl street, New York, submit samples of their work printed in colors, blank and bronze embossed. At the head of one of the specimens appears the legend "We are the Printers," and from the specimen submitted we should say they certainly were.

THE Morgan Printing House of Sioux City, Iowa, send out a unique advertising design, in the shape of a blotter, showing samples of printing as they should be and as they are sometimes done. The idea is a good one, and it is an object lesson to customers who do not know what constitutes good printing.

L. A. MCDONALD, P. O. Box 298, Portland, Oregon, has favored us with his book on straight rule designs for job compositors. It is exceedingly handsome, and cannot fail to be of much advantage to the working compositor. It is placed at a very moderate price, $1, and no compositor should be without it.

THE Gill Engraving Company, 39 and 41 Park place, New York, state that after May 1, 1892, they shall have, without exception, one of the finest engraving plants in the country, at 104 Chambers street, New York. They submit several specimens of their copper half-tone work, and they are certainly admirably done.

J. B. PASCOE, commercial job printer, Galena, Illinois, submits samples of general work neatly and cleanly executed. There is little that we can find to suggest in Mr. Pascoe's specimens, except that in the programme of the Odd Fellows' banquet the rule work or ornamentation might have been more judiciously used.

THE much admired illustration of the birthplace of Hon. James G. Blaine which appeared in the May issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, was taken from a photograph kindly loaned by Mr. J. H. Luce, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad. West Brownsville is situated on a division of the Pennsylvania lines.

H. B. WILSON, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, submits a specimen of a business card, blank-embossed and in colors. Mr. Wilson should subdue his taste for decoration. The ornamentation is altogether needless. Simplicity and strength of design should be his study. A lack of this is not compensated for by profuse ornamentation or innumerable colors.

A COPY of the beautiful little pamphlet recently issued by the Dickinson Typefoundry, of Boston, has reached this office. It is one of the handsomest works that we have seen for some time, and contains a full line of head and tail pieces, bands, ornaments, etc., the designs for which were drawn especially for the Dickinson people by such artists as Ipsen, Eastman, Dewson and others, who are well known to all lovers of beautiful designing. Any printer who wishes the best to be obtained in designs of this kind should not be without a copy of this work.

A REMARKABLE specimen of rapid composition has been received from Mr. W. B. Powell, of Lexington, Kentucky. It is a cover design for the catalogue of the Highland View Stud Farm, the time from commencing the composition of which until a proof was submitted being only thirty-five minutes. Mr. Powell is evidently a money maker to his employer.

CHARLES K. ALLEY, successor to the Brewster Press, Twenty-second street and Second avenue, New York, submits a little advertising brochure, admirably printed and well worded. Also a calendar, the background of which is in gold bronze set off by fleur de lis in white. The centerpiece is a half-tone of a classic design, surrounded by three vignettes in half-tone of children. The calendar card proper is printed in art brown in old style type, and, remarkable to relate, the only advertising is a line in small type at the extreme lower margin of the card. It is the handsomest and most chaste piece of work of the kind which we have seen this year.

WE have received No. 1 of the *Specimen*, published by Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, and edited by F. J. Hurlbut, who is well known to the printers of the country by his "press club debates" which recently appeared in *Latham's Red Book*. The first thirteen pages of the publication are taken up with reading matter of an interesting nature, set entirely in French Old Style, which, by the way, is now being cast by this foundry in all sizes from six to sixty point, and the balance of the number is devoted to specimens of type. Its convenient size, neat style and commendable execution will place the *Specimen* in the front rank of special house pamphlets.

THE specimen book of the Boston Typefoundry received last month, shows also the faces of the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, and a complete line of printing material. The two foundries being under one management, all the jobbing faces, borders, ornaments, etc., made by both can be supplied by either at the shortest notice. The work contains over three hundred pages, printed in a style that does credit to the faces exhibited, and is neatly bound in cloth. To even enumerate the names of the various faces in the catalogue would take up more space than we have at our disposal. We can with truthfulness say that a printer desiring to be up with the times cannot afford to be without a copy of the work, and might as well go out of business as to attempt to get along without some of the material therein shown.

MR. JAMES J. BURNS, who was an active member of the Denver reception committee to receive Mr. George W. Childs, will be glad to receive copies of magazines containing mention of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers. Editors of either domestic or foreign magazines containing such matter are requested to send copies to Mr. Burns.

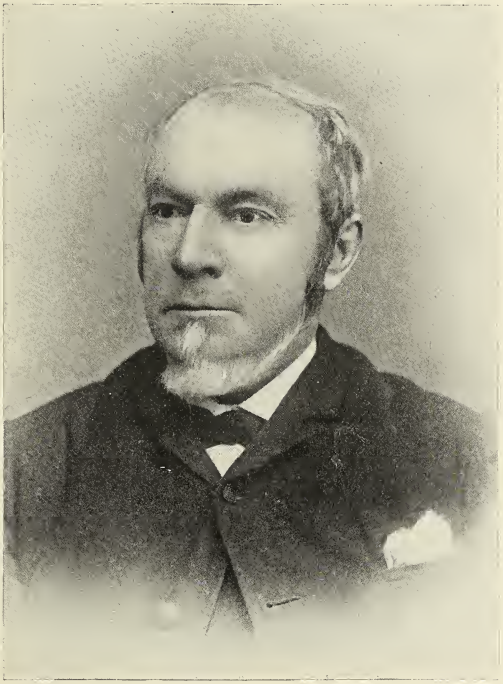
WE are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Charles S. Lee, general passenger agent of the Colorado Midland railway, for the use of the cuts in this issue of the Casino, at Broadmoor, and of Manitou Springs. For the balance of the half-tone cuts of landscape views in the same article acknowledgment is due to Mr. S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, Denver, Colorado.

Food is the latest from the Clover Publishing Company of New York. It is a well-illustrated monthly, and apart from *Food* being very interesting to us gastronomically, it is tasteful typographically, while the literary matter is decidedly interesting. If it is true that the great American public is a nation of dyspeptics, assuredly *Food* has a wide field, and in that regard the article by Dr. G. M. Hammond, "The Proper Diet For Business Men," might be read with considerable profit. Twenty cents per copy.

ANDREW C. CAMERON.

AT his residence, 529 Park avenue, Chicago, at 5:30 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, May 28, Andrew Carr Cameron breathed his last, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, after a few days' illness, of hemorrhage of the brain, which succeeded a severe attack of the grip. Ever full of energy and vigor, the announcement of his death came with a painful shock to his friends. Wherever printers are known on the American continent Mr. Cameron was known, and his acquaintance in many foreign countries was very extensive.

Mr. Cameron was an old-time resident of Chicago. He was born in Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, September 28, 1836, and came to this country when quite young, and in 1851 settled in Chicago and learned the art of printing on the *Young American*, a paper which afterward merged into the Chicago *Times*. In 1865 he started the *Workingman's Advocate*, which for many years was the leading organ of the labor movement. Mr. Cameron was devoted to the interests of the workingman, and his counsels and suggestions to them were always heard with attention. He was largely instrumental in gaining the repeal of the convict labor law in the state of Illinois. In August, 1869, he was sent as a delegate to the labor congress which met at Basle, Switzerland.



Mr. Cameron was president for two successive terms of the Illinois St. Andrew's society, a member of the Press Club of Chicago, and the Illinois Press Association; was at one time president of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, and was also an active member of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, and the Old-Time Printers' Association. Until a little more than a year ago he was editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, leaving that position to purchase the *Artist Printer*, with which he was identified at the time of his death.

At a special meeting of the Old-Time Printers' Association, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Our friend and associate, Andrew Carr Cameron, has been called by a higher power to another life, therefore be it

Resolved, By The Old-Time Printers' Association, that in this event we have parted from a dear friend, an active and earnest sympathizer with all the aims of our organization, and one whose absence will long be felt. We remember him well as one who, through more than a score of years, devoted himself unselfishly to the good of others, and was always ready with counsel for the perplexed, sympathy for the bereaved, and material aid for the unfortunate. We remember his courteous and kindly spirit at our gatherings, his interest in every measure suggested for the advancement of the objects of our association, and his readiness to perform every duty assigned to him.

Resolved, That we extend to the members of our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, knowing well from our own emotions that they must feel his loss most keenly. Though called away when much of life and duty still seemed to remain for him, he has so lived as to bring him the tender regard of his fellow men, and to leave a name which they will not cease to honor.

Resolved, That the members of the Old-Time Printers' Association will attend the funeral of our departed brother, as an organization, and that the secretary be requested to furnish to the family of the deceased a copy of this action, with special assurance of our respect and sympathy.

The funeral, held May 31, from Mr. Cameron's late residence, 529 Park avenue, was largely attended. Delegations were present from St. Andrew's Society, the Press Club, the Old-Time Printers' Association, and the Caledonian Society, of which organizations Mr. Cameron had been an active member up to the time of his death. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, and those from the Press Club, St. Andrew's Society, and the Old-Time Printers' Association, The Henry O. Shepard chapel, and The Inland Printer Company were especially noticeable. Rev. Dr. C. Perren, of the Western Avenue Baptist church, delivered the funeral address. Interment was by carriages to Graceland. The honorary pallbearers were: John Alston, T. Dougall, D. Cameron, Andrew Wallace, Robert Clark, J. C. McPherson, John Asher, A. M. Thomson, D. R. Cameron, W. Gardner. The active pallbearers were: John B. Jeffery, J. S. Thompson, J. Maitland, John Anderson, W. H. Freeman, A. L. Fife.

Others present were: H. O. Shepard, Sam R. Carter, R. F. Sullivan, C. F. Whitmarsh, A. H. McQuilkin, J. Chisholm, D. J. McKellar, James Sims, A. H. Brown, C. Boudreau, J. McCaffrey, Frank S. Pelton, W. Edgar, Wm. Johnston, Hugh Ritchie, J. R. Clarke, C. B. Langley, Wm. Mill, D. B. Street, D. C. McKinnon, James Duncan, O. H. Perry, H. S. Streat, M. J. Carroll, Samuel Pinta, Joseph Peake, Abe McCutcheon, W. C. Bleloch, E. A. Blake, Millard F. Bingham, William Carroll, John R. Clark, C. B. Langley, Conrad Kahler and James McNamara.

The Chicago Press Club held a special meeting and appointed a committee, consisting of M. H. Freeman, James Maitland and J. B. Jeffery, to draft suitable resolutions.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Ault & Wiborg Company, the ink makers, have removed their Chicago office to 82 Sherman street.

The office of the Huber printing presses, Van Allens & Boughton, has been removed from 301 to 256 Dearborn street.

A large delegation of lay members it is anticipated is going from Typographical Union No. 16 to the Philadelphia convention.

C. Jurgens & Brother, the electrotypers, at 148 Monroe street, will close their establishment at one o'clock P.M. on Saturdays until September first.

The J. L. Morrison Company, of 17 Astor place, New York, manufacturers of "Perfection" wire stitchers, will open a branch office and salesrooms in this city during the present month, which will be in charge of Mr. Charles D. Mackay.

Mr. M. J. Madden, of Typographical Union No. 16, has been presented by the German Printers' Union with a handsome gold medal, in appreciation of his services in the settlement of their difference with the *Staats-Zeitung*. The medal is inscribed: "To M. J. Madden, from Typographia No. 9. In gratitude."

J. G. Bloss, a union printer out of employment, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the left temple, on May 5. He was employed for ten years on the *Interior*, but last fall typesetting machines were put in and he lost his position. Since then he has had no steady employment. He has a wife and several children. He was taken to the county hospital.

Several Chicago publishing houses have lately been under investigation by the federal grand jury. Anthony Comstock is at work through his agents, and a big pile of literature, which his agents quietly purchased at book stores and news stands, was laid before the federal investigators. These books were long ago suppressed by the New York authorities, but they have been circulated in large quantities in Chicago and the West.

Mr. H. J. Pickering, formerly with the Campbell Press Company in this city and later with the Omaha Typefoundry, has connected himself with the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, and will have charge of their Chicago branch at 327 and 329 Dearborn street, as manager. Mr. Pickering's thorough knowledge of the wants of printers and his extensive acquaintance throughout the West will insure him success in his new position.

At the annual election for officers of the Chicago Typothetæ Mutual Benefit Association the following were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Thomas D. Parker; vice-president, R. R. Carew; treasurer, Charles G. McKenzie; secretary, Samuel G. Prince; librarian, C. H. Blakely; directors, P. F. Pettibone, Fred Barnard, Andrew McNally, Charles E. Leonard, R. R. Donnelley, George F. Watt, D. E. Paden, M. A. Read, W. G. Robinson, John Cross.

An Australian correspondent writing from Wellington says: "There were never so many printers out of work in these climes as there has been during the past three months. What to do with our compositors is a problem which is puzzling the brains of more than one typographical society. It is a trifle too early to make for the World's Fair." It would be well that the tendency of printers to flock to Chicago in search of work should be counteracted by advisory circulars. Otherwise, much hardship will be experienced by too sanguine visitors.

Mr. James W. Scott, publisher of the Chicago *Herald*, was the guest of honor at a banquet in Paris arranged by the representative in that city of the Chicago *Herald*, Mr. Henry Hayne. Among the prominent men who greeted the popular American journalist were Editors Edwards, of the *Matin;* Myer, of the *Gaulois;* Reinch, of the *Republic Française;* Magnard and Perivier, of the *Figaro;* Peyrouton, of the *Estaffette;* H. E. Brad, of the *Temps;* Deschanel, of the *Debats;* Millets, of the *Artist;* Blowitz, of the London *Times;* Messrs. Campbell and Clark, of the London *Telegraph;* United States Consul General King; the composer, Massenet; Camille Krantz, commissary general of the World's Fair in France, and others. Mr. Reinch and Deschanel, in addition to their position in the domain of letters, represented the political world in their capacity as members of the Chamber of Deputies. Among the toasts were, "Success to the Chicago World's Fair," which was drunk standing. Mr. Scott responded in a brief speech of thanks to the toast to his health. The occasion was a most enjoyable one. Mr. Scott went to London May 16, and sailed on the Teutonic for New York on the 25th.

Ignatius Donnelly, Alliance candidate for president, and author of "The Great Cryptogram," or Francis Bacon's cypher in the so-called Shakespearean plays, was defeated in Judge Blodgett's court May 16, in a suit with his publishers. R. S. Peale & Co. had the contract for printing and circulating Mr. Donnelly's book. On the strength of an anticipated large sale Mr. Donnelly, it is said, secured a loan of $4,000. The book was not the success that was expected, and the result was that Peale & Co. claimed to be out $4,000. They began suit for the amount with interest, and on May 16, Judge Blodgett entered judgment against Donnelly for $5,239.72.

D. C. Heath & Co., the celebrated publishing house of Boston, are to bring their establishment to Chicago, and will make the city their headquarters. A corporation with $100,000 capital stock is to be organized, to be under the management of the Heath Company, but to be entirely distinct from that concern. This corporation is to constitute the Chicago University Press. It will do not only all the ordinary publishing for the university, such as catalogues, calendars of courses, etc., but will publish besides the journals of the work in the different departments. Every department, professor, and even the students of the Chicago University are expected to publish the results of their work. The establishment will be in the city somewhere. The site is not yet determined. Eventually a building will be put up especially for the plant, but not at present. The university is in no way responsible for this corporation. The scale of prices for publication will be fixed, and D. C. Heath & Co. and the University Press corporation will share the profits. D. C. Heath and his partner, C. H. Ames, will be the heaviest stockholders. The Heath Company is called the American Macmillan, and was chosen for this enterprise because of its widespread repute for integrity and its interest in educational publications, and the sympathy of both Mr. Heath and Mr. Ames for the higher development of the art of education in the United States.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Sentinel* has closed a contract for a perfecting press, and expects to have it in place by July.

The Colorado Springs *Gazette* appeared with an exceedingly well executed half-tone of the Printer's Home, on May 12.

The *Spectator*, of Seattle, Washington, is one of the brightest and best printed papers which comes to the sanctum of The Inland Printer.

A new weekly called *Sunday Morning* has appeared in Montreal, Canada. It is a seven-column, four-page sheet, is well set and nicely printed. The price is $2.50 per year.

The *Young Men's Journal*, of Omaha, Nebraska, has become an international weekly for young people. The office has been moved from the third to the first floor of the Sheeley block.

The Anderson (Ind.) daily papers, of which there are three, and all published in the afternoon, contemplate a mutual arrangement by which one of them will take the morning field with the Associated Press dispatches.

The Council of the New Zealand Institute of Journalists has, in reference to a case submitted to it, resolved "that under no circumstance can a reporter's duty require him to become an

eavesdropper, to report or make use of a private conversation accidently overheard, or to do anything inconsistent with the character of a gentleman and man of honor."

THE South Omaha (Neb.) *Citizen* is a new evening daily just established in the great packing suburb. South Omaha has now four daily papers to a population of 15,000. Omaha proper (population 150,000) has two dailies.

A CONTROLLING interest in the Indianapolis (Ind.) *News* has been purchased by William Henry Smith and Charles R. Williams, general manager and assistant general manager of the Associated Press. It is said that the transfer was made on a valuation of the property at $300,000.

THE *Daily Hotel Register* is a new publication issued by John Wilson & Son, St. John street, Montreal, Province of Quebec. It only takes one man to set it up, but that man must be a night bird. Mr. John Wilson is one of the oldest and best known practical printers in Canada.

THE announcement was made May 12 by John Holliday & Co., proprietors of the Indianapolis *News*, that the paper had been sold to Hon. William Henry Smith and Charles R. Williams (general manager and assistant general manager of the Associated Press), William J. Richards, Francis T. Holliday and William A. Holliday, the latter three being members of the present firm.

THE *Daily Christian Advocate*, the organ of the Methodist General Conference, in session at Omaha, Nebraska, four weeks of the month of May, has no doubt been one of the neatest dailies published in that city. Printed on cream-tinted book paper, and with neat and tasty heads, it presented a very clean and handsome appearance. The publishers state the demand far exceeded the supply, and extra editions were quite frequent. The number printed about doubled that of four years ago, when the last conference was held in New York city. The *World-Herald* did the printing.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

MONTREAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION, No. 52, have elected the following officers for one year: A. E. Abson, president; George Owen, vice-president; George W. Upjohn, corresponding and financial secretary; Edward Shields, recording secretary, and Henry Owen, treasurer.

AT its recent annual convention in Boston, the State Printers' Association of Massachusetts drafted a memorial to the legislature asking for the establishment of a state printing office, and it is reported that a committee will soon be appointed by the speaker to sit in recess to investigate the same subject.

A DELEGATION of Galesburg Typographical Union, No. 288, went to the depot to see Mr. George W. Childs as he passed through that city on his westward trip, but as the train was two hours late (not arriving until after midnight) they were somewhat disappointed in not having the honor of a handshake with their friend.

AT Galesburg, Illinois, on May 12, Charles F. Calson and Miss Esther Tillman were united in marriage. Mr. Calson is an employé of the Brotherhood of Trainmen's office, and is treasurer of Union No. 288. His fellow craftsmen all respect Mr. Calson, and join in good wishes for the happiness of himself and bride.

EXTENSIVE preparations had been made by Leadville, Colorado, Typographical Union to welcome Mr. George W. Childs to that city. A reception had been arranged for and invitations issued to the various secret societies of the city to join in the procession in honor of the distinguished guest, but Mr. Childs was reluctantly compelled to forego his anticipated visit under his physician's advice.

THE Montreal *Herald* has been sold to a new company, the name of which is not yet known, with E. J. O'Connor, lately with the Burland Lithographing Company, as editor in chief. The old force of non-union men will be retained until the new dress for the paper is laid in. A Goss perfecting press has also been put in. The type is very lean, and was purchased of Miller & Richards in preference to the local foundry. The appearance of the paper is said to be very inferior. Typographical Union No. 176 has opened the office to its membership.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Newspaper Writers' Union, of Denver, was called for May 15, in the office of the *Rocky Mountain Herald*. Among other matters of interest considered was the proposition to send a delegate to the International Convention of the Typographical Union. The attention of George W. Childs, during his recent trip to Denver, was called to this new organization, and he testified his customary sympathy with such movements by a promise to send to the union a check for $100 when he returned to Philadelphia.

THE Kentucky State Press Association closed its annual convention at Lexington, May 12, with a grand banquet in the evening — and a banquet in the Bluegrass is a big thing — at which covers were laid for about two hundred. Every editor from Bluegrass, Beargrass, "Pennyville" and the mountains was present, and had a jolly time; but the "knight of the stick and rule" was more than conspicuous by his absence. Not a single compositor gazed upon the sumptuous feast or scented the aroma of "Old Pepper," which from all appearances, it was said, flowed in abundance.

LEXINGTON is the only inland town in Kentucky of any consequence to the printing business, and of course is regarded as the "center of attraction" in that line. There are published there at present the following journals, respectively named as to their importance: the *Kentucky Stock Farm*, a strictly trotting-horse paper; the *Kentucky Leader*, a newspaper of republican politics; *Live Stock Record*, devoted to the running horse; the *Industrial American*, manufactures and business generally; Lexington *Daily Press*, democratic in principles; *Kentucky Homestead*, devoted to home entertainment; the *Illustrated Kentuckian*, literature and art; *Kentucky Gazette*, the oldest weekly in the state; the *Guardsman*, devoted to soldiery; *Lexington Observer*, a weekly newspaper; *Kentucky State News*, devoted to the liquor traffic; the *Daily Transcript*, run by machines, non-union, and several school journals; also five or six job and book offices of more or less importance. These different branches afford regular employment for about seventy-five or eighty printers, about two-thirds of whom are union. This is considered a good showing for a country city of about 30,000 population.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FINELY divided aluminium has now become so cheap that it is proposed substituting it for magnesium as an actinic light for photographing purposes.

THE New York Exposition Board is planning to show in its state building an exhibit illustrating the art history of the state. Every New York artist, painter, sculptor, etcher and engraver of talent, from the earliest record, will be represented.

AN apparatus for affixing stamps on envelopes is the invention of an Australian. The stamp receiver is supported by a pair of pivoted arms, while another pair of arms carry a dampening roller. By pressing a handle the stamps within the holder are forced by a plunger upon the envelope, the stamps being at the same moment moistened by the dampening roller.

THE Omaha Typothetæ at its annual meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Henry Gibson, president; Samuel P. Brigham, vice-president; Julius T. Festner, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, Samuel Rees, C. H. Klopp, Frank Hammond. The following delegates were elected to attend the sixth annual convention of the United Typothetæ at Toronto, August next: Henry Gibson, Frank Hammond, Julius T. Festner; alternates, Samuel P. Brigham, William Kimmel and Henry Burkley.

THE SPRINGTIME OF YOUTH.

Half-tone reproduction from photograph, by A. ZEESE & Co., Chicago.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Chicago Newspaper Union, western agents for the Jones Gordon job press, have just issued a neat pamphlet describing that machine.

A NEW cut of the fast type-printing web perfecting press of the Duplex Printing Company is presented in their advertisement on another page of this magazine.

LEVEY BROS., Indianapolis, Indiana, have nearly completed an additional story to their building, which has been for some time needed by their steadily growing business.

MESSRS. H. T. AND C. E. SCHOLL, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, who together recently opened the "West Branch Printery" in that city, have adopted Scholl Bros. as their firm name, otherwise there has been no change.

W. MERK, 234 East Main street, Rochester, New York, has sold his entire business to his son, L. Merk, who assumes all assets and liabilities, and will carry on the business as publisher, bookseller and manufacturing stationer at the old stand.

E. H. WIMPFHEIMER, of the Jaenecke-Ullman Printing Ink Company, visited the office of THE INLAND PRINTER recently on his farewell trip, it being his intention to locate permanently in New York in the interests of the Jaenecke-Ullman Company.

WILLIAM BURFERD, Indianapolis, Indiana, the state printer, has placed the contract for a new building to be erected in the rear of his present quarters. The building will be four stories high, and excavating for the foundation has already been commenced.

ON a postal of their own get-up the Brown-Thurston Company, printers, of Portland, Maine, announce that owing to rush of business they will get out no May blotter. We hope to see their June blotter, but do not wish them any cessation in the volume of business.

J. L. WILCOX has resigned the position of general manager of the National Perifoyd Company, at Galesburg, Illinois, and has been succeeded by D. B. Snyder. He still retains the position of mechanical superintendent. The new company reports business growing rapidly.

MORTON BROTHERS, printers and stationers, 227 Fifth street, Louisville, Kentucky, have adopted a new name for their firm, namely, Office Supply Company. The concern is not incorporated, and the proprietorship, management, policy and character of the business remains the same.

THE Burland Lithograph Company, limited, of Montreal, Canada, went into liquidation some time ago and was sold by public auction May 10, for about $45,000. G. B. Burland, of the old company, bought it back at that figure. They also made cardboard, paper, playing cards, etc. It will be carried on as formerly.

WE have received a copy of "Catalogue K," issued by the Babcock Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, New London, Connecticut, describing their "Dispatch" press. Cuts of the double and single feed are shown as well as a number of their regular presses. Every printer should secure a copy of this pamphlet.

WEEKLY newspapers will find in the *Gazette Advertisement Record* one of the most convenient methods for keeping track of contracts that has ever been gotten up. It should be in the hands of every country newspaper in the land. It can also be used for semi-weekly, monthly or quarterly publications if desired. Circulars describing the work will be sent to anyone on request, by the publishers, the Gazette Publishing Company, Bedford, Pennsylvania. See advertisement on another page.

THE Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company, formerly of Millbury, Massachusetts, have moved to Brooklyn, New York, where, with better facilities, they will be able to meet the demand for their improved web-printing and paper folding machinery. The Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company are sole selling agents, and all communications should be addressed to them. Their New York office is at 160 William street, and the Chicago office has been removed from the old location at 325 Dearborn street to the Caxton building.

THE F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, of 11 Spruce street, New York, finding their quarters for manufacturing entirely too small for their rapidly increasing business, are about to build a factory in Brooklyn, and will in a short time be in better shape to fill orders. The circular issued some time ago by this company, addressed "To Whom it May Concern," was something new, created much favorable comment and brought them considerable business. The idea was one of Mr. Wesel's own. Printers in New York should not forget that THE INLAND PRINTER is on sale each month by this firm.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

HUTCHINSON, Kansas, will soon have a new paper mill.

A PULP mill will shortly be erected at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

THE paper mills of Orrs & Co., Troy, New York, have again started up, and are turning out fifteen tons per day.

GEORGE K. BAIRD & BRO., paper makers, of Lee, Massachusetts, are tearing down and rebuilding one of their mills.

THE Marinette and Menominee Paper Company, of Marinette, Wisconsin, recently increased their capital stock to $600,000.

THE E. & S. May Paper Company, of East Lee, Massachusetts, are running full. They make superior plate papers and fine writings.

MR. O. H. GREENLEAF, the successful president of the Holyoke Paper Company, is now able, after his severe illness, to be about the mill again.

FRED PHELON, the popular agent of the Chester Paper Company, of Huntington, Massachusetts, has our sympathy in the death of his mother.

THE Birnie Paper Company's new building is to be much larger and more convenient than the one recently burned in Springfield, Massachusetts.

THE Crane & Co. mill where the bank note paper is made, which recently burned, is being rebuilt and it is expected will be ready to make paper in the fall.

THE Smith Paper Company, of Lee, Massachusetts, are changing their machine in the Eagle mill from the manufacture of manilas to that of white tissue or copy book papers.

THE mills at De Pere and Kaukauna, Wisconsin, are said to be short of help, and have more business than they can handle with present forces employed.

THE Riverside Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, are pushing three brands of paper, the "Dundee Record," "Pure Linen Stock" and "Magna Charta Bond," and report a most satisfactory sale for them.

J. H. MORLEY, of Lee, Massachusetts, has invented a new copying press which does away with a copy book. It is a simple process, and very cheap and convenient. A company with $500,000 capital is being organized.

THE new mill of the Agawam Paper Company, at Mittineague, Massachusetts, is being rapidly pushed forward toward completion. When this mill is completed it will make the number of writing mills in that village five.

THE Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, of Ticonderoga, New York, are contemplating the erection of a writing paper mill in the near future. They manufacture a white manila paper for railroad and blank book uses that is worth looking after.

THE Fairfield Paper Company, of Fairfield, Massachusetts, find a ready sale for their papers, and have difficulty in filling

their orders. They are having four new engines built which will increase their product of fine writing paper one and a half tons daily.

THE Southworth Company, of Mittineague, Massachusetts, have issued a handsome little book of their specialties, bankers' linen paper, Southworth's bond paper, pure linen paper and pearl bond paper. Liberal discounts are offered. Write to them for samples.

THE Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company, of South Lee, are making a success in their photograph paper, and have a brand of box paper called "author's paper," that is quite taking. The face of a celebrated author is found ingeniously worked into each sheet.

EATON, DIKEMAN & Co., the blotting paper manufacturers of Lee, Massachusetts, are getting out without doubt the best blotting paper in the market. Their "Magnet" and "Columbian" brands are considered the best absorbents made, and should find a large market in the West.

THE four largest paper machines in the world are under construction in Worcester, Massachusetts, for the new paper mill at Rumford Falls, Maine. One is 135 inches wide, two 125 inches each, and one 112 inches. More than a thousand mechanics and laborers will be employed this summer in building up the new manufacturing town of Rumford Falls.

THE paper trade people seem to be making their mark in politics. W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, Massachusetts, has been elected delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in June, and George R. Dickinson, of Springfield, and Robert B. Crane, of Westfield, have also been elected to assist in naming the next president of the United States.

A NEW paper mill has already been started in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and it is expected that by the spring of 1893 it will begin turning out paper. Mr. Henry E. McElwain of the Valley Paper Company is at the head of the enterprise, and several others are interested, including Mr. French and Mr. Hayward of the same company. It will be a ten-ton mill, and the dimensions of the building are to be as follows: Engine room, 325 by 44 feet; finishing room, 181 by 52 feet; machine room, 240 by 65 feet; rag room, 210 by 55 feet. Loft-dried fine writings will be produced, and the new concern will start with a capital of $200,000. The name of the mill has not yet been decided upon.

THE creation of Mr. Charles Dickens, "Mr. Silas Wegg," whose remarks anent combining business with poetry have often been quoted, has a prototype in Chicago—that is so far as dropping into poetry in a friendly way is concerned, thus: Mr. Gillette, of the Chicago Paper Company, received from a customer a sample of paper with a request for a price on it. The price was marked on the sample and returned to the customer, who thereupon tenders his order and relieves his feelings as follows:

"Hokey pokey winkey wum,
An eighth of a cent is better than none;
Lay one side and keep for me,
Eighty-one reams of S. and S. C.;
On second thought you may send me ten,
And hold the rest till I order again."

THE general condition of the paper trade at present is quite satisfactory, especially among the writing mills of the East. It has been a long time since so many fine writing mills were being enlarged, and new ones built, as at the present time. During the past few years immense news and book mills have been erected to meet the increasing demand in this great and growing country for these grades of paper. It has now struck the fine writing paper mills. The low price of all grades of stock and the ready market for fine goods has enriched the writing paper makers and stimulated them to enlarge in order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for their goods. This is indeed a great age for paper.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

Graphic Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass. Capital stock, $5,000. To do printing generally, and to publish newspapers. Promoters—Edwin Dwight, John Pettigrew and E. H. Sterns.

Framtiden Publishing Co., Rockford, Ill. Capital stock, $10,000. To do a general printing and publishing business. Promoters—John A. Walgren, John Hakanson and Knut H. Westerberg.

Standard Electrotype Works, St. Louis, Mo. Capital stock, $10,000. To conduct a general electrotype and foundry business. Promoters—Charles Galle, P. J. Wallis and B. Goetz, St. Louis, Mo.

C. A. Ward, formerly head bookkeeper for the large printing firm of Ward & Cobb, Lockport, New York, has purchased a half interest in the Bookkeeper Publishing Company, of Detroit, Mich.

Spolek Danni Hlasatel, Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $3,500. To publish a daily newspaper called *Denni Hlasatel* and to do job printing. Promoters—Frank Kutak, Vaclav Rezabek and Frank Hajek.

Sterling Bookbindery, Jersey City, N. J. Capital stock, $25,000. To print, bind, manufacture and publish books, etc. Promoters—E. P. Griffin, New York; F. E. Grady, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. Stevens, Closter, N. J.

Yale Publishing Co., New Haven, Conn. Capital stock, $1,000. To publish and sell a magazine or magazines, books and pamphlets. Promoters—Timothy Dwight, William W. Farnham and J. C. Schwab, New Haven, Conn.

Record Publishing Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Capital stock, $15,000. To do a general printing and publishing business. Promoters—Frank N. Glover, Edwin B. Mayuard and Frederick W. Rouver, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Church Magazine Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Capital stock, $5,000. To transact a printing and publishing business. Promoters—Richard N. Thomas, James S. Stone and William M. Runk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Excelsior Card and Advertising Co., St. Louis, Mo. Capital stock, $8,000. To prepare and deal in all sorts of lithographic publications, etc. Promoters—J. H. Eiermann J. A. Eiermann and F. W. Klinge, St. Louis, Mo.

Watseka Republican Co., Watseka, Ill. Capital stock, $5,900. To publish the Watseka *Republican* and to do a general printing and publishing business. Promoters—B. F. Shankland, Walter R. Higgius and Nancy M. Shankland.

Newton Calendar Co., Mont Clair, N. J. Capital stock, $50,000. To print, publish, manufacture and sell cards, etc. Promoters—H. J. Haecker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Connett, Mont Clair, N. J.; A. H. Kellogg, New York, N. Y.

Campbell Publishing Co., Ellsworth, Maine. Capital stock, $10,000. To carry on a general printing and publishing business. Promoters—Fred B. Aiken, Charles C. Burrill, Robert B. Holmes and Robert M. Campbell, Ellsworth, Maine.

Zanesville Press Co., Zanesville, Ohio. Capital stock, $15,000. To publish newspapers and carry on a general printing and manufacturing business. Promoters—E. R. Sullivan, A. M. Leffler, P. L. Martin, C. C. Kennison and W. O. Munson.

Central Texas Alliance Publishing Co., Corsicana, Texas. Capital stock, $5,000. To publish newspapers and to do a general printing business. Promoters—R. A. High, Blooming Grove; Marion Martin, Corsicana; T. R. Watkins, Eureka, Texas.

Scandinavian Publishing Co., Spokane, Wash. Capital stock, $2,000. To do a general printing and publishing business. Promoters—A. P. Johnson, O. D. Dahl, P. Manseth, J. R. Rasmussen, C. A. Solberg and Jacob J. Olsness, Spokane, Wash.

Morrill, Higgins & Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, $50,000. To print, publish, circulate, buy, sell and generally deal in all kinds of books, papers, pamphlets and publications. Promoters—Frederick K. Morrill, Charles Higgins and Charles H. Bell.

Michigan Statesman Publishing Co., Lansing, Mich. Capital stock, $10,000. To publish a newspaper and to do a general printing business. Promoters—H. F. Baber, Cheboygan, Mich.; Daniel Reilly, Lansing, Mich.; and Theodore J. George, Flint, Mich.

News Printing Co., Goshen, Ind. Capital stock $20,000. To publish newspapers, and to do a general printing and bookbinding business, and to carry on a book and stationery business. Promoters—Thomas A. Starr, Martin V. Starr, and Adella C. Starr.

World's Fair Educational Association, St. Joseph, Mo. Capital stock, $2,000. To print, publish and deal in maps, books, etc., descriptive of or in any way connected with the World's Fair. Promoters—F. L. Miller, H. Osborne and J. P. Knight, St. Joseph, Mo.

Nova Doba Publishing Co., Schuyler, Neb. Capital stock, $10,000. To publish and edit a newspaper, known as the *Nova Doba*, and to do a general job printing and publishing business. Promoters—James A. Finla, John Pekar and Joseph S. Matton, Schuyler, Neb.

News Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn. Capital stock, $150,000. To manufacture and sell blank books, legal forms and other printed stationery, and to publish books, periodicals and newspapers. Promoters—C. E. Sherin, G. A. Sherin and G. D. Tait, St. Paul, Minn.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, JUNE, 1892.

COMPILED FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AND CHANGED AND REVISED FROM DIRECT ADVICES FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION.				Hrs pr wk	REMARKS.
			Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork.	Time.		
Birmingham Ala.	quiet	fair	40	35	35 & 40	$16.50	59	
Mobile Ala.	fair	poor	40	40	40	16.00	59	
Little Rock Ark.	very dull	not very good	35	35	—	16.00	59	Newspapers non-union.
Victoria B. C.	good	fair	50	45	45	21.00	53	[coast for good union men.
Fresno Cal.	good	good	45	40	—	18.00	54	One of the best towns on Pacific
Los Angeles Cal.	very dull	not encouraging	45	40	—	20.00	54	Enough printers to fill all demands.
San Francisco Cal.	slightly improved	not over bright	50	45	30	18.00	54	
San Jose Cal.	fair	good	40	30	35	15 to 18	59	
Bridgeport Conn.	good	good	35	33⅓	35	12 to 15	59	
New Haven Conn.	good	good	40	35	35 & 40	15.00	59	
Wilmington Del.	indifferent	better	30	25	25	10 to 12	60	
Americus Ga.	good	good	25 & 27½	25 & 27½	25	10 50	59	
Macon Ga.	dull	not encouraging	33⅓	30	—	15.00	59	[demand.
Savannah Ga.	dull	poor	37½	35	35	15.00	59	Supply of subs more than equals
Honolulu H. I.	very dull	not encouraging	60	50	50	20.00	53	
Aurora Ill.	fair	good	30	25	25	10.00	59	No morning papers.
Champaign Ill.	fair	good	—	$10	$12	13.50	59	
Decatur Ill.	moderate	fair	30	27½	—	13.50	59	
Galesburg Ill.	good	good	—	25	—	12 to 16.80	54-9	
Peoria Ill.	moderate	uncertain	38	35	40	16.50 to 21	59	
Quincy Ill.	good	good	33⅓	30	30 & 33⅓	15.00	59	
Springfield Ill.	good	fair	33⅓	30	30	15 00	59	
Crawfordsville Ind.	better than usual	fair	30	25	25	9.00	59	
Fort Wayne Ind.	fair	fair	35	30	—	13 50	59	Bookwork not done by piece.
Indianapolis Ind.	dull	dull	38	36	40	16.50	—	
Kokomo Ind.	fair	good	—	$10	—	12.00	59	
Logansport Ind.	dull	not very good	28	23	28	12.00	59	
Marion Ind.	fair	fair	—	23	$9 to 12	12.00	59	
New Albany Ind.	fair	same	30	25	25	12.00	59	
Burlington Iowa	fair	fair	30	25	30	14.00	—	[surrounding towns.
Cedar Rapids Iowa	fair	not good	30	28	25	12 00	52	City is full of half-learned boys from
Sioux City Iowa	fair	better	38	33⅓	35	14 to 16	59	
Atchison Kan.	fair	fair	30	25	—	15.00	60	
Hutchinson Kan.	fair	good	—	25	—	12 to 15	59	
Leavenworth Kan.	dull	fair	25	25	30	15.00	59	
Frankfort Ky.	good	good	37	37	37	15.00	59	
Lexington Ky.	dull	fair	33⅓	30	33⅓ & 25	14.00	59	
Baton Rouge La.	very good	same	40	40	40	18.00	59	
New Orleans La.	fair	same	45	40	40	18.00	59	[women at 10 cts. less per 1,000.
Boston Mass.	fair	dull summer	40 to 45	38	40	15.00	59	Bookwork now monopolized by
Haverhill Mass.	very good	good	—	22 & 27	25	12.00	59	
Lynn Mass.	good	fair	35	30	30	10 to 15	59	
Worcester Mass.	fair	same	40	33⅓	35	12 to 15	60	
Adrian Mich.	very good	bright	—	25	—	12.00	59	
Jackson Mich.	ordinary	same	33	30	30	13.00	59	
Kalamazoo Mich.	dull	better	27	25	25	10 to 12	59	
Hannibal Mo.	fair	fair	30	25	$12	12 to 14	59	
Jefferson City Mo.	dull	dull	30	25	30	15.00	59	
Butte Mont.	fair	good	45	50	—	24.00	—	
Great Falls Mont.	fair	good	50	45	45	21.00	59	
Helena Mont.	very dull	not bright	50	45	50	24.00	53	
Lincoln Neb.	fair	moderate	35	30	30	16.00	59	
Omaha Neb.	fair	same	40	37	$16	18.00	—	
South Omaha Neb.	good	excellent	$14	$14	—	16 to 20	59	All newspaper work done by week.
Manchester N. H.	poor	poor	30	18 to 23	25	12.00	59	
Camden N. J.	fair	dull	30	30	30	12.00	59	
New Brunswick N. J.	good	fair	—	25	25	9 to 16	59	
Paterson N. J.	good	favorable	35	25	30	12.00	59	[union printers.
Elmira N. Y.	fair	good	30	28	28	13.50	59	Empire printing house is closed to
Glens Falls N. Y.	very good	fair	25	23	23	10 to 12	59	
Jamestown N. Y.	very good	good	25	22	22	12.00	59	
Newburgh N. Y.	fair	fair	—	27	27	12.00	59	
Poughkeepsie N. Y.	good	excellent	25	—	—	12.00	59	
Schenectady N. Y.	fair	fair	—	20	—	11.00	59	
Syracuse N. Y.	good	same	32	30	—	14.00	60	
Utica N. Y.	good	fair	35	31½	31½	12.50	59	
Charlotte N. C.	good	not so good	25	25	25	10 to 12	60	
Durham N. C.	good	encouraging	—	25	25	9 to 12.50	—	
Bismarck N. D.	dull	good	32	—	35	16.00	56	
Akron Ohio	not good	uncertain	30	25	30 and 32	12 to 15	60	Pressmen, per week, $15 to $17.
Canton Ohio	fair	good	35	30	30	10 to 16	59	
Columbus Ohio	fair	good	35	33⅓	36 and 38	15.00	59	
Dayton Ohio	very good	fair	35	32	—	15.00	59	
Findlay Ohio	very fair	good	28	25	28	12.00	59	
Massillon Ohio	fair	fair	—	25	25	10 to 12	59	
Springfield Ohio	dull	not encouraging	33⅓	30	30	15.00	59	
Youngstown Ohio	good	good	37½	33⅓	—	15.00	59	
Zanesville Ohio	fair	good	30	25	—	11.00	59	
Hamilton Ont.	dull	doubtful	—	30	30	10.50	55	
London Ont.	dull	fair	30	28	28	9 to 10	56	
Ottawa Ont.	fair	doubtful	—	33⅓	—	11 to 13	54	
Portland Ore.	dull	poor	50	45	45	21.00	—	
The Dalles Ore.	fair	good	45	40	40	18.00	59	
Erie Pa.	slack	good	35	32½	33⅓	13.50	59	
Reading Pa.	very good	good	30	30	30	11 to 15	59	
Scranton Pa.	dull	not bright	33⅓	30	30	14 to 18	59	
Williamsport Pa.	very dull	not bright	30	27	—	13 to 17	59	
York Pa.	dull	unfavorable	28	25	28	9.00	59	
Pawtucket R. I.	very good	good	—	30	—	14 to 16	58	
Providence R. I.	good	bright	40	35	30	14.00	59	
Sioux Falls S. D.	fair	fair	35	30	33⅓	15.00	59	
Nashville Tenn.	fair	good	40	35	40	18.00	59	
Austin Tex.	fair	encouraging	40	40	40	20.00	54	
Dallas Tex.	fair	good	42½	35	35	18.00	54	Nine hours per day.
Waco Tex.	fair	fair	37½	35	35	16.50 to 18	59	
Lynchburg Va.	fair	fair	30	30	30	12 to 15	—	Newspapers are closed to the union.
Norfolk Va.	very dull	unfavorable	35	34	35	15.00	58	
Roanoke Va.	good	bright	30	30	—	13.50 to 18	59	
Spokane Wash.	good	moderate	50	45	50	21.00	53	
Charleston W. Va.	very dull	excellent	33	30	31	15.00	59	
Ashland Wis.	fair	very good	33⅓	30	35	15.00	59	Plenty of subs.
Milwaukee Wis.	very good	better	40	35	35	14 to 18	59	[to $13.
Oshkosh Wis.	very brisk	good	25	23	25	11 to 15	60	Cylinder pressmen, per week, $12
Cheyenne Wyo.	dull	good	45	40	—	21.00	—	

BUSINESS NOTICES.

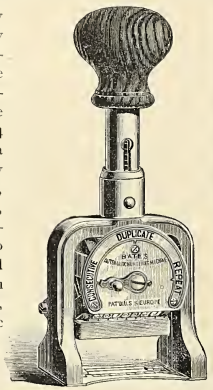
In "Harmonized Melodies," the publisher, F. Trifet, 408 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts, has given a collection of songs that are worth preserving—songs that everybody with music in the soul delights to hear or sing. It is compiled with judicious care in selection, and caters to many and varied tastes. The pages are large, the typographical appearance is excellent, and the work of Mr. Charles D. Blake, the composer, who arranged the music, is above criticism also. This is not simply a book containing the words and the tune, like so many of the low-priced publications issued, but contains all the music parts complete for the four hundred selections. The publication is 60 cents, paper; $1, boards. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

AMERICAN CYLINDER PRESSES.

On another page of this issue we show a cut of the above press, built by Robert Tarrant, 52 Illinois street, Chicago, solely for the Prouty Company, and also a short description of same. Printers looking for an honestly built, low-priced, durable machine of this kind should investigate its merits. The firm also makes a country cylinder, for hand or steam power, that will do good bookwork as well as newspaper work, and has under construction an entirely new cylinder press for jobwork, taking a form 9 by 12 inches. It feeds single sheets automatically from a chute into the press in perfect register at a speed of from four thousand to six thousand an hour. For envelopes, cards, circulars, labels and all small work it is claimed that this new press will be one of the greatest labor and time savers of the age. The name of the new press has not been decided upon, but there is some talk of calling it "the Cyclone." The Prouty Company, 204 Dearborn street, Chicago, will send circulars and give any information to those interested.

BATES AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

We show herewith an illustration of the above machine, manufactured by the Bates Manufacturing Company, Edison Building, New York, which is designed and constructed with special reference to the requirements of general office and factory use. It is capable of absolutely accurate work, combines the minimum of size and weight with the maximum of durability and simplicity of operation, and will be sold at low prices, namely from $14 to $20, improved machines of a similar character having previously sold as high as $40. The machine, which weighs scarcely 14 ounces, is built upon an entirely new principle, making it small and light to handle, thus insuring speed and ease of operation. It works with very slight friction, and therefore, without noise. Every figure disc changes automatically in its consecutive order, from 1 to the full numerical capacity of the machine. This cannot, therefore, be classed with the so-styled "Automatic" numbering machines which are self-changing to 999 only, beyond which the operator must move the numbering discs around by hand, as it becomes necessary for them to change in the course of the advancement of the number. Machines so constructed are fatally defective, and obviously must be condemned as inadequate and most unreliable. The changing from consecutive to duplicate and continuous numbering is effected by the mere moving of the pointer in front of the dial. This is so easily understood, that the most unskilled and obtuse clerk or boy can operate the machine at once without training or experience. The printing is guaranteed equal to that of the most expensive paging machines or the finest presswork, and as the figures print closely together, similar to type, the most desirable and compact spacing is secured. A gauge plate is fitted to each machine, and by placing the beveled points of the mortise to a line the most accurate alignment can be obtained.



The company is also just placing upon the market a new hand paging machine, which is a modification of their regular hand numbering machine, especially designed and constructed for the use of bookbinders and printers, for paging books. These machines are furnished in sets of two machines, one of which prints odd numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc., and the other even numbers, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc., for which they charge $35 per set. These machines will prove of special interest to small bookbinders and printers, as heretofore there has not been a device with which paging could be done to advantage costing less than $125. The printing of these machines is guaranteed equal to the finest presswork, the figures being engraved in steel. Write to the company for circulars of their machines.

THE DUPLEX COLOR DISC.

Reports that come to us from the makers of this device warrant the assertion that printers are beginning to appreciate a good thing when their attention is called to it. Mr. Buzby, the manager of the company, in reply to an inquiry regarding the outlook for discs, says: "We have already doubled our facilities for turning them out, but are nearly one hundred behind our orders. In every office where the disc has been tried intelligently the same result has been attained, that is, they all pronounce it a success." This certainly speaks well for the attachment.

Mr. William H. Robson, of Indianapolis, in a recent letter to the company makes this statement: "After trying the disc, my foreman and the pressmen themselves say it is the only device of the kind they have ever seen that will do good work," and the South Chicago Printing Company, who also have a disc, say: "We thank you very much for inducing us to buy the Duplex Color Disc. At first we did not feel like having the expense, but the practicability of the machine in use now in our office about four months, makes us feel that we could not afford to be without it. It has been a money-maker from the start."

These two expressions go to show the general tenor of every letter received from parties who have tried the disc.

On another page of this issue the company offers prizes for samples of work done on their device, and many will no doubt be induced to purchase in order to compete for the same. It is an enterprising move on the part of the Duplex Color Disc Company, and will benefit all printers who are fortunate enough to have secured the disc.

MERCHANT & CO., NEW YORK.

The firm of Merchant & Co., of 90 Nassau street, New York city, whose announcement appears in this issue, have completed their factory at Cambridge, for the production of printing machinery for wood printing, job printing, embossing, cutting, creasing, etc. Among the machines for job printing, the "Ben-Franklin Gordon" will receive attention. They also manufacture an improved Universal press. The "Boston" press for wood printing will take any thickness of board from 1-16 to 1¾ inches, at a speed of from 1,800 to 3,000 impressions per hour, on any size from 20 by 28 to 30 by 60 inches. These presses have been kept running for several years by the largest wood-box manufacturer and printer in the world, L. H. Merchant & Co. The "Boston" press is also made for embossing, cutting, creasing, etc. The firm above mentioned deal in all

"GLADYS."

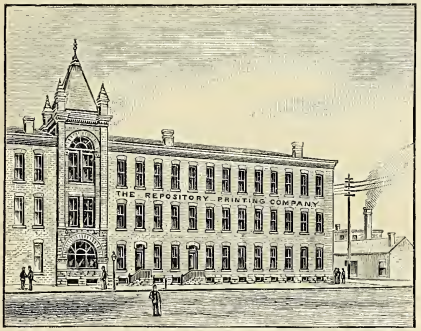
Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet.)

INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.
ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.
O. N. BLOMGREN, PRES.
C. G. BLOMGREN, V. PRES.
JOHN SODERBERG, TREAS.
JOS. H. BARNETT, SECY.
BLOMGREN BRO'S & CO.
175 MONROE ST. CHICAGO.
Electrotypers. Stereotypers.
PHOTO ZINC WOOD ENGRAVERS.

kinds of materials needed in job printing offices or wood-box factories; their steel type for wood printers is a great advance over the plated used heretofore. This type is put up in fonts and is said to outwear any plates or dies ever made. The manager of the firm, Albert E. Lazarro, has been identified with the New Universal Press for the past five years.

THE REPOSITORY PRINTING COMPANY.

It will be of interest to our readers to note a little of the history of the *Repository* newspaper, of Canton, Ohio, from which the Repository Printing Company takes its name, together with a short account of the equipment of the establishment of the latter. The name is odd enough, but as it has been issued regularly since 1815, and has always been in the lead of Ohio newspapers, it is a familiar one to people of the Buckeye state.



Its founder, John Saxton, reported in his paper the fall of both Napoleon I—Waterloo, in 1815, and Napoleon III—Sedan, 1871. The officers of the company are: Herbert Saxton, president; Daniel J. Slanker, vice-president; George B. Frease, secretary and treasurer. The *Weekly Repository* has a sworn circulation of 6,000, and is a twelve-page paper for a dollar a year. The *Evening Repository* runs from eight to twenty-four pages, sixteen always on Saturday, and circulates regularly from 3,000 to 3,500 in the bustling Ohio city of Canton with 30,000 people now, that more than doubled its population in the decade of 1880—1890. The Repository Printing Company has just made an investment of $8,000 in a perfecting newspaper press; Canton being the first city of its size in the state having a company showing such enterprise.

The job printing department of the *Repository* is one of the finest in the State of Ohio, and the facilities are perfect for executing job printing in all lines, including railroad work of all kinds, catalogues, folders, circulars, bill and note heads, certificates of all kinds, wedding, visiting or business cards, and bookwork. All styles of types are included in the assortment; all colors or tints are found among the inks; all styles of tasty ornamentations abound; none but first-class printers are employed; none but first-class presses are in the pressrooms, and none but first-class work is ever allowed to go out of the establishment.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

A large, handsome map of the United States, mounted and suitable for office or home use, is issued by the Burlington route. Copies will be mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in postage by P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Illinois.

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You can obtain a pack of best quality playing cards by sending 15 cents in postage to P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Illinois.

9–6

HALF-TONE INKS.

In no more acceptable way could the printers of the country be presented with specimens of half-tone inks than in the elegantly printed pamphlet just sent out by H. D. Wade & Co., the well-known ink-makers, of 28 Reade street, New York. The work is by Bartlett & Co., and a better job of presswork it would be hard to find. There are sixteen half-tone cuts worked in as many different colors of inks, suitable for this class of engravings, in prices ranging from 50 cents to $2 per pound. The only way to appreciate these inks is to get one of these pamphlets.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. "POSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

A TEMPERATE young man, good job printer; one who thoroughly understands the work in a country office and has also had large experience in editing country weekly, wants situation on democratic paper. Best of reference furnished. Address "F. F.," care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

EMBOSSING for the trade a specialty; nothing is prettier than an embossed cover for a catalogue or souvenir. Send sketch for prices. GRIFFITH, ANTELL & CADY CO., embossers, Holyoke, Mass.

FOLDER FOR SALE—A second-hand Kendall newspaper folder will be sold at a bargain. Only used four months when it was laid on the shelf to make room for a larger Kendall, required on account of enlargement of the paper. Has paster and trimmer and can be used either for hand feed or attached to the press. Is exactly as good as new. Terms to suit purchaser, and the price bound to please if you have any use for a folder. Address "H. M. J.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—No. 7 Washington press; good as new; nothing minus or broken. Recently obtained by foreclosure of mortgage. It must go; here's your chance; don't neglect it. Press is in *Times* office, Fall River, Kan. For particulars and terms address (owner) M. E. BULLOCK, jobroom G. P. O., Washington, D. C.

INK-MAKER WANTED—A first-class man, who is competent to make all inks, colored and black, used in a large printing and publishing house. Address, with full particulars as to age, experience and salary expected, also mentioning this paper, P. O. Box No. 1078, Chicago, Ill.

JOB PRINTERS should all use McCord's Triumph Tablet Adhesive. Best in use. No heating required. Elastic and durable. Send for prices and sample tablet. F. L. MCCORD, P. O. Box 53, Le Roy, Kan.

PARTNER WANTED with $10,000 or more capital. Either practical printer or experienced business man, to engage in printing and publishing business. Old and well-known house, with good name and trade. Full details to applicant. Address "STATUTES," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS—An ambitious young man, capable of doing ordinary job and straight composition, would like position in a first-class job office under instructions. Address "F. J.," care INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING—The papier-maché process, by C. S. Partridge, superintendent for A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co. Complete descriptions of modern methods and machinery, including "cold process" stereotyping, paste recipes, metal formulas, etc.; 50 illustrations; cloth, $2.00. C. S. PARTRIDGE, Woodlawn Park, Chicago, Ill.

STRAIGHT RULE DESIGNS for the job compositor. The issue of this book supplies a long-felt want to the compositor. No display of types inserted to fill up. L. A. MACDONALD, publisher, Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 298. Price $1. No stamps received.

WANTED—A first-class zinc etcher. Must understand the business thoroughly. Address C. A. TERRY & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—A position as manager or superintendent of a printing establishment. Thoroughly practical, fully qualified. Address "CURRENT," care INLAND PRINTER.

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I will lease or buy on easy terms a newspaper in a town of about 20,000—a daily, or weekly that can be made daily. Send copies. Address

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WANTED.

A young man who has been "brought up" in a printing office, served five years at the trade, and has just finished a year's course at a business college, wishes employment upon an afternoon daily as telegraph editor, cashier or bookkeeper, or as assistant editor upon a large weekly publication; the best of references furnished upon application. Address W. P. ALLIS, P. O. Box 543, New Haven, Connecticut, stating salary to be expected.

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Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

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In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
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A NEW TOOL FOR BENDING BRASS RULE.

THE MODE OF OPERATION IS SIMPLE, AND WITH THE

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YOU CAN EASILY LEARN THE ART OF RULE BENDING.

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Three 10 x 15 " " " " Two 10 x 15 " " "
One 14 x 20 " " " " Three 7 x 11 Prouty.
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One 8 x 12 Monitor. One 6 x 9 and one 8 x 12 Columbian, foot power.
Two 30-inch Sanborn Paper Cutters. One 30-inch Gem Sanborn.
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Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by the F. A. RINGLER COMPANY, 26 and 28 Park Place, New York.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

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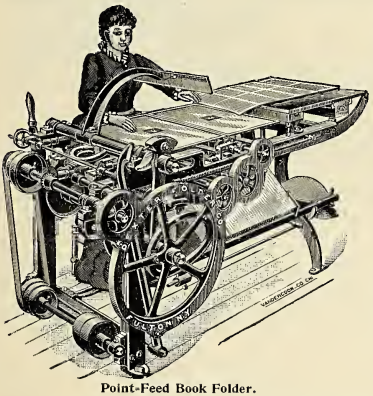
If not familiar with the quality and prices of the above water-marked grades, please send for samples. All are moderate in price, excellent in quality, uniform and popular. INSIST ON HAVING THEM.



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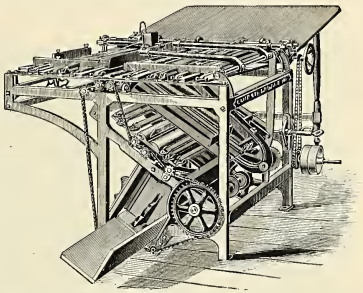
WE take, what seems to us, a pardonable pride in calling your attention to the cut of our Book Folders. We claim that for design, workmanship, durability, accuracy and quantity of work produced, they are without an equal. Every one sold subject to trial and approval.



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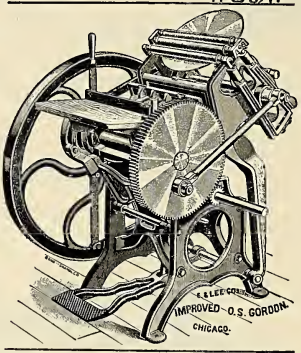

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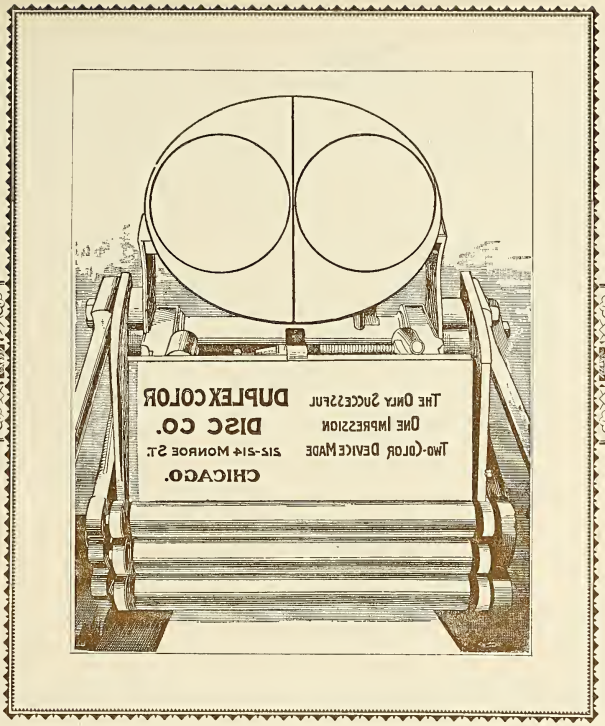

PRINTERS, ATTENTION!

DO you contemplate buying any new presses? If so, insist upon getting the **Duplex Color Disc** with same. The manufacturers can furnish them, also the typefounders. It will be money saved to you when buying a new press to save the price of the old disc. You can get the **Duplex Color Disc** by insisting upon it. Take no other.

The Disc has come to stay, and is a money-maker for everyone who gives it intelligent use. Read what a few of the prominent printers say about it on the other side of this sheet. Also bear in mind what we had to say in the June number of *The Inland Printer*. Who will get the first prize?

PRINTED AT ONE IMPRESSION ON THE DUPLEX COLOR DISC.

(OVER)

READ

What a Few of them Say About It.

We run three presses with the Duplex Color Disc on, and find, by a little judicious talking to our trade, that we have been enabled to get enough work to keep them busy most of the time. MANISTEE PTG. CO., *Manistee, Mich.*

We thank you very much for inducing us to try the Duplex Color Disc. It has been a money maker for us ever since it came in our office. SOUTH CHICAGO PRINTING CO., *South Chicago, Ill.*

I find the Duplex Color Disc a perfect success for our work, and especially so when we want a two-color job in a hurry. HORACE O'DONOGHUE, *192 South Jefferson Street, Chicago.*

We are perfectly willing to give you the price of the Duplex Color Disc. It works to perfection on our press. P. F. PETTIBONE & CO., *48 Jackson Street, Chicago.*

It is a very valuable improvement; one that every office should adopt. It is really good. CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, *Milwaukee, Wis.*

The Duplex Color Disc is giving the best of satisfaction at our office. J. P. KEEFE, *Pressman, with J. M. W. Jones Sta. & Ptg. Co., Chicago.*

We find the Duplex Color Disc a money maker for us. We have three. THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO., *212-214 Monroe Street, Chicago.*

We find the Duplex Color Disc a very handy thing, and are glad that we bought it. ACRES, BLACKMAR & CO., *Burlington, Iowa.*

We can simply say that the disc is a perfect success. ROGERSON & STOCKTON, *184 Monroe Street, Chicago.*

Enclosed find our check for the Duplex Color Disc. FOX & CURRAN, *412 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.*

It is a time saver and money maker for the printer. F. C. FOSTER & CO., *142 Monroe Street, Chicago.*

We are very much pleased with the Duplex Color Disc. TIMES PRINTING HOUSE, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Enclosed find our check for the Duplex Color Disc. BURK & MCFETRIDGE, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Draw at sight on me for the price of the Duplex Color Disc. H. W. ROKKER, *Springfield, Ill.*

The Duplex Color Disc is all you claim for it. STANDARD PRINTING CO., *Hannibal, Mo.*

The Disc is O. K. Will remit on the 1st. SIDNEY F. WOODY, *Kansas City.*

We are more than pleased with it—would not consider doing without it at a price equal to 50 per cent in advance of that paid. PANTAGRAPH PRINTING & STATIONERY CO., *Bloomington, Ill.*

After trying the Disc my foreman and pressman themselves say it is the only device of the kind they ever saw that would do good work. W. H. ROBSON, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

It has given perfect satisfaction in every case we have worked it. Any firm will find the Disc a very profitable investment. WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

We would not have bought the Duplex Color Disc if we had not proved it to our entire satisfaction. EGBERT, FIDLAR & CHAMBERS, *Davenport, Iowa.*

Please make draft on us for the amount of the bill for Duplex Color Disc on the 12th of the month. RIGBY-RAMSEY PTG. CO., *Kansas City, Mo.*

We made the cost of the Disc on three jobs that we have been able to do since we had it on. BOND BROS., *85 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.*

Herewith find check No. 1677 in full payment of the price of the Duplex Color Disc. TIERNAN-HAVENS PTG. CO., *Kansas City, Mo.*

The Duplex Color Disc is perfectly satisfactory. Enclosed find my check. F. W. THOMAS, *Electric Press, Toledo, Ohio.*

The Duplex Color Disc placed on our press is perfectly satisfactory. LEHMAIER & BRO., *88 Fulton Street, New York.*

We are pleased with the Duplex Color Disc. Enclosed find our check. WM. GRAHAM PTG. CO., *Detroit, Mich.*

We are satisfied the Disc is a money maker—here's our check. PEARL PRINTING CO., *Kansas City, Mo.*

Enclosed find our check in full payment for the Disc. BUXTON & SKINNER STA. CO., *St. Louis.*

We are using the Duplex Color Disc and consider it a success. J. B. SAVAGE, *Cleveland, Ohio.*

We are perfectly satisfied with the Duplex Color Disc. H. W. HILL CO., *Decatur, Ill.*

The Disc is all you claim for it. KEEN & DE LANG, 230 *La Salle Street, Chicago.*

Here is our check for the Duplex Color Disc. KNIGHT & LEONARD CO., *Chicago.*

We might refer you to a large number more, but think this is sufficient.

We simply ask a trial of the Disc. It will speak for itself, and practical work speaks louder than anything we can say. Correspond with us.

Yours truly,

DUPLEX COLOR DISC CO.

PRINTED AT ONE IMPRESSION ON THE DUPLEX COLOR DISC.

(OVER.

F. A. RINGLER COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLATES FOR ALL PRINTING PURPOSES

BY VARIOUS PROCESSES,

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IT AFFORDS us extreme pleasure to state that our constantly increasing business has compelled us to add another floor to our establishment, and we now have the most complete plant in the world to furnish all kinds of plates to print from.

Upon receipt of photographs or tintypes of portraits, buildings, monuments, decorative designs, carriages, steamboats, animals; also newspaper headings, bills of fare, menu cards, business cards, letter-heads, catalogue covers, patent devices, machinery, cartoons, etc., Handsomely Mounted Hard-Metal Faced Cuts will be made on short notice at reasonable cost and returned ready for the press.

Our electric light facilities enable us to turn out work on time, as we do not have to depend on sunlight

Send for specimens and quotations.

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(SEE PLATE ON OTHER SIDE.)

FAST FRIENDS.

Specimen of half-tone engraving by the F. A. RINGLER COMPANY, 26 and 28 Park Place, New York.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. IX — No. 10. CHICAGO, JULY, 1892. TERMS: { $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTRY PAPERS.

BY BURTON H. ALLBEE.

IN a former article I attempted to outline the reasons why I considered the country press of the United States as more powerful and influential, taken as a whole, than the mighty city press of the same country. I wrote from the standpoint of one who has, up to within a short time, spent his life in work on the country press, and, having had exceptional opportunities for observation, that is my deliberate conclusion based upon observations taken in nearly every state in this Union. Though now connected with a great city paper I see no reason to modify my judgment. It is strengthened, rather, for I find the same emotions pictured before now present in my own breast when the day for the country paper to come arrives.

In this article I will undertake to give a description of the work on a country paper, and I speak entirely from experience, having done it all from writing the leaders to inking and washing the press. As an example which is all true but the name, we will take the *Jonesville Banner*. It is a folio sheet, six columns wide and twenty inches long. Two pages come printed and contain a miscellaneous assortment of matter, including some advertising which is owned by the company who furnish the printed sheets. The paper goes to press Friday. One page is devoted to the locals, which include business notices of home and foreign firms. There are, also, two or three columns of local advertising on this page. The other is devoted to the editorials, surrounding town notes and important news notes occurring too late to be used on the inside or outside, as the ready printed sheet may be. The local page is the most important. On that depends in a great degree the amount of local patronage the *Banner* will receive, and it will also be in other ways the mainstay of the paper. I always let my editorial page go and attend to the locals. People want them and will pay for them. They care nothing for the editor's private opinion on any given subject, but will take the paper which furnishes the most local news written from a purely impersonal standpoint. The comments on the matters of interest are little heeded or little cared for in the present rush and hurry of business life. Unless a writer can point his remarks and make only bright, pithy editorials he had better not write them. Instead, his paper would increase in circulation if he devoted that space to the publication of locals and personals.

One girl besides oneself and maybe a boy learning the trade are all the help needed to get out such a paper. Yet its influence is unlimited, and when the hands which made it lie in their last resting place its power will extend on and on, ever growing broader, ever extending, its end coming only with the end of time. All know that such a statement is only within the bounds of fact and that the country paper of that class is as important a factor in the life of every village as the schools and churches themselves.

The study of every country newspaper man should be to learn the art of local writing so that he will be master of it. It matters not what is going on outside his village. It matters not what important and history-making events are occurring in some distant quarter of the globe, his first care must be for his village and its surroundings. Then if there is any space left attend to the other matters. The rule of a country newspaper, to be successful, must be the nearer the office the more space an event should have. If a country paper adopt that rule, and the one I am describing did adopt it, its success is assured from the issue of the first number. Reduced to its simplest statement the rule is that the farther away an event occurs the less space should be given to it until it fades away altogether in unknown countries and regions.

But you will say that I am wild and that the people want all the news. That is true, and for that very reason they take the country paper. The great metropolitan daily or weekly furnishes them plenty of abstract news, news about matters which to them is nothing but news. They expect that the *Banner* is going to tell them once every week who has gone out of and who has come into town. They want to know what is transpiring in their own little world, and because the *Banner*

has told them faithfully from week to week for the past few years they have supported it and made its editor well off. Country editors do get well off notwithstanding the jokes that we read in the city papers. There is no earthly reason why they shouldn't be if they only run their papers on business principles. And let the critics laugh as they will, the country paper of this class is an incomprehensible power in this land.

Then there is the eight-page paper, four of which are machine-print miscellany and a portion of the remainder plate. It is still a step in advance, and, until the present popularity of big papers wanes, will be a much better selling publication than the folio which contains less miscellany but usually as much local news. It is a matter of presses more often than anything else which causes a publisher to adopt either the one style or the other. The four pages generally come folded in and the paper is run twice, the press in most country offices being too small to print a full size sheet at one impression. The same general arrangement characterizes the eight-page paper that obtains with the four pages. The only difference being in the individual taste of the editor in placing the different departments. Looked at broadly it is better to have the local page so arranged that if there is an overflow of matter it can be accommodated on the adjoining page. This form of make-up is coming to be adopted by publishers of country papers, giving them not only the advantage of the two pages for local matter, but they can accommodate their advertisers by letting them have more space next to locals. It is a paying combination for the editor and one which pleases the public.

The next grade of country paper is the four pages all set matter and home print. When plate first began to be used people didn't know the difference, and to this day some of the readers of the country press do not realize that many of their favorite papers have an office in New York as well as in their own town. But enough of them have learned the difference so that if a paper announces that it is home print and that the type is all set in its own office it will gain friends by that simple announcement. In this case the editor's work is harder. He must select a story, he must choose miscellany and perhaps clip notes from all the different departments of human interest to fill his extra columns with. It needs a careful hand and a trained observation to choose what is best for his own particular locality and constituency. Again the same rule holds good that was quoted before. Shade your selections according to the distance of the occurrence from your home office. You will find that it pays and pays richly to follow that rule all through your publication. You can't spread a folio or quarto local paper all over the United States. If you will pay particular attention to your own field first you will make a paper which will attract the attention of those who live in your own town and those immediately surrounding you. After that is done you have only to keep at it to win success as large as your ambition may desire.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME NOTABLE NEW BOOKS.

BY W. I. WAY.

"A DAY at Laguerre's and Other Days"—we learn from the announcement circular, as printed in a special Artists' Edition—is intended for lovers of fine books.

If the 250 copies on Van Gelder paper had been printed by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. under the auspices of the Grolier Club the edition would have been subscribed immediately, and copies would now be commanding a handsome premium when offered for sale. There are more than two hundred lovers of fine books in the city of Chicago alone who will be seeking "A Day at Laguerre's" in vain within a very short time.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, the author-artist, is Mr. Francis H. Smith, the civil engineer. A modern Leonardo da Vinci, Mr. Smith is a man of many parts, and his versatility is apparent in all that he does. In his latest book he and his publishers have outdone themselves. If it had no other charm than its beauty and merit as a unique specimen of bookmaking, "A Day at Laguerre's" would sell on sight. Its appeal to the eye and artistic sense is irresistible. Like "Poems by the Way," from Mr. William Morris' Kelmscott Press, the pages of Mr. Smith's book are devoid of head lines, the titles of the chapters being put in the form of a marginal note at the upper corner of each page, while the pagination is in the lower inner margins. The title, which is in red, is quite unconventional, and is printed within a decorative border designed by Mr. Harold Magonigle. This decorative border introduces the usual colophon of the publishers, and on the last page of the volume a different colophon appears, the latter from a new design especially made by Mr. Walter Crane, the English artist. Each of the nine papers by Mr. Smith begins with a charming initial, designed by Mr. Magonigle in the same spirit as his decorative border around the title. The type is of a new design prepared especially for this book, and the margins have that due proportion to the printed page so grateful to the eye of the book-lover. The binding, which is an example of quiet good taste throughout, is of half cream Japanese vellum with white label and Nile-green paper sides—the end papers being also of Japanese vellum. Mr. Hopkinson Smith's "Days" are no less charming than are the material features of his delightful book. "Idle Days," he calls them, "stolen from a busy and far more practical life. I have committed these depredations upon myself for years," he says, "and have then run off to the far corners of the earth and sat down in some forgotten nook to enjoy my plunder." But he need offer no apology for his "villainy," nor for his companions in iniquity, his idle tramps, "who love the sunlight and simple fare and simple ways; ne'er-do-wells, who haunt the cafés and breakfast at twelve; vagrants made millionaires by a melon and a cigarette; mendicants who own

a donkey and a pair of panniers, have three feast days a week, earn but half a handful of copper coin, and sing all day for the very joy of living."

We have chatted and supped with good Espero, the Gondolier; flirted with "Little Lucette with the velvet eyes"; bargained about corner lots at Squantico, and submitted to being fleeced by Mr. Isaac Isaacs under the minarets in Constantinople. The book in its many-side excellence is intensely fascinating. It has been a daily companion on a long journey, and has beguiled what without it would have been many a weary hour. It is too dainty to be left exposed to the dust and dirt of an open case, so our copy is fished, almost daily, out of its hiding place among the books of the Grolier Club and other choice specimens of the book-making arts, to gloat over its seductive pages. What a pleasure to handle, to turn its leaves; how captivating its author's humor, how quick his insight into the freaks of human nature. More seductive than a regular book of travels, though not less faithful, Mr. Smith's collection of sketches have all the charm of water-color drawings, and each is instinct with the art of the hand that wrought it.

It is a little late, perhaps, to speak of Miss Monroe's "Valeria and Other Poems," yet this dainty book having been privately printed for subscribers, and not published in the regular way, its circulation has been exceedingly limited. "Valeria" is Miss Monroe's first book, and doubtless embraces all the verse she cared to print at the time of going to press. Some future day she may add the dedicatory ode and several other pieces, and then publish an edition in the regular way. If this be done, let us hope that she may make of the collection two volumes instead of one, as the "Valeria and Other Poems" make a rather formidable volume of verse. The public is rather more uncharitable than one's friends, and looks askance at a large volume of verse, while a small one might attract. "Valeria" has been exquisitely printed on Van Gelder paper by the Messrs. DeVinne, with title-page in red, black and gold. The binding is in half vellum, with gold title, sage-green silk sides, and old-rose floriated end papers. The top edges are gilt, and the others untouched by shears or plow. A gilt lyre and title ornament the outside of front cover.

We venture a word only on Miss Monroe's verse, which is of the intellectual order. There are many noble passages in the tragedy, and Valeria's song in the first act is an exquisite lyric in its way, sharp and chaste as a Roman gem. The shorter pieces are very stately, and many are very serious, showing their author to have little in common with the present day troubadours "who trill and twitter in the magazines."

There is warmth and feeling and enough in Mr. George William Curtis' sympathetic sketch of Washington Irving, written for the Grolier Club, which has been printed by Messrs. De Vinne & Co., from type of the size known as English, in octavo, on a heavy hand-made paper with luxurious margins. The book contains a specially engraved portrait of Washington Irving and one of Matilda Hoffman. It also contains an engraving of a water-color sketch of Irving's Summer House at Cockloft Hall, and all these are printed on Japanese paper inserts. In the matter of binding, the club has made a new departure, as the Irving book is dressed, under the direction of Mr. William Matthews, in full red morocco, gilt top, uncut edges. Mr. Curtis knew Washington Irving well and was his personal friend. It was eminently fitting, and showed wise forethought on the part of the club that a sketch of the father of American Literature should be prepared by one who during the past forty years has done more than any other in the cause of American letters. The pages of Mr. Curtis' all too brief sketch are sprinkled with lively anecdotes of Irving and his contemporaries, of Thackeray and Dickens and other transatlantic visitors. He touches with a gentle hand the romantic side of Irving's life, of his single love episode: "Irving lived to be seventy-six years old. At twenty-six he was engaged to a beautiful girl, who died. He never married, but after his death, in a little box of which he always kept the key, was found the miniature of a lovely girl, and with it a braid of fair hair and a slip of paper on which was written the name Matilda Hoffman, with some pages upon which the writing had long since faded. That fair face Irving cherished all his life in a more secret and sacred shrine. It looks out, now and then, with unchanged loveliness from some pensive passage which he seems to write with wistful melancholy of remembrance. That fond and immortal presence constantly renewed the gentle humanity, the tenderness of feeling, the sweet healthfulness and generous sympathy which never failed in his life and writings." This is all he deigns to tell, but it is sufficient. It is a glorious sketch, with something bright and cheerful on every page. It cannot be quoted in part and it is a pity it is beyond the reach of the general reader. Some day it must escape from its present hiding place and get into general circulation. Yet the Grolier Club needs no apologist. It is peculiarly an American institution and is doing much in the cause of letters as well as in the cause of the bookmaking arts. The sketch of Irving is opportune, and it is a delightful supplement to the Club's edition of the "Knickerbocker" issued several years ago.

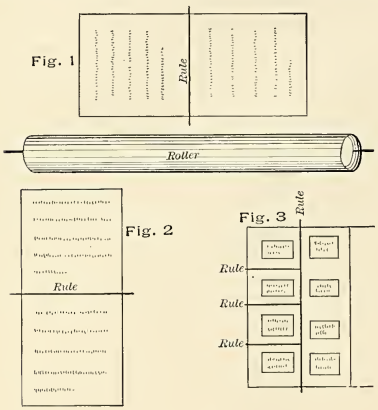
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPE-HIGH PERFORATING RULES.

BY PAUL LUSTIG.

IN the March number of THE INLAND PRINTER my attention was attracted to an article written by Mr. C. F. Taylor, on the "Imperfections of Perforating Rule." In the course of his remarks the author makes some very valuable suggestions regarding the cutting surfaces of such rules. It is not my purpose to detract anything from the credit due to Mr. Taylor when I state that his ideas on the subject are not new, though it is possibly the first time they have appeared

in print, but I may add another suggestion from a pressman's standpoint — namely, that perforating rules should be made type-high, and not as we get them now almost a lead higher than the type. There may be possibly some reasons why perforating rules should be made higher than the type, and I should like to hear them stated. In the meantime I wish to offer a few reasons why such rules should *not* be higher than type. My first objection is the cutting of the rollers, which is almost impossible to avoid in some cases — rollers must of necessity be set type-high, and although careful pressmen will always try to print a form containing a



cutting rule as shown in Fig. 2, it is very often necessary to put the form on as shown in Figs. 1 or 3, where the rules run both ways. Although some may say that a pair of old rollers should be used when printing forms in which perforating rules are placed, I submit that rollers which are fit to use are too good to be destroyed in any such manner. So much for the rollers.

Another reason why perforating rule should not be used more than type-high, particularly on cylinder presses, is the cutting of the tympan sheets and muslin, and not even that alone but the cutting of the cardboard packing, all of which is trying to the pressman and costly to the employer. Yet another reason: If perforating rule, which is more than type-high, and which has been in use a short time, be examined, it will be noticed that the cutting surfaces instead of being sharp and clean, are flattened and thick. Why? It is hardly necessary to explain. Just watch a careless compositor or pressman planing a form down. Does it make any difference to him whether the form contains perforating rules with a delicate sharp edge extending above the surface of the surrounding type, and which must for obvious reasons suffer from such pounding? No. But this is not all: Printing presses are set type-high, and with our modern hard packing how can the rules escape the flattening process?

These considerations may go a little way at least toward persuading the makers of perforating rule to change their methods. I had almost forgotten that perchance someone may ask "How will the rules cut if only type-high?" The answer is simple: After making ready the form, overlay the rule to get the required perforation.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHO "PIED" THE PRINTER'S CAP-CASE?

BY A COMPOSITOR.

FOR a few years past several proofreaders have been trying the experiment of how few capital letters may be used in the make-up of a newspaper. We see capital letters suppressed from all firm names, incorporated institutions, societies, etc. Words usually abbreviated, such as Co. for company or county, Treas., Cor. Sec., and the like, are all spelled out, and often words or titles "quoted," merely to avoid capital letters. In short, it appears to be the rule that anything and everything goes that will suppress a capital letter. Some one having taken notice of this "make-shift" of some of the smaller, cheap daily papers, thought it would be a cute idea to enlarge and improve upon the method, and perhaps apply for a patent. He starts out for recruits, and by diligent search succeeds in finding two or three proofreaders who are willing to mount his hobby, and following is a specimen of their new syntax and orthography as regards capital letters. Parts of sentences only are selected, merely to show how capital letters are used:

"The Marine band played the Star spangled banner and Yankee doodle at Central music hall. We saw Senator Jones, aunt Mary, Judge Smith, and uncle Ben. The prince of Wales and Prince George. The Royal exchange; the First national bank; the Royal hotel, and the Hotel Royal; the Mammoth cave, Bunker hill; Cooper institute; Faneuil hall; the Chinese empire; the Dark continent; the Flowery kingdom; the Dutch republic; visited South and southwestern Africa; the University of Michigan, and the Michigan university; Hostetter's stomach bitters; Royal baking powder; the Salvation army; the grand army of the republic; the western Methodist Book concern; the Chicago academy of science and art; conferred upon Henry VIII the title of the 'defender of the faith'; Selim the Sot, and Simon the martyr; the Methodist Church South, and the freedmen's aid society; the Epworth league; the Christian endeavor society; aunt Mary and uncle William gave me some presents for old Aunt Anna and Uncle George. The Pike's Peak cog-wheel railroad company has reached the top of Pike's peak; Lookout mountain and the Blue Ridge."

These "crazy-quilt" specimens are all taken from one paper. Anyone who can display no better taste in the placing of capital letters should not escape criticism. How comes it these proofreaders have the faculty of turning the heads of, if not wiser, more trained and cultured people than themselves, and can coax or hoax the editors to adopt such an unsightly, unscholarly

style? Then, too, it is a little singular, circulating as one or two of these papers do, among college educators and students, that it should be allowed to pass so long without being vigorously assailed. Capital letters often serve the same purpose as do punctuation marks — to guide and direct the eye and voice, and it would be just as reasonable and as proper to dispense with all punctuation marks as to suppress capital letters from firm names, societies, etc.

It will be seen above that the only name supplied with a full complement of capital letters is the "Methodist Church South." Next we see the "freedmen's aid society," which is just as much a name, with no capital letters. The "First national bank," another name, fares a little better, as we see it with one capital letter. The "western Methodist Book concern"—a firm name, a little better still, as we see it has two capital letters. Then comes the "Michigan university," and the "University of Michigan." If these two institutions should get into a dispute as to which is entitled to a full name, they may learn of two or three Chicago proofreaders who can tell them all about it. One might suppose if the "Michigan university" could educate its pupils without a name, or at most, with only half a name, the "University of Michigan" ought to do the same. Another example: "aunt Mary and uncle William gave me some presents to take to old Aunt Anna and Uncle George." As "aunt Mary and uncle William" are a real aunt and uncle there is no capital letter for aunt and uncle"; but "Aunt Anna and Uncle George" are supposititious only, and hence are given a big A and a big U! The same distinction is carried out as regards a book or pamphlet. If "The Moral Teachings of Science," for instance, is the title of a book, capital letters are used. But if the same book has a paper cover, then it is a pamphlet, and we see it printed without capital letters, thus: "The moral teachings of science." Then comes the "Chinese empire," and the Chinaman may say: "If you say to us 'Chinese empire,' we will say to you 'United states.'"

One proofreader has it to say: "We do not capitalize generic terms." This may seem learned and long-headed, pronounced verbally, but to see it in print, it does not appear as if a long head or a college graduate had much to do with it. Capital letters have always been considered as lending dignity and distinction to proper names and titles, and are so used in all first-class publications. If we take for our guide all the high-grade publications, it is safe to say the time has not yet come for a first-class publishing house, or a level-headed proofreader to say we will not capitalize a firm name, corporation, or company, where the words composing that name chance to be of generic terms. To say that the "University of Michigan" is a name, and that the "Michigan university" is no name at all, that it is simply a generic term, is but the invention of a curdled-up simpleton. Just as correct and proper it would be to say we will not capitalize the given name of a person, or the personal pronoun I; that when we say Puget sound, we will say john Doe; Stanley pool, and richard Roe; Pike's peak, and jim Crow; and didn't i tell you so, james c. Ross, ll.d.

In looking for a popular, scholarly style for the use of capital letters, one could display better taste by first selecting from the higher grade of publications, such as the *Christian Union*, the *Youth's Companion*, all of Harper's publications, taking in any or all publishing firms of high grade. And further, to be very particular to leave out of count the low-grade, 1-cent daily paper, the "fad" proofreader, and "generic" as well. To see Royal exchange, isthmus of Panama, Bunker hill, Sandwich islands, Long Island sound, and the like, with but one capital letter, is about like seeing an old soldier limping about on one leg when everybody knows he ought to have two.

It looks much as if some slovenly compositor, who, perhaps, thinks more of speed and a "long string," than a showing of skill and artistic taste, had led up this disjointed, knock-kneed "jack-generic," all saddled and bridled, for some thoughtless hobby-rider to mount, and it has been done. There is but little chance, however, that this "generic," or crazy-quilt style for capital letters will ever reach the higher class of publications.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME OBJECTIONABLE PHASES OF WORD DIVIDING.

BY J. M'ALISTER.

THERE is a strong prejudice against dividing a word so as to carry forward the portion beginning with one or more vowels, but very often it is prejudice and no more. In this respect some divide the word eigh-teen so. But on the face of it, it is wrong so to do. Leave the "eight" perfect in itself for several reasons; primarily because it is right to so divide as to be able to surmise or hint before the eye passes to the second part what is coming. That is the great test of correct word dividing after all, though the fact of leaving "eight" intact before dividing is of importance. These two points constitute the essence of correct dividing, and as a rule there is nothing abstruse in the observance of them by any proofreader. The word saturnine is best divided as saturn-ine, in spite of the objection to begin the carry forward with a vowel; the following also are correctly divided, thus: conduc-ible, not con-du-cible; confirm-able, conform-able, import-ance; prejud-ice, not preju-dice; observ-ance, farm-ers —I have often seen this word divided far-mers; brut-ish, ego-tism, act-ive, delic-ate. What I said about eight-een applies to none of the same order of words from thir-teen to nine-teen.

As to the question whether pronunciation is a guide to word dividing, when such is the case it is a matter of coincidence merely. In the bulk of cases it is not a guide on the subject, and not intended to be such. Take any of the hundreds of two-syllabled

words which are accented on the second syllable, and it settles the case. Such words as abduce, abhor, accede, abscond, accrue, commune (the verb), commit, effuse, conduce, affirm, allude, decide, destroy, report, afford, divide, compose, condense, delude, direct, inject, defunct, delay, defraud, intend, accrue, etc., could not be divided *at all* if pronunciation or accent were a guiding principle, whereas they are divided at their prefixes, and are *not* divided where accented. Another argument on this point is this: Webster gives, in some instances, alternative modes of accenting and pronouncing a word, but there is as a rule no alternative style of dividing the same words, which fact would lead to a quandary if accent had anything to do with dividing a word. The word "confiscate" is either accented on the first or the second syllable; so with "conservator" and many others. Again, consider the words confirmable and confirmation; the first is accented on the "r," the second on the "a." But there is not the same difference in the division of the two words; they are divided alike, namely, thus; confirm-able and con-firm-ation. Sundry considerations go to show that the dictionaries, when accenting a word, had no intention of in like manner showing its division. No dictionary compiler in his work had in his mind the matter of word dividing; certainly not Webster, and none other that I have ever read of. This is likewise the case with words as divided into syllables in the dictionaries. That is not intended to indicate the division of words, though they are often coincidental, oftener than in the case of the accent marks. But this point I hope to dilate upon further on by itself, as it is fairly important.

The word "deluge" is a flagrant instance of a class of words which, in dividing, have been sacrificed to mere pronunciation. Nearly all authorities divide it as del-uge, because it is pronounced so; but it is erroneous, for the word comes from *dis* and *lucre*, and should therefore plainly be divided as de-luge, if no violence is to be done to the word. There is a propriety about such an arrangement that is obligatory, if intelligence is to have a hand in the matter. And I am quite willing to admit that in some instances both a writer and a press corrector are supposed to have more knowledge on the subject of etymology than they have. More is the pity. At the same time, as a rule, the difficulty is surmountable by intelligent carefulness and interested observation in the matter of the construction of words. "Abscond" is another word, like deluge, that is abused by regular misdividing. It is regularly written "ab-scond." Its etymology is *ab* or *abs* and *condere*, and accordingly should be divided — abs-cond. I see no just reason for sacrificing technical propriety and literal correctness to pronunciation, when the latter is really mispronunciation, encouraged by mere habit, in such words as abscond. "Premature" is universally pronounced as if divided prem-ature, but it will not do to so divide it, but as pre-mature, in accordance with its natural derivation. "Distribution" is only properly divided as dis-trib-u-tion — not as distrib-u-tion; uni-form not un-iform, e-duca-tion or e-ducation, but in no instance join the e and the d as in ed-u-ca-tion, as most people would do who have no appreciation for the derivation of words; do not divide the word "re-vise" so, simply *because* if it were divided rev-ise, the second part of the word is the vowel "i"; that really has nothing to do with the matter, though I fear many persons interested in the subject do not think so — but because the etymology of the word requires re-vise; pro-duct and not prod-uct, in spite of the way the word is pronounced; mount-ain, not mountain, sent-ence not sen-tence, ob-lige not o-blige as pronounced, capt-ure not cap-ture, re-cipi-ent, con-duc-ive not con-du-cive, fact-ory not fac-tory; if obliged to divide the word evident it must be e-vid-ent, not as too often the case evi-dent, pro-vid-ent, pro-verb not prov-erb, act-ivi-ty not ac-tiv-ity and in-act-ivity, e-mis-sary not em-is-sary; in the case of abstract, abstraction, etc., the same remarks as I applied to abscond are equally applicable — divide it as abs-tract, male-volent not malev-olent, mot-ive not mo-tive, e-mo-tion not em-o-tion, verb-ose not ver-bose, de-sol-ate not des-olate as is too commonly the case, script-ure not scripture, e-migrate and e-migrant if ever compelled to divide on one letter through indifferent spacing, benefic-ial and bene-vol-ent, aud-itor not au-ditor, cad-ence not ca-dence, cent-ennial not cen-tennial, cred-ential not cre-dential, bene-dict not ben-edict, e-dition or edition not ed-ition, de-finite not def-i-nite, fin-al not fi-nal, pro-gression not prog-ression, e-lig-ible not el-igible, manu-al not man-ual, rect-or not rec-tor, reg-al not re-gal, de-stit-ution not des-ti-tu-tion, equi-vocal not equiv-ocal, re-spir-ation not res-piration, omnivorous not omniv-orous, omni-potence not omnipotence, omni-ferous not omnif-erous, us-age not u-sage, ut-il-ity not u-til-ity, ut-ensil not u-ten-sil, loc-al not lo-cal, dis-loc-ate not dis-lo-cate, loco-mot-ive not lo-co-mo-tive, loc-ation not lo-ca-tion, mult-i-ply not mul-ti-ply, mult-i-tude not mul-ti-tude, mult-i-ple not mul-ti-ple, mult-i-form not mul-ti-form, mot-ive not mo-tive, part-i-ciple not par-ti-ci-ple, part-isan not parti-san, part-i-ci-pate not par-ti-ci-pate, equ-animity not e-quan-imity, ad-equate not ade-quate, anim-osity not ani-mosity, pre-cipice not preci-pice, pre-cipit-ate not pre-cip-i-tate, corp-u-lence not cor-pu-lence, in-corporation not in-cor-por-ation, doc-ile not do-cile, tangent not tan-gent, ad-ore not a-dore, de-sig-nate not desig-nate, per-or-ation not pero-ra-tion, re-nov-ate not ren-o-vate, in-nov-ation not in-no-va-tion, dis-son-ance not dis-so-nance, re-son-ant not res-o-nant, con-son-ant not con-so-nant, in-test-ate not in-tes-tate, test-i-mony not tes-ti-mony, test-ify not tes-ti-fy, in-solv-ent not in-sol-vent.

As to the question of the division of syllables in the dictionaries having to do with the matter of correct word dividing, proofs that such is not the case are innumerable. The syllable divisions as arranged are always used for the sake of the pronunciation, and

have no regard to the etymology or derivation of the word. You do not divide a word in a printed book in the order of its syllables, but in such an intelligent way as will enable the reader to break off in the divided word with the least possible *hitch* in the understanding — that is the point. Take the following as a few instances: Bureaucracy is given as divided thus, bu-rok-racy. It is necessary to keep the "cracy" together in dividing the word, since it comes from kratein, to govern, and is the ruling part of the word. It is divided bu-reau-cracy; cen-tu-ple will not do as given in the dictionary, but cent-uple; cen-tu-ry is given for cent-u-ry; cen-tu-ri-on, for cent-u-rion; binocle, for bin-ocle; bi-lin-guar, for bi-ling-uar, since it comes from bis and lingua; bicycle is given as bi-si-kl, which will not do as the construction of the word requires bi-cycle; bib-li-ogra-pher, for bib-li-o-grapher; bib-liogra-phy, for bib-li-o-graphy; bib-li-ola-try, for bib-liolatry, since it comes from biblion and latrein; bib-liomani-a, for bib-lio-mania; bib-lio-pho-bia, for bib-liophobia; bi-olo-gy, for bi-o-logy; bi-ogra-phy, for bi-o-graphy, from bios and graphein; bi-ogra-pher, for bi-o-grapher; in-stan-ter, for in-stant-er; bipa-rous, for bi-par-ous, coming from bis and parere; del-uge, for de-luge; con-for-mist, for con-form-ist; con-formation, for con-form-ation; cond-uce, for con-duce; bru-tish, for brut-ish, etc. I might repeat in this category some three out of four of the same words given above as instances in which it was shown the accent marks were no guide to the principle of word dividing.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ETHICS OF THE PRINTING OFFICE.

BY S. K. PARKER.

MANY of the subscribers and readers of THE INLAND PRINTER are not practical printers, and therefore are not conversant with the inside workings and domestic economy of the printing office. To such the following remarks may possibly be of interest.

In every union printing office there exists an organization of the men who work therein called a chapel, which works under a code of rules, partly of its own making, and partly in accordance with regulations of the local union. But in addition to this there is an unwritten code of ethics, more or less strictly observed in the printing office, which is as unchangeable as were the laws of the Medes and Persians. Some of the rules of this code are excellent and correct in principle, while others do not quite partake of the same quality.

Perhaps the chief principle in the code of ethics is that every workman is in honor bound to keep inviolate all confidences or secrets that may be placed in his keeping in the course of business. Whatever comes to the knowledge of a printer through his relations to the patrons of his employer is looked upon as in the nature of a professional secret, as much so as in the relations of lawyer and client, physician and patient, priest and penitent. Frequently does the inmate of a printery wend his way homeward with knowledge of matters locked in his breast which if given publicity might wreck carefully laid plans, or otherwise cause serious trouble.

That this is a correct and wise principle would seem to need no argument or demonstration. That it is seldom or ever infringed redounds greatly to the credit of the craft, and this probably is largely owing to the principles of honor and faithfulness inculcated by the obligations of unionism.

One of the most ancient axioms of the code is that the compositor must "follow copy, if it goes out of the window"; but now-a-days this principle has been somewhat modified, and, generally speaking, what is known as "the style" of each individual office is followed strictly, above all other considerations, unless overruled by special orders from headquarters, in conformity with certain peculiarities which may be insisted upon by the customer or for some other special reason. An unauthorized deviation from "style" by a compositor is immediately followed by war between him and the proofreader.

The "style" is the established rules of the office respecting punctuation, capitalization, abbreviations, italics, use of figures, compounding and division of words, etc. Uniformity in these respects will probably be reached when all men become of one mind in relation thereto. That is what the word "Millenium" means to the printer.

Another item in the code is that a case of type received from the foreman or filled by the compositor by distribution is considered to be his property for the time being or until he has emptied the case in the course of composition, and for a workman to help himself to any portion of the material in his companion's case without permission is looked upon as in the nature of a theft, and the party committing the same is placed under the ban of the chapel.

When a compositor has commenced the distribution of a page, column, or other distinct piece of matter, it is looked upon as his exclusively until he abandons it as having had a sufficient quantity of type, when it is open to the appropriation of anyone else who may require it.

Copy received from the foreman for composition is considered to be in the custody of the compositor, and he is responsible for its safekeeping until the proof is taken. The copy embraced in the proof is then collected from the compositors. When set by the piece, the compositor receives in exchange for the copy a "dup.," when his responsibility ceases. (The "dup." is a duplicate impression of the proofsheet, usually taken on dry, colored paper, which is the voucher or evidence of the amount of work each typo has done, and from which his bill is made up.)

When a compositor has carried out instructions to "follow copy," or to follow the "style" of the office, as the case may be, any marks deviating therefrom made by the proofreader are not considered as obligatory

upon the part of the compositor to correct, but a circle—or in the printing office parlance, a "ring"—is drawn around such deviations, and the alteration is made at the expense of the office. Imperfect types also are outside the province of the piecehand to replace.

It is in connection with this last-mentioned item of the code that friction and a lack of manly temper and courtesy are sometimes displayed. Where a correction, as according to copy, and a "ring" alteration made by the proofreader, occur in the same or an adjacent line, the compositor will oftentimes correct his own error only, leaving the "ring" alteration to be gone over again by the office, even when to correct the "ring" at the same time would have facilitated his own work.

If Mr. Compositor finds a correction marked in his proof which in his opinion should have been "ringed," be it ever so trifling in character, he deems it to be his solemn duty to go with it to the father of the chapel or to the proofreader and make his "kick," when nine times out of ten he could have made the correction in half or even less time than he wastes in objecting. But the code of ethics must be lived up to!

Where the proofreader has authority to take slight liberties with the matter in hand, such as substituting one word for another, etc., and uses that discretion in the interest of the compositor to save him work, the reader receives no thanks or acknowledgments for his accommodation — *that* is not in the code.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

BY F. W. FLETCHER.

FORTUNES do not lie in country papers, but an honorable living may be made by means of one, and the characteristics mentioned hereinafter will win.

It is no wonder that the *Boomerang* (you can pick one out) has not made money. In the collection of local news there has been no enterprise — anything would answer to "fill up." In the typographical appearance there has been no taste — the ads. were "fired" together, and glaring errors in big display lines have gone uncorrected for weeks; the maker-up flung the matter into the columns higglety-pigglety, and the presswork was on the same par; there were evidences of slovenliness on every page. In the political department the editorials have been scissored from papers with more painstaking editors, and the *Boomerang* had no character, no influence. In the business department there has been no system; no regular settlements with customers; accounts have run indefinitely, the manager of the paper frequently paying his help with orders, or buying goods for his own use on book account, and when settlement is made there is food for quarrels, and the advertiser withdraws his business. Subscriptions remain for years unpaid and many subscribers never will pay the amounts due.

The *Boomerang* has the prestige of age; but younger papers take the cream of the business, because the managers "attend to their knitting." The town furnishes a good deal of local news. A live weekly paper there could occasionally "scoop" the dailies, and could present the local happenings in a more pleasing manner, because more time could be given to their preparation.

If I could not hire and pay a man to do it, I would sit up nights and write copy. I would pay strict attention to the composition of ads., employing a competent man of pride and taste for this work, and insist that he keep up with the times in style. I would invest a few dollars now and then in late faces, and have a "barrel" of leads, slugs and rule. The make-up should be neat — evidence that I was interested in the business — and the pressman would be expected not to destroy the effect by hasty, slovenly work. Politically I should take no arbitrary party stand; should take little notice of national party issues beyond a mere mention; but should take a lively interest in city, township, county and state affairs respectively, space allotted to each decreasing in the order named. While I should be honest to my convictions, I should also be honest to the convictions of others, and under no circumstances would I vilify a man because he did not think as I did on political or religious questions. I would have settlements with all customers at frequent, stated intervals — monthly or quarterly. Subscribers should receive the paper only once or twice after the time expired for which they had paid, and due notice of the expiration should be sent them. A rate for advertisements should be made, and "foreign" advertisers should be charged an equal net price with home customers. Special position ads. should be charged a special price. Ads. on the first (or local) page, double rates. From the schedule there should be no variation. Paid locals should be set in a slightly different style from reading matter, and "pure reading paid locals" should be charged a special price.

Special editions with write-ups should be issued as frequently as they could be made to pay. Particular pains should be taken to make these editions interesting and sought for. Local display ads. should not be allowed to run longer than three or four weeks without change, even if the same matter had to be reset in a different style. I should pay the employés no orders, nothing but good money, and let them buy where they pleased, advising them to trade with those who were customers of the paper. Pay-day should be weekly, and every employé should receive every dollar that was due him.

For a time these radical changes in the management of the paper that we had in mind at the beginning of this article would doubtless require a working capital; but within two years the business would be satisfactory; a bank account would be growing, and the whole establishment would wear evidences of thrift. The rules are not arbitrary. Circumstances might require a modification of them, or it might be necessary to educate the people before instituting these ideas; but the principles are correct, and their installment will bring success.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING,
[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Faringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

CONVERSATIONALISTS IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

EMPLOYING printers, who are on the watch for financial leaks in their business, find a serious loss by having in their employ printers with a turn for anecdotes, who indulge their story-telling propensities during working hours. Such are frequently good workmen whose services might be lost if a remonstrance were ventured—they are therefore allowed to prattle to their heart's content. It is to be regretted that such men are not rare. In this regard a contemporary says that when a man feels like stopping his work long enough to tell his neighbor a good story that he recalls, it would be well for him to just think long enough to realize that five minutes spent by two men for twenty times a day, will amount, at forty cents an hour, to $456 in a year.

CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS.

IN a recent issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* appears an interesting account of the "Object and Origin, Achievements and Advances," of the London Association of Correctors of the Press.

This body, founded in 1854, is the oldest of its kind in the world, and is composed entirely of readers, nearly all of whom have passed through the ordinary routine of the printing office. Experience has shown that the most efficient readers for the press are graduates from the case. They know all the practical details of the business and can not only foresee what kind of error a compositor is liable to fall into in the first instance of composition, but also what mistake or slip he is apt to make in the subsequent steps of the work.

One of the features of the London Association is the annual dinner, at which authors and readers are brought together, a conjunction which is productive of the happiest results. The chairmen of these gatherings have often been men of eminence in the literary world. One of the meetings was presided over by Charles Dickens. In the course of his speech made on this occasion this great novelist said: "I know, from some slight practical experience, what the duties of the correctors of the press are, and how those duties are usually performed, and I can testify, and do testify here, that they are not mechanical, that they are not mere matters of manipulation and routine, but that they require from those who perform them much natural intelligence, much super-added cultivation, considerable readiness of reference, quickness of resource, an excellent memory, and a clear understanding." This, with some further remarks in the same vein, Mr. Dickens had not the least doubt would be indorsed by the great body of his brother and sister writers, as a simple act of justice. The high estimation in which Dickens is already held as an author will but be enhanced in the minds of American proofreaders when they read, probably for the first time, the foregoing declaration of this noted writer.

In a paper read by Mr. G. Chaloner before the association at a meeting held in February, 1881, he laid down the following propositions, which were approved by the association:

"1. The reader is the servant, not of the author, but of the master printer, who pays him to find out the errors of compositors in putting manuscript into type.

"2. It is the reader's duty not to look out for authors' mistakes, but if he observes any he may 'query' them. Even this, however, is an act of grace, and is beyond the strict line of the duty for which he is paid. The reader ought not to rectify authors' errors on his own responsibility, except in cases of emergency, because he thereby makes himself an unauthorized agent, running his employer's customer into extra expense without his knowledge or sanction."

These propositions are correct in principle, and were they more generally understood by authors and

publishers, business would be greatly facilitated between them and their printers.

The extent to which authors and publishers are indebted to the printer's reader is not generally realized or recognized by those good people, and as a natural consequence the remuneration received by the reader is seldom commensurate with the painstaking, close attention, amounting to drudgery, which he is called upon to bestow upon the work which passes under his eyes.

So far as we are aware, there is in America no association of press correctors, or proofreaders, and it appears to us therefore that here is a good field for the establishment and operation of such a body. The material from which the membership can be drawn will naturally increase as the number of readers multiply consequent upon the development and use of the typesetting machine with its increased capacity of production. There are few occupations of the present day in which the workers are not organized for the purpose of the interchange of ideas, for protection, or for other beneficiary reasons. To the correctors of the press — proofreaders of every class — the results of organization would be peculiarly beneficial, and it is time that active measures were taken to bring about such a consummation.

THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION AGAIN.

IT is with considerable reluctance that we again turn to a question that has been so often dwelt upon in these columns, and in which it is so seemingly difficult to enlist the active coöperation of the employers or journeymen printers of the country. Time and again the present manner of treating apprentices has been compared with the old-fashioned, ironclad method by which a boy's services were secured to his employer in the early days of the Republic, but all to little purpose. We still continue along in the same way, apparently unmindful of the fact that we are under an obligation to properly train the boy for future responsibilities, and the equally important task of instilling in his mind the duty he owes himself, the craft and his employer while yet a boy.

It is scarcely desirable and would be altogether impracticable in the present age to attempt to return to the severe method in vogue half a century or more ago, still there should be found enough intelligence and progressiveness in the ranks of the printing fraternity to insure the adoption of a system that would alike insure justice to the apprentice, the journeyman and the employer. One that would result in making a fairly competent printer out of a boy of average intelligence in a reasonable length of time; fit him to take his place and do credit to the craft as a journeyman; and so managed that the employer would have the benefit of his services at apprentices' wages for some time after acquiring competency, as a recompense for his tutelage.

Other crafts have accomplished this, and there is no particular reason (except it be one of indifference) why the same advantages cannot be secured in the printing office. The Chicago Journeyman Plasterers' society, a progressive and sensible body of men, have lately adopted regulations for the government of apprentices which are far better than anything prevailing in the printing industry, and well worthy of consideration and emulation. The principal features of these regulations are: (1) that an applicant must be under 18 years of age, that he must serve one month on probation, when, if he promises well, he signs an agreement for four years and registers with the society; (2) employers must be in business one year before they are entitled to apprentices; (3) each employer to pay his apprentices a stated sum each week for the first year, the sum to be increased by a small amount each succeeding year; (4) that apprentices shall not be allowed to enter the services of another employer unless he can clearly prove that he had been denied the proper opportunity of learning the trade as per agreement by his original employer; (5) that the sons of employers and of journeymen plasterers be given preference over all others when an apprentice is to be engaged; and (6) that in the event of a firm retiring from business it shall be the duty of the union to furnish the apprentices of such firm with a suitable situation in which to finish their term of apprenticeship.

It is not necessary here to enter into the details of this plan, the above outline being sufficient to convince our readers that the plasterers, while they lay no claims to educational advantages or literary tastes, still as hard-headed men of affairs have succeeded in evolving an apprenticeship system which the printers and other craftsmen can take up and study with advantage to themselves and their calling.

In this matter, as in all others which have resulted unsatisfactorily, it has been the custom of the employer to attribute the entire blame to the alleged shortcomings of the typographical union. This will not hold good, and would not better the condition of affairs were it strictly true. When the employers propose a rule for the government of apprentices, and the journeymen reject it or seek to evade its provisions, then the responsibility for failure can be placed where it rightly belongs. While this plan has not as yet been resorted to, it is not too late to give it a trial. It is an unquestioned fact that at one or more of the Typothetæ conventions the apprenticeship question has received considerable attention, principally for the purpose of giving members an opportunity of expressing their decided disapproval of existing conditions. The same is equally true, but in a wider sense, of the conventions of the International Typographical Union. It is now in order for the members of both associations to acknowledge that their failure to propose and adopt a suitable measure has led to the present unsatisfactory conditions, when they will probably be able to see that a judicious coöperation in the future will lead to a profitable adjustment of the apprenticeship question, and that the same commendable course of procedure will

hasten the solution of many other perplexing difficulties. In any event, this line of conduct would meet with popular approval, and is in every way worthy of a trial.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A FEW PILLS PRESCRIBED FOR THE APPRENTICE.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

IF THERE is any one class of difficulties which, more than another, makes a fellow long to have been born a millionaire instead of a printer, it is the trivial aggravations of a pressman: the things for which there seem to be no remedies — the things which make us fret and fume without apparent chance of bettering ourselves. It has always been my theory that there is almost invariably some simple remedy possible for all of these difficulties. In short, if a small pill be taken in time, a whole course of treatment may be avoided later. I have put up herein a small bottleful for the apprentice and prescribe them in regular doses until the difficulty disappears.

The platen pressman is every now and then put to his wits' end to work some job which has very narrow margins, and which contains cuts or very heavy type, causing the sheets to "pull" badly.

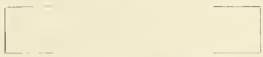
The following may be summed up as the most practicable aids in handling such work. A narrow strip of thick card pasted along the inner edge of the gripper fingers will give them additional pressure at the right point, and often help a great deal. Good stiff elastic bands can often be stretched from one gripper to the other, passing over blank portions of the sheet and as close as possible to the printing. String should never be used for this purpose, as if by accident it comes in contact with the type it smashes it, while the rubber simply flattens out and does not perceptibly injure the type.

Tongues of cardboard can often be pasted on the margin of the tympan, arranged so that the point projects over the printed sheet in places not touched by the type. If quads are used for gauges, pieces of heavy cardboard can be pasted on the top, projecting upward as far as the printing will allow. The real remedy for many of these difficulties is to cut the stock extra long at one end and trim the surplus off after the job is dry, but the pressman often has no control over this and must resort to endless devices to bring the sheet away from the type. A new invention for this purpose which is very effective and simple is a small spring which clamps around the gripping finger, and a small prong from which extends over the printed sheet.

There is another class of difficulties which are extremely aggravating, caused by the body parts of cuts being high or the plate itself being shallow, and thus causing the open portion to become inked and leave a dauby impression on the job itself. Of course, plates ought not to be made so, and it is possible to readily remedy wooden mountings which are too high with a good knife, but zinc etchings, now commonly used, are quite a different matter. They are so hard that no knife will cut them, and even the ordinary electrotype foundries dread to saw them. These troubles can often be remedied by pasting a card on the margin of tympan and extending it over the troublesome spot, the same as for pulling off sheets. It often happens, however, that the refractory shallow spot is right in the center of the plate. If the plate cannot be cut away and a first-class job is desired, there is but one remedy of which I know. It is this: Grease the shallow spot well with common machine oil or coal oil. The ink from the rollers will not stick to this spot for some time, and by repeating the operation as often as the ink appears again a good job can be obtained. The sheet can also be held away from the type by rubber bands across the gripper. Oftentimes the sheet is forced into the hollow of the cut because of the tympan paper being baggy, and the air beneath it puffs it up in the hollow spots when the impression is being made.

The tympan paper should always be drawn tightly and evenly over the platen, and should not extend far enough sideways to receive the impression of the bearers. The continued printing of the bearers upon the tympan accumulates considerable ink, and the top sheet is loosened by its sticking to the bearers when the bed recedes.

Occasionally a cut has to be worked over the edge of a card or sheet, and the pressman is in a quandary how to fix a gaugepin. A piece of thin, springy cardboard pasted along where the lower edge of the sheet is to come and bent up half an inch or so from the end forms a gauge that is quite durable and lies flat to the tympan when the impression is being taken. If the cut must print right over the gauge then for the two gauges make two slits like this



in the tympan, and after cutting away the upper sheets of print entirely pick up the end of the cardboard underneath and bend it outward enough to form a gauge. This will, of course, be pressed down even with the tympan at each impression.

Another cause of considerable trouble is slurring. It is usually caused by the moving of either type, paper or tympan sheets at the time the impression is being taken, or just before or after. If the grippers do not strike the tympan evenly they are apt to bulge up the paper in the center. Sometimes the tympan paper itself is loose and moves under the strain of receiving the impression. Poor rollers and smutty ink often give the appearance of slurring. I once had my attention drawn to an electrotype of cross-ruled work which the pressman had been unable to print from, because each little hollow spot surrounded by rules contained air, and when the electro struck the paper the air was compressed and forced itself out between the rules and the

paper. The trouble was remedied by drilling a small hole clear through the plate at each one of these points and thus letting the air out from the back side.

In conclusion I may say that in all these petty difficulties if you will but think carefully where the cause of the trouble lies, the remedy will usually suggest itself. It is the pressman who does not think who does the fretting and fuming.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. VIII.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

THE CUTTING.

AFTER the Stanhopes had been permitted to give strong pressure and adjust the make-ready in detail, numerous pressmen replaced the overlaying by cutting, and many went so far as to cut the light lines of letters; they made lacework which I have never seen placed sufficiently correct so that it would not produce the opposite effect from that desired. If these excessive cuttings were made on paper used on the job, as was the case in the days when the make-ready was more simple, if not more rational, it would be immediately proven that they are injurious, and should not be continued. With the thin paper now used by pressmen desirous of doing good work, the defects resulting from imperfections in the placing of this lacework are often not apparent enough to convince them that this sort of work is always injurious to small characters. Of this I could not convince the very men to whom I proved that they could double their income by the omission of this superfluous lacework, simply by the gain of time wasted.

At my first appearance in Paris I had the following experience: Notwithstanding the aversion I had to the handpress on account of the disgust inspired by the inconveniences of working with a companion, I considered myself fortunate to be engaged by Wittersheim as pressman. The republic of 1848 was not beneficial to the printing trade. There I had as a companion one of the celebrities of the pressroom of that day. Being the older at the press, he held the bar; he alone could work on the make-ready; I was his servant, and that was no sinecure, even during the twelve or fifteen hours which he consumed in making lacework for each form of a prayer-book which we had to print. I did not believe in the utility of these innumerable cuts with the scissors, and was vexed to earn on an average three francs per day when fully double that amount could be made on the work. I wanted to demonstrate this to my companion or rather my master, and what a master! I never had and never knew an employer who exercised a tyranny as hard and exasperating in all possible ways as is practiced by most pieceworkers when they become vested with any sort of authority over their fellow-workmen. My companion of that time would not give me the privilege of opening the tympan, but during the noon hour I examined its contents. I discovered at once that the cutting of light parts, which was repeated on three sheets, did not agree, that they were one, two and three points apart. Then I put some oil on a few letters on the edge of the form and took a direct and long impression on the silk of the tympan. The fat body touched the make-ready sheets strongly enough to show that the first cuttings were bearing half-ways on full parts. In order to get a nearly correct impression with these openings, placed fan-fashion alike on fat and lean, an enormous amount of force was required to make the stroke of the lever. Having well prepared the proof of the uselessness of the lacework, I attempted to convince my companion, but he would not even consent to closely examine the results of my experiment. There was a violent separation, such as frequently occurred at that time. Outside the pressroom my companion was a man of comparative intelligence, but the habits acquired in youth prevented him completely from studying his work. The first day we were together we came near separating, just because I saw him cut the light lines of a title and asked him what the utility of such cutting amounted to. My observations did not have any effect upon him after my departure. During the twenty years he continued on the handpress he made his lacework and exhausted himself by the extra labor of his own creation.

This lack of investigation still leads to the cutting of fractions of small letters, not only from above, in the tympan, but also under cuts and even under blocks of wood or metal. The latter is simply a loss of time, but such cutting from above is nearly always injurious: the cutting of light lines of characters, because they are incorrectly adjusted; the cutting of groups of letters because on account of their extent and shape they never correspond with the defect to be corrected. The outlines of strong parts are generally formed of undulated curves, and to follow them usually the scissors are used, which are difficult to handle except on rising vertical lines or horizontal lines going from right to left. The result is that on a sheet cut in this fashion the defects appear as rectangles or triangles.

An evil of a certain size and shape is replaced by a quantity of minor defects. All cutting in regular form passes alternately on one or the other side of the outlines of a defect, and all of it is injurious, but the triangle more so than the rectangle. The cutting done in straight lines with the scissors is an injury to a perfect make-ready, and that instrument should not be used by any but exceptionally careful and adroit pressmen; the cutting with a knife would be preferable to the use of scissors.*

OVERLAYING.

The difficulty of following the outlines of defects in correcting depressions is the same as that experienced in cutting the parts that are too strong. The old pressmen tore off pieces of paper approximate in shape to the weakness to be overlaid, and pasted them on the make-ready sheet with the aid of common paste,

[NOTE.—Cutting overlays with scissors will be a revelation to American pressmen.—ED.]

of which they carried a supply on the back of the left hand and applied it with the index of the right hand. These overlays would have been all right if they had not always been too thick, if it had been possible to give them the exact shape of the defects, and if the paste used had been less of the nature of a wafer and less injurious to a good impression. This method has been pretty well abandoned, especially on cylinder presses, where the overlaying is made with bands which have first received an application of paste by means of a brush which leaves an equal and even amount of paste on the whole surface of the band, instead of irregular traces left here and there with the finger.

The layer of paste and the bands form a thickness which is always exaggerated, for the reason that they are not properly employed. Nearly all pressmen work after a certain reasoning which, in theory, is perfectly correct, but in practice is generally badly applied. They understand that the weaknesses are unequally deep and must be corrected by the application of overlays which grow in size as the work progresses; the first should consist of a small piece of band placed upon the weakest points; the second surpasses the first and covers all the minor depressions; and a third series of bands covers the whole and reaches to the extreme outlines of each general weakness. Sometimes there are only two layers of bands, but usually there are three, even four, five, six. Certain pages of the make-ready have a thickness of several points, while a single band would give all the impression to the weak spot that is necessary. None of these bands is torn exactly in the shape of the defect to be corrected, and all are placed without precision; those which touch each other cause a species of riding, especially at the extremities; the others, more or less apart, form ditches of varied sizes.

The first series of small pieces of bands is the most disastrous; first, because it is the least useful; also, because the extent of the defects to be remedied is difficult to estimate; and, above all, because the pressman sees so many more defects of a serious nature that he marks the principal ones with the first application of bands. Most pressmen are guilty of a lack of judgment in this respect, and many go so far as to cover all the minor defects with the first layer of bands, which does not prevent them from adding the second and following ones if they believe them necessary. These bands, thrown around at hazard and superimposed without precision, form a sort of mattress which, with an excess of pressure, will give an apparent equality of impression. In this way an enormous amount of time is lost in crushing the type and spoiling the paper only to produce an imperfect impression. There is no part of typographic work that is carried on in a way so contrary to the end sought to be attained, and probably it has always been so. What I have seen done in my infancy by pressmen whose apprenticeship dated far back, in a period when traditions were unchangeable, has given me the certainty that the make-ready has always been too complicated, too much worked, too heavy. A great waste of time has been developed by the introduction of iron presses and machines which permit pressmen to go into details, as much on account of the precision of the new machinery as because of the force of pressure obtained to crush and mask the defects caused by ill-placed overlays and cuttings.

A rational make-ready would be to cut on every sheet all the visible impression, so that only the other parts would have to be pasted on the cylinder. The difficulty of correctly placing the small bits of paper scarcely printed would not permit to directly apply this theory, but in approaching as near as possible to this principle the most neatness and distinctness is obtained in the least time. To avoid as much as possible the creation of new defects and to correct the graver ones among those already existing, the only ones which are injurious, it is sufficient to follow the following rules:

1. To use only thin paper.
2. To have a very visible impression on the make-ready sheets.
3. To neglect the details when they become dubious.
4. Not to forget that defects are always less serious than they appear.
5. To seek less the perfect equality of each page, taken separately, than to give it the general impression apparent on all the others.
6. To cut not only what is too strong, but also that which comes strongly to the point.
7. To overlay both the parts which scarcely show and those which do not show at all.
8. To make the bands join exactly, without superimposing them, no matter how little.
9. To employ only water slightly tainted with paste in the application of bands and smaller overlays on the cylinder.

By following these rules it is certain that, after having had too much pressure for the work preceding, enough will remain to give a fine impression.

THE MAKE-READY OF PLATES.

The work from below alone will usually give to cuts of ordinary text a better impression than is generally obtained by the enormous make-readies made on the cylinder to complete what has been pasted on the cuts, or rather to correct the defects caused by this first work. This simplification of the work results from the methods of overlaying and cutting already indicated, and also from the proper employment of blocks and catches. This material, as imperfect as it is varied, is rarely utilized as well as it might be. Nothing entirely satisfactory in all respects exists as yet in this line, and although the invention and introduction of new methods is frequent, none has been brought out yet that does not present as many drawbacks as advantages, and none has been recognized as being superior to all others. This is the reason that in certain offices

all the different systems of blocks are kept, so that the workman can choose the one he prefers. Those most employed are the following :

1. The wood cut down to the size of the pages.

2. The wooden blocks on which the plates are fastened.

3. The leaden block of a single piece, or with one or more metal reglets adaptable to larger pages.

4. The leaden block, made of systematic pieces which combine in such manner as to form all sizes of pages.

5. The iron block, composed of transversal bands, in which the catches slide, which are placed according to the number and size of the pages.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TINTING FROM CARDBOARD.

BY WILLIS B. POWELL.

IN the first place, I will suppose you have sufficient material in your shop of the right kind to do a creditable job.

Your employer, if he is not a practical man, may send you a job envelope with instructions to "get up something nice in two or three colors." Without any study of the copy you may rush up the job—jerk haphazardly a line here and one there, and print some lines in red, some in blue, and, ten to one, finish in black. When ready to deliver, the job is unsightly and goes out to the discredit of the office. Study your copy. I may say in passing that the study of copy is one of the most important parts of job composition, and although this has been reiterated time and again, yet the necessity of a thorough consideration of the requirements of the work in hand is very often ignored.

Suppose it is office stationery. The copy reads : "The Will S. Marshall Printing Co., 37 West Short street, Lexington, Ky. Art Printing, Fine Catalogue Work. Telephone 84. We print to please," and your employer wants a "nice letter-head" in colors. Underscore the prominent lines, then get a few blank letter-heads and design roughly some rule sketch, bringing the words most prominent into catchy positions. If the idea does not strike your fancy, or crowds the wording, try again. Now you have it! Take your foot-rule and design upon a fresh letter head to picas (six picas make an inch—I can hear some "prints" say "thanks" to this). If you have no eye for harmony of colors, study the work of others. A little watercolor spread lightly over the places you intend to tint will help the effect when you submit the design to your employer for his criticism.

File or bend your rule first ; in filing be careful that the rule tapers symmetrically. In bending rule, take the temper out by heating it until it is a red heat. A little practice will make you perfect in taking the temper from rule. Follow your design closely. If it has been measured to the point system it will justify properly. Use as little plaster of paris as you possibly can. If you wish to make the rule have a ragged edge run the file lightly over the face of the rule—the file will jump about promiscuously with the desired result.

Now that you have the job set up, take your register sheets—the number should be estimated by the different colors you wish to work the job in and by the number of copies of the job wanted. In getting the register sheets be careful to have the job set just where you want it. A perfect register is absolutely necessary in color work.

The next thing in order is to get your transfers for tint block. The tint block is made from cardboard, six-ply is heavy enough, and it should have a hard surface. Work a set-off on the tympan sheet, then take an impression of job on cardboard. This is painstaking work. The press should be moved so that the cardboard barely touches the type. A too-heavy impression would ruin all the type. Take two or three transfers this way. Have a sharp, small knife, reverse the cardboard, and cut away all except that which you wish to use as a tint. In cutting have an outward bevel. Mount the block on the back of a wood letter or an old stereotype plate. (Have the face of the cardboard down—print from the reverse.) This should be nearly or exact size of the block to be tinted.

You are now ready for the presswork. This is where most everybody fails on the cardboard tint block. They use too much ink, not sufficiently thinned, and the consequence of this is to have the tint block pull off on the rollers. With my method I work 5,000 impressions off a single block.

Have your disc and rollers *perfectly* clean, wash with benzine, sponge off with water and then dry with a few sheets of calendered paper.

Reduce your ink with the following :

1 pint petroleum (or coal oil),
½ ounce ether,
⅛ ounce oil of lavender,
⅛ ounce oil of wintergreen.

This will cost you from 10 cents to 30 cents a pint, and can be found useful in reducing inks for all purposes and for washing rollers, a few drops applied to rollers, after standing all night, will work up all the dried ink and give them a perfect suction.

Be careful in the use of fine job inks. A little of tint ink goes a long way. Reduce ink until it runs. Put on disc an exceedingly small quantity ; distribute thoroughly. When distributed the disc should barely show the color. Then you are ready for the block. Have the tympan hard ; don't reduce impression on account of the height of the block. It takes lots of "soak." Use your register sheet. Make block register exactly and you will have when completed a tint that cannot be excelled by the most expensive boxwood or metal blocks. If you use three or four tints in the same job, work in the same manner. Always work lighter colors first and build up with the heavier. In poster houses the colors run : yellow, red, black and blue.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BOOKS, AUTHORS, AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

BY IRVING.

THE sellers of old books in America are emulating their European competitors in the matter of handsome catalogues. In December last Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, had printed at the De Vinne Press a catalogue of a portion of their stock, which is no less interesting as a specimen of typography than it is in a bibliographical way. The cover is in pale blue, the title in dark blue and red. The first item is a First Folio of Shakespeare's Plays, followed by an instructive bibliographical note anent the First Folio in general and this copy in particular. Specimens of early printing; cradle books; Franklin's Black Letter; and first editions of the English poets, etc., fill 120 pages in red and black, typography as handsome and seductive as may be. A quotation from Richard de Bury's Philobiblon, printed in black letter, forms a fitting "finis."

And now come Messrs. Charles Scribners' Sons with their catalogue, printed in all the luxury of rubrication; fine paper with abundant margins, and illustrations (in colors) of fine bindings by Zaehnsdorf and Cobden-Sanderson. From these catalogues one may learn how some of his treasures are enhancing in value as the years go by. Fashions in books change as in other articles of luxury and necessity. Good sterling books of merit are always in demand at good prices, and first editions of great writers continue to rise steadily in value. Certain collectors have made a "fad" of gathering first editions of authors who, in addition to their other attainments, are more or less fastidious in the matter of bookmaking; hence we see that Mr. Andrew Lang's delicate "Ballades in Blue China," published in 1880 at 4 shillings, has risen to the fanciful price of $20. The rarity which induces this extraordinary increase in value may be partly due to the fact that Mr. Lang's "Ballades" was the first book to be issued in England in limp parchment paper covers, in the manner of French books. Mr. Stedman's essay on Poe, now very scarce, was the first book issued in America in the same form.

Mr. William Morris' Kelmscott Press books are so eagerly sought by collectors that the editions are sold out long in advance of issue, and the prices double, treble, and even quadruple within a few months.

A wonderful impetus has been given to the collecting of fine books by the organization of clubs such as the Grolier, Book-Fellows, Sette of Odde Volumes, and others. One of the latest, the "Rowfant Club," of Cleveland, Ohio, is already out with its code, a very dainty specimen of work done at the Cambridge Press of John Wilson & Son.

In America we are so young in the mania of book-collecting that we are obliged even to import the names for our clubs; so the Cleveland organization, casting about for a name to be christened by, hit upon that given to Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson's library, "The Rowfant." It was to Mr. Locker that Mr. Lang inscribed that ballad wherein he referred to the Rowfant books in general, and Mr. Locker's copies of Isaac Walton's books in particular:

> "Fair first editions, duly prized,
> Above them all, methinks, I rate
> The tome where Walton's hand revised
> His wonderful receipts for bait."

Turning to the Messrs. Scribners' Sons' catalogue again, one finds a copy each of the first five editions of "Walton's Angler" at the modest total of $1,500. Who knows but that some day first editions of our Chicago poets, Mr. Eugene Field, Miss Harriet Monroe and Mr. George Horton, may command a price within reach of the millionaire collectors alone. Already Mr. Field's two privately printed volumes readily bring double the publication price.

Copies of early editions of many American poets besides Poe are "out of sight," to put it in our own rude but expressive vernacular. These are as diligently sought for in England as in our own country.

A reference to Poe reminds me of a witticism on one of his English editors, Ingraham, perpetrated by Mr. Brander Matthews, which may not have appeared in print before:

> "An Englishman, Ingraham, has written Poe's life;
> We recall, as we slowly toil thro' it,
> How keenly Poe wielded the critical knife,
> And we wish he were here to review it."

The Charles Lamb of the decade, Mr. Augustine Birrell, has just made his third appearance in book form. The Messrs. Scribner are still his publishers, and his "Res Judicatæ" will doubtless follow the other two into the hands and affections of those book-lovers who know a good thing when they see it. Mr. Birrell has a happy faculty of taking his reader into his confidence, and his chatty, familiar style "fits his thoughts as easily as an old glove.

Among present-day English essayists Messrs. Augustine Birrell and W. E. Henley seem to stand out clear and distinct from the others. They are quite unlike, yet of the two one can hardly tell which is destined to find the greater popularity. Mr. Henley's style is not familiar, or easy in the sense of Mr. Birrell's. As one reads the latter the thought comes to him "why cannot I write like that?" And one may be pardoned for thinking that he can until he tries. Mr. Henley's prose is paradoxical, epigrammatic and bristles all over with points. It does not seem easily imitated. His verse is as character istic of the man as his prose. To judge from a point of personal preference one can hardly view his last volume, "The Song of the Sword and Other Verses" in the light of an advance over his "Book of Verses." Yet many may disagree with this opinion. Some of the pieces remind one of Whitman not at his best. Others are odd, eccentric, but original. Still others are "touched with modishness" and "informed with distinction," to use expressions of his own. Little touches of realism seem to have lost their way and crept into several of Mr. Henley's pages. These jar on the ear and give offense to the eye. But all these minor idiosyncrasies, if one may charitably call them so, are amply atoned when one opens the book at a clarion note like the following:

> "What have I done for you,
> England, my England?
> What is there I would not do,
> England my own?
> With your glorious eyes austere,
> As the Lord were walking near,
> Whispering terrible things and dear
> As the song on your bugles blown, England—
> Round the world on your bugles blown!
>
> "Where shall the watchful Sun,
> England, my England,
> Match the master-work you've done,
> England my own?
> When shall he rejoice ayen,
> Such a breed of mighty men
> As come forward, one to ten,
> To the Song on your bugles blown, England—
> Down the years on your bugles blown?
>
> * * * * *
>
> "Mother of Ships whose might,
> England, my England,
> Is the fierce old Sea's delight,
> England, my own,
> Chosen daughter of the Lord,
> Spouse-in-Chief of the ancient Sword,
> There's the menace of the Word
> In the Song on your bugles blown, England—
> Out of heaven on your bugles blown!"

And there are many pieces in Mr. Henley's book as good as these. Even those with which one who is an ardent admirer of most of Mr. Henley's work is least in sympathy are weird, fascinating, strange, and hold one as by some uncanny sort of

hypnotic influence. In the lines "To R. F. B.," he glories again in the greatness of England:

> " . . . the loneliest death is fair with a memory of her flowers,
> And the end of the road to Hell with the sense of her dews
> and showers."

Captain Burton himself would have admired the strength and virility of these striking lines. Altogether the book grows upon one. It cannot be safely judged by a first or even by a second reading. It demands careful study.

One more selection, a very worthy one, must be made from Mr. Henley's book:

> "You played and sang a snatch of song,
> A song that all too well we knew;
> But whither had flown the ancient wrong;
> And was it really I and you?
> O, since the end of life's to live
> And pay in pence the common debt,
> What should it cost us to forgive
> Whose daily task is to forget?
>
> "You babbled in the well-known voice—
> Not new, not new, the words you said.
> You touched me off that famous poise,
> That old effect, of neck and head.
> Dear, was it really you and I?
> In truth the riddle's ill to read,
> So many are the deaths we die
> Before we can be dead indeed."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"ALL OUT OF SORTS."

BY GUY W. GREEN.

THE day had been a troubled one for the editor of the *Scoville Clarion*, and as he rested his head on the desk before him when the individual who looked after the mechanical requirements of the paper had departed, he groaned despairingly. His brow throbbed with pain as he thought of the trials of the hours just passed, and try as he would he could not escape these fateful words which seemed burned into his brain:

"All out of sorts."

Along in the early morning hours Bronson, the compositor, had approached the *Clarion* editor.

"The lower case I's are all out, sir; what shall I do?"

"Use figure 1's, I guess."

Bronson had shuffled back to his case, and the next item he set up announced that "Samuel Randall was home from Illinois."

A few moments elapsed, and the scratch of the editor's pen was again interrupted by Bronson's drawling voice:

"All out of sorts again, sir. I'm short on cap M's."

"Run in italics and throw out 'Mr.' and 'Mrs.' wherever you find them."

Bronson followed instructions, and the type clicked merrily as the following dropped into his stick: "*M*inneapolis, *M*innesota, has secured the republican convention."

Thus the weary day had passed, and ever and anon Bronson's voice had been raised in a mournful wail as he notified his employer that he was "all out of sorts" in some unexpected quarter.

Along about five o'clock he went to the editor for the last time with the information that he was positively, entirely and irremediably "all out of sorts," and that not another item could be set up until the boxes were replenished.

The editor had looked up wildly as the words grated on his overstrained nerves.

"I guess you better knock off for today, Bronson. Come around in the morning and we'll see what can be done."

And so Bronson had shambled out of the office and the editor was left alone with his misery. He sought to forget his troubles, and he longed to be once more as care-free as in the old days before he attempted to mold public opinion with the aid of a tin imposing stone and a "short" font of long primer. But those cruel words haunted him and refused to depart. "All out of sorts!" They twisted and contorted and danced before his closed eyes like a quartette of demons; and through it all he sat at his desk, helpless, crushed, broken.

Soon the door was pushed open. A well-dressed stranger entered, stepped quickly across the floor, and placed a card in the hand of the aroused editor, who drearily rubbed his eyes as he looked at it. It bore the inscription:

WALTER GAUL,

ADVERTISING AGENT FOR

DUALL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Slowly the stricken man read the words. His face lit up with a sudden joy as the prospects of securing an advertisement shone brightly before him. Then an apprehensive expression crept over his features. Perhaps this smiling stranger knew of his agony and was only tantalizing him. But no—that could not be. The editor settled back in his chair and awaited developments. The stranger spoke:

"I have called upon you in the interests of my firm. We are advertising our sarsaparilla extensively in the leading newspapers of the country, and are making an unusual effort to attract attention to our preparation during the spring months. You will find here our announcement, which we wish displayed on the last page of the *Clarion*. The heading, "All Out of Sorts,"——

There was a wild cry, which might have been the last complaint of a breaking heart, and the editor dropped heavily to the floor.

In alarm the man at his side bent over him, and laid his hand above the heart which had struggled so bravely and so vainly. It had ceased to beat.

The proprietor of the *Clarion* was dead. The fatal words had done their deadly work.

EXHIBITION OF LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES FOR PRINTING.

Mr. C. W. Taylor, of Toronto, Ontario, has issued the following circular, to which the attention of manufacturers of printing devices is particularly called:

Office of Chairman Exhibition Committee, Toronto, Ont., May 31, 1892. Dear Sir,—It is proposed, in connection with the annual meeting of the United Typothetæ in this city in August next, to arrange for an exhibition of Printing Labor-Saving Appliances, embracing articles of recent invention, and useful to printing, lithographing and bookbinding. At a recent meeting of the Toronto association the scheme was very favorably considered, and a strong committee was appointed for the purpose of taking the work in hand. It is expected that the forthcoming convention will be one of the most successful in the history of the association. A very large attendance of the printers of the United States and Canada will attend, and manufacturers and others having *something new* to exhibit to the printer, lithographer or bookbinder will readily understand the advantages of having them brought prominently to the attention of so important a class; and it is hoped they will heartily coöperate with this association in making the scheme a success. Suitable premises will be secured in a central part of the city, and all necessary light and power furnished. Customs arrangements will be looked after by the committee. As the space at the disposal of the committee is limited, an early application from intending exhibitors is necessary. I enclose you herewith blank applications, and will be glad to hear favorably from you by return mail. Yours very truly, C. W. Taylor, Chairman Exhibition Committee.

SCENES IN THE BLACK HILLS OF DAKOTA.

Specimens of half-tone engraving, from photographs, by BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., 175 Monroe Street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet.)

INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.
ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.
O. N. BLOMGREN, PRES.
C. G. BLOMGREN, V. PRES.
JOHN SODERBERG, TREAS.
JOS. H. BARNETT, SECY.
BLOMGREN BRO'S & CO.
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175 MONROE ST.
CHICAGO.
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CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

SUGGESTIONS FROM AN APPRENTICE.

To the Editor: ELMIRA, N. Y., June 2, 1892.

I take a great deal of interest in the articles published each month under the title of "Hints to Apprentices," as I find them a help to me, being an apprentice at "the Art Preservative."

I should like to see some of the older and more experienced members of the craft write articles, etc., from month to month, on the following subjects, which I think will be a benefit to all apprentices, as some of them may conduct an office for themselves sometime:

How to estimate on all kinds of book and job work; what percentage should be added to cost of stock for cutting, etc.; and what per cent should be added for profit over and above cost of production. Also, on estimating on composition, such as rule and figure work, plain and ornamental work, etc.

If some enterprising printer who has had experience on these subjects would, from month to month, write articles on them, I am sure it would be a help to most apprentices, and they would appreciate it; I know I should.

I appreciate very much the articles published under the title of "Printing Office Bookkeeping," showing different forms of keeping account of work in job offices, and should like to see more of them given from time to time.

I think the above suggestions are good ones, and would be appreciated by every apprentice, and probably by some of the older members of the craft. R. C. O.

THE PRINTER AND MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

To the Editor: NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1, 1892.

In relation to the subject of training schools for printers, and for the purpose of finding what steps have been taken by printers represented by typographical unions of all classes, or by publishers as a body, to have introduced into the training schools of manual labor in our different cities the teaching of the rudiments of printing. Has the steps, if any, been toward the prevention of such projects and why? Can such movements have an injurious effect upon the trade in general? In my opinion it has not. Why should not the system of teaching the knowledge of printing be a solution of the problem of how to prevent such an inferior class of workmen as are found in all parts of the United States from occupying the deserved positions of hard-working and thorough journeymen? Why would not the establishment of a standard of knowledge of the business and the adherence thereto be a grand advantage to the employer and employed? Why is it that in order to enter any of the professions a course of study of the different branches of the profession must be pursued and an examination as to the extent of the learner's knowledge must be passed? Why should not a journeyman become familiar with the "point system"; the knowledge of making up all forms from those of two pages to those of twenty-four; with the fundamental rules of grammar, and of spelling, and many other necessary qualifications which few, in comparison to the number of men assuming the name of *printers*, possess? It is plainly visible that in the hurry and bustle of ordinary offices such general information cannot be secured by apprentices. Again, does the serving of three, four or five years as apprentice denote any amount of proficiency or knowledge of the business, definitely? It really means the length of time spent and the knowledge which an apprentice can get during that time. But, you say, "Isn't that enough?" No. Has the apprentice knowledge outside of the common sizes of types used in body work to ascertain at a glance the name of any display faces or larger line types? Does he know the relative proportion of one letter to another until he has bent a space or pushed a bodkin down at the end of a line after having extracted a letter in error? Does the journeyman of such an apprentice not try a dozen or more spaces and punchings before fastening the line? Of course you say, "Yes"; but where is the remedy? Isn't it the duty of the printing fraternity to set a standard for each branch of the art by which an apprentice may be tested before drawing journeyman's wages? If this may not be possible, why wouldn't the introduction of printing on such a basis (in training schools) be a good thing and furnish a supply from which employers might obtain qualified men and thus the standard of first-class printers be established and maintained? W. P. ALLIS.

HOW SHOULD PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS BE TURNED.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 6, 1892.

Why, oh why, will printers, in making up oblong full-page illustrations, follow the fossilized lead of having the head of an illustration on a right-hand page on the outside, and the title toward the back of the work?

It does not look nice!

It is awkward to get at to read!

Hold a book, with a full-page illustration on a right-hand page, in front of you. If the head of the block is toward the back of the work the picture can be seen and the title read almost without turning the book round at all. If, on the contrary, the head is toward the outer margin, you have to twist the book half-way around to get the "hang" of the thing at all. If you have a double-page illustration, the head is always to the left; then why, when two single-page illustrations face each other, should both "read in," thereby entailing the twisting of the book twice to see both pictures.

Ever since I have been in charge of a printing office I have endeavored, in my little way, to alter this state of things as far as my office was concerned, and I have always given instructions that when making up an oblong full-page illustration the head of the block should always be to the lower side of the galley, thus bringing the title of a left-hand page illustration to the back of the work and of a right-hand page to the outer margin.

I should like to hear the opinions of some of your American pressmen on the subject as I think the matter well worth ventilating. H. W. F.

CRACKING OF TABLE ROLLERS ON CYLINDER PRESSES.

To the Editor: FREEPORT, Ill., June 4, 1892.

Allow me to give you my views on the cracking of table or distributing rollers on cylinder presses. I have studied this for a long time, and am quite positive that it is caused by the ink drying at the ends of the ink plate. As all or most forms require ink only across part of the ink plate, a full form will even leave on most presses from 3 to 8 inches unused space, at the ends of ink plate, where the ink that is put there at the beginning of the run remains, say, for the whole day without being replenished or used up entirely. Consequently it begins to dry and gets very tacky, thereby cracking, or in other words tearing little chips out of the lateral rollers which is hardly noticeable at the start. But it is soon seen after the whole end is torn in shreds. The inks, as they are made at present, dry very fast and hard. I, for my part, always prefer to use medium quick drying inks. In case I have a job which should dry in a hurry, I simply drop in a few drops of dryer in the ink, thereby getting the desired result. As for the remedy to keep rollers from cracking, I have found nothing entirely satisfactory yet,

in all cases. Usually when the form is small and pretty well in the center of bed I drop on a few drops of machine oil on the ends of the rollers, thereby preventing the ink from getting tacky. But this will not answer nor dare not be used in all cases, as in case of a fine job, with extra fine ink, the job would be liable to be botched, for the oil in time works its way toward the center of the ink plate. Of course the ink does the same, but too slowly, therefore gets dry before fresh ink is added.

I should be pleased to have the views of other pressmen in regard to this matter. A. F. WAGNER.

FROM STREATOR.

To the Editor: STREATOR, Ill., June 2, 1892.

The occasion of the appearance of Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels at Plumb's Opera House, in this city last evening, was made especially notable by the debut, in Streator, of an old Streator boy and printer, George Evans, who is one of the principal vocalists of the Haverly company, which had been playing at the Casino, in Chicago, several months prior to its engagement here.

A number of days ago several of the school-day friends of Mr. Evans started a testimouial paper, with an appropriate heading, the object being to collect money for a little token of esteem, to be presented to him on his appearance on the stage in Streator.

So last evening, when he was announced to sing "Only a Ringlet of Hair," he received a welcome from his whilom friends and craftsmen which was indeed flattering. After finishing his song he was compelled, by the vociferous applause, to respond to an encore, and ere the applause to the encore had died away, and amid a shower of boquets, etc., Ross Bean (of the *Monitor*) walked up on the stage and presented Mr. Evans with a very valuable gold-headed cane, preceding the presentation by a most appropriate speech. Then, indeed, followed a perfect ovation, which lasted for several minutes. When the noise had subsided George, who was taken completely by surprise and almost stricken dumb, managed to mumble a few words of gratitude and modestly retired.

Mr. Evans' voice is a very fine tenor and is much improved over the one he used to yell "Copy!" with.

Besides working here he has worked in Kinsley, Kansas, Marseilles, Illinois, and latterly Chicago, where he developed into a minstrel while working at the case. M. H. R.

FOREMEN VS. APPRENTICES.

To the Editor: SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 15, 1892.

The writer has given much study to a foreman's duty toward an appreutice, and the conclusion has been arrived at that a foreman is largely at fault when he "turns out" a "half-way" printer. We will consider a few points as to the instruction generally given and the teaching that should be done. A new apprentice has been engaged, his everyday duties explained to him and same performed. He is then ready to "learn the case"; which he does. He is given reprint to set, taught to justify his lines, but very little other attention is paid to his work.

Special attention is given, as a rule, to see that the type-grinder is borrowed from the most remote office; also italic thin spaces are found necessary, as is also the italic shooting-stick. The foreman usually has no hand in this instruction, but the boy receives it all the same and comes to the conclusion that he has been hired to amuse the journeymen. Instruction like the above makes the boy insolent and he looks with suspicion upon every request made of him. Then, too, everyone in his department are his self-constituted bosses. The boy rebels and is styled a blockhead, etc. More than one boss will spoil the best boy that ever entered an office. "Pranking" should be tabooed and relegated to days long gone by. As time goes on the boy is given more difficult composition, and if he fails, the foreman has very little patience with him and he gets *less* instead of *more* instruction.

Does any right-minded foreman have the audacity to claim the boy has been fairly dealt with? A foreman should be ashamed to have an apprentice under him four years and turn him out — a botch — thoroughly unfitted to do the commonest kinds of composition. Judging from the number of half-way printers now in the field there should be a "weeding-out" of foremen. A man who will send out a wholly incompetent person as a finished printer, after having had the opportunity of instructing him the length of time laid down by the International Typographical Union, should be immediately discharged from his position as thoroughly incompetent himself.

When an apprentice commences to set type he should be given a secluded corner to himself, where he cannot watch anyone else; false motions are as contagious as small-pox. He should be taught the importance of getting a letter and bringing it back to his stick each and every time he reaches after it and to pick up a type as soon as dropped. The latter will, if persisted in, cause him to drop *very few.* Justification should have an important place in his instruction. The apprentice should be given various kinds of composition to do, and the foreman should keep his eye constantly on the work which he has in hand, always correcting an error, and giving instruction whenever needed, thus teaching by practical demonstration the best way to accomplish the desired results. Patience is a prime factor in the training of an apprentice, and should he show a disposition to "get rattled," a word spoken to him in the right manner would be eminently beneficial. If foremen would only take the time and trouble to wisely instruct their apprentices it would be economy to themselves, for a bad habit corrected at the start only takes a moment of time, but everyone knows how long it would take to break up such a habit in a journeyman. E. S. R.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., June 18, 1892.

The members of No. 91 evidently do not want a scale for typesetting machines. At the last meeting the scale presented by the executive committee was not concurred in by the union, and the machines are in the same position as when introduced into this city last December. The scale has been under consideration by the committee for a long time, and whenever presented to the meeting was referred back on one pretext or another. At last it was thought that everyone was satisfied, as the employers had consented to a scale of $16.50 for eight hours night, $14 for nine hours day, $13 for learners. But in the meantime the foreman of the *Globe* demanded a piece scale of 12½ cents per thousand. This the union refused to grant, and the consequence was that when the whole matter came up in union the report was not concurred in. It is now a go-as-you-please, the *Globe* paying $15 per week on the linotype, the *Mail* 1,000 ems per hour on the typograph, and the *Empire* $15 per week on the same machine. What the outcome will be it is hard to say, but it is to be hoped that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at, as I believe that both employers and employés wish to do what is right.

It is in contemplation to hold a moonlight excursion on the steamer Cibola on Saturday, July 9.

The Trades and Labor Council have decided to hold a grand labor demonstration on Saturday, September 10, during the holding of the annual session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in this city, and as No. 91 has voted to take part in the parade it is safe to say that we will not be behind our fellow workers in any respect.

Mr. G. N. Buzby, representing the Duplex Color Disc Company, of Chicago, was in the city on June 3, and met with satisfactory success in his interviews with the various firms on which he waited. WELLINGTON.

QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM A COUNTRY PRINTER.

To the Editor: BORDENTOWN, N. J., June 4, 1892.

Why cannot we have a composing stick made of aluminum, or some such non-rusting material? The front sprocket wheels on some bicyles are made of aluminum silver bronze, so it must be capable of being tempered.

Why cannot the typefounders use more care in making type, leads and cuts? I have two cuts of crosses, on metal bodies, and both are crooked to the square of the body, and are not trimmed to picas either way. They came from a first-class foundry in New York city not long ago.

Why cannot the jobpress builders finish their presses better? The general run of platen presses look as if they had been cast in gravel instead of casting sand. They could, and should, be cast as smooth as stoves are by using the same kind of sand. The inkplates are not finished smooth enough. They should be planed smooth and polished like a mirror. Nearly every printer knows the work of cleaning a half-finished plate for red ink, the red being such a weak color the plate has to be *positively* clean.

Why cannot some of the manufacturers of printers' materials put up sets of steel composing rules running from five to fifty ems that could be sold at a reasonable price? At the price they are now sold a compositor has to wait till he owns an office or two before he can afford to buy a complete set.

Why cannot some of the paper-cutter builders make a cutter with a knife that could be removed as easily and quickly as a chase is taken from a jobpress? This would be a good thing for country printers, who do not use their cutter every day, as the back of the knifeblade could be kept from rusting, as it does in summer, and thus soiling the edges of paper cut. Being easily removed, the blade could be rubbed up occasionally on an oil or slip stone, thus keeping it in better condition. The trouble in taking out the knife as it is now fastened, keeps lots of printers from rubbing up their knives until they have to be ground.

E. W. D.

WOMEN TYPESETTERS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., June 3, 1892.

As long as there are women employed as typesetters, so long will the printers' union be obliged to combat non-unionism. This is a direct statement meaning that from a union standpoint women as printers are not a success. In allowing women to become members of the typographical union we totally ignore the apprenticeship system. There are no women who can truthfully say they have ever considered themselves apprentices for the required length of time prescribed by the rules and regulations of the International Typographical Union. Ask a non-union employing printer: "How long does it require to make an ordinarily intelligent woman a compositor," and nine chances to one the answer is, "a woman can learn the 'case' in an hour!" and that simple *hour* is all the apprenticeship they serve. From the start women receive so much per stated thousand ems — as printers! In any trade, no matter which, it is understood that women are *underpaid*. Are they underpaid in the printing business? We think no more so than men; but this involves a proposition: a boy goes into a printing office to learn the trade, at the same time that a young woman does. For six months the boy runs errands and sweeps the floor and receives for his compensation $2 per week. The woman is placed before a case and after being shown the "lay of the boxes," is given a piece of reprint copy and straightway begins to compose. The first week she gets nothing, perhaps; the second week she makes something; at the end of six months she manages to draw a salary of "from $9 to $12 per week in non-union offices." Our "cub" does not earn (for himself) $12 per week, in a union office, until he has served two-thirds of his time. In quoting figures I have strict reference now to the present Chicago scale governing union printers. Thus, it will be seen, the girl receives from $1 to $10 per week more than does the boy apprentice. In this case you will admit that women are not underpaid, not even if a man working by her side should receive one-third again as much per thousand ems for the same class of work as she does — why? because she is, in justice to our apprentices, only entitled to a two-thirder's wages. In proving that women are paid according to their dues I have somewhat proved that women *are a success*. What have they gained? They have learned a business where they can make a pittance — one simple branch out of four prominent branches in the printing business, and we doubt that they have learned it well, for the simple reason that they have never learned the rudiments of printing. The "cub" in the meantime has a practical knowledge of everything concerning printing. He can set type, perhaps has had a chance to set "ads," can impose a four or an eight page form, and can make-up (not over intelligently, may be) an ordinary book or newspaper. The woman has not gained respect, the employer who pays her her salary does not honor her — she is simply turning the grindstone for him to grind his axe. The boy is looked up to for his perseverance under difficulties and is respected for his manliness, and in time will earn $3 where the woman will earn but two.

We hardly think that any reader of a printer's journal of the character of THE INLAND PRINTER believes that women are a success as compositors; but the uninitiated reading an elaborately worded article in some household magazine, which quotes New York maximum salaries as an *average*, are no doubt deluded into believing that women are achieving moneyed success, and that there are situations open for more women to perform the same duty for the same money. Twenty to twenty-seven dollars per week is not the average in any single town in the United States, and there are places where a compositor would have to set 50,000 ems per week to make $11.25, and that, too, right in Chicago. No doubt there are like places even in the city of New York, and women are the typesetters who hold such cases. We are willing to concede the fact, under existing circumstances, that it does not pay to serve five years' apprenticeship to learn any *trade* which does not pay better than an average of $9 per week. We will concede that "it is the opportunity which keeps women from the ranks of unionism," and one of the reasons is: "most women regard the business as but a make-shift until married," and being of a marriageable age when they enter an office have neither the time nor the inclination to master it sufficiently well. We have a few union woman printers in the International. Where did we get them? By allowing them to become members by recognizing *time* instead of service. We show partiality to women. We would be glad to see more partiality shown in this respect, for every friend we make is an enemy the less, and those that are not with us are against us.

Of the 5,500 printers in New York city, 5,000 are union, including 200 women (over sixty work on a single paper); 500 non-union, including 200 women. These are terrible figures, for they show conclusively that in trying to get the upper hand of non-unionism we are fighting the women in a greater proportion than we are men! In Chicago the proportion is even greater — 2,200 union printers, including, we believe, less than 100 women, with 400 non-union printers, including fully 200 women (from twenty to sixty, including two forewomen, are employed in one institution). There is not a union house in Chicago that employs women as compositors.

The women have no natural protectors but themselves. They are not asked to join the union until they have brought themselves into prominence either as an enemy to be conquered or as a valuable ally. The union is not a charitable organization, though perhaps a just one, protecting all alike, though our non-union printers do not seem to realize the fact.

We are compelled to fight women, because woman never can, nor never has, shown herself the equal of man in the printing business. It is a deplorable condition of affairs, but it

is true. If we wish to reduce the fighting force that is pitted against us we must frame some more lenient rule that will make it still more easy for women to join our organization. If, however, we cannot raise them to our standard we must not lower ourselves to their standard. Be not deluded, from a union standpoint women as typesetters are not a success.

B. C. M.

FALSE IDEAS CONCERNING UNIONISM.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., June 1, 1892.

Why is not the union stronger in point of numbers? There is a false idea of unionism prevalent, and there is no missionary work going on. I have been a printer ten years, two years only have I been a union man. I flatter myself, perhaps, when I say that for half the ten years I have been the average workman. One of the reasons why I did not seek unionism before was because I misunderstood it as I understand it now:

(1) A union office is an office where the employer pays the wages required by the union as a standard; where each man is treated with equal courtesy and respect; where favoritism does not exist, and where the compositor is given that which he earns in the shape of cuts, etc. (which he is justly entitled to). (2) An unfair office is just the opposite. Under the head of "unfair" we class offices where they do not pay the regulation wages, etc.; also where they "dispense with union labor for reasons of their own." (3) A non-union office is a place where they conform to part of the rules, pay union men union wages and allow them to live up to the requirements of unionism, yet hire other than union labor whenever they can. I make a distinction between unfair and non-union because I think that it is but just to both workmen and employers, just as there should be a distinct term to use in describing a non-union man (one who has never belonged to the union) and an unfair man (one who has been a union man and who has done something to merit being dropped from the list). There is a wide difference between the two.

One of the false ideas I had concerning unionism, and perhaps there are others who hold the same idea, is that I imagined that a boy would be barred from joining the union who had served his apprenticeship in an "unfair office." Of course this is not so; anyone can join the union who has served five years at his trade; providing, of course, he has not shown unusual animosity against the union—and even these deeds are overlooked if it is shown that he has been laboring under a false impression regarding unionism—the union from bitter experience being suspicious of sudden converts.

Another thing that I believed was that a union man was a superior being, altogether something above the average. Once upon a time it was that the only recommendation a printer wanted was a "card." But it is no longer the case; "actions speak louder than words"; and while it is a fact that the majority of superior workmen are union men, it is equally true that the majority of union men are not superior; poor workmen predominate in a lesser degree, perhaps, in the union than out of it. If they are unskilled when they join, helping hands are held out to them, and they very soon become the average. Under any circumstance, at any rate, union workmen hold steady situations on their merits as well as a non-union printer. The best are retained, the poor only hired in cases of emergency. There are our equals outside the fold, but they do not know it. They expect to shine, still they hide their light under a bushel and throw away their time working for a smaller salary than they could command in union offices. Many employers discover the worth of a good workmen, do not encourage him, but while benefiting by his best efforts, underpay him and rob him of his just dues. It is partially our fault that this exists. We could undeceive these misguided employés, and by encouraging them get them to join our order—which would become of mutual benefit to all, for "in union there is strength," and each stick we add to the bundle strengthens the whole. We should perform a little missionary work; not be satisfied with reaching the goal of liberty and equality ourselves, but extend a helping hand to others. It will not hurt us, but rather will add to our own safety and comfort.

We are never too old to learn. There is no man who knows it all in printing. We all know certain things alike, still there are things, perhaps, which one understands that others do not; and some are experts in a branch that others know nothing of. Still we maintain the average. We expect to give the employer the benefit of all our knowledge. It is expected of him, through his agent, the foreman, that he will place us at that particular branch whereat he can employ us to his best advantage, which should be the branch we understand the most about. The union field is open to experts of every branch, and because a workman has a knowledge of but one branch it does not debar him from joining the union.

When a workman makes application for a card, during the time while awaiting action on his case he is expected to observe union rules: Compositors in Chicago are to receive (book-work) 40 cents per 1,000 ems; time hands $18 per week. Some of the non-union offices pay this price per 1,000 ems, but still make a difference on week work. From this it will be understood that compositors are more liable to join than job hands. We should be a judge of the worth of a man's work, and when we are convinced that they are underpaid at $12 and $15, we should tell them so. The fact that they receive but this sum would bar them from becoming members, but should they wish to join, there is a way out of this dilemma. It must be admitted that a non-union printer who can command $18 per week in an open office must be a superior workman. It would be easy to secure him for a member did he really understand the advantages offered in the union. The average man may be underpaid at $12 and $15 per week. If we are convinced that they do *earn* more than that, request them to quit, or better still, ask them to accept composition at the regulation price until they have opened up the field of unionism for themselves, then they can justly demand the proper scale for time work. Under the existing rules it is not necessary for a man to have a practical knowledge of but one branch of the printing business.

Bring out all the average workmen from non-union and unfair offices and see how soon we will bring into the fold the employers themselves. It is argued that a union man working in a mixed office is at a disadvantage. The difference between a union office and one not unionized is very apparent. You will find in a mixed office that each class of workmen try to throw the "dirty" work upon the other, and the result is that neatness is overlooked, nothing is in place and there is continual wrangling going on, causing loss of time and often making unnecessary labor. In a union office you will find that everything is so divided that each man does his share of the undesirable work, and each man takes a natural pride in performing his share of these duties. The result is everything is in place, the stones are clear and there is no time lost in performing duties neglected at times when it is a hindrance to do so. If we can convince non-union men that we are at peace with ourselves, we can convince them that they should be members of the union.

There is another class of workmen whom we should deal with, and deal with leniently; they are unfair men. We should not judge them too harshly. There are two sides to every question. What excuse have they for their actions? Give them a chance for life and liberty, if they express a desire to do the square thing; we may even do better than this, we can make the first overture to them, pave the way back to an honorable life. One thing is certain, no matter what they have done, if they are out they are against us; we have no control over them, while if they are taken in again, we stand a reasonable chance of not being, at least, their enemy, and that is something. What we need is missionaries in the field of unionism.

YOUNOME.

PROCEEDINGS OF FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

THE fortieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union was called to order in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Monday, June 13, and continued throughout the week. Through the courtesy of the trustees of the Drexel Institute, the convention was permitted to use the commodious auditorium of that institution, which proved in every way suitable for the purpose, and an improvement over the accommodations furnished in recent years. There were nearly two hundred members in their seats at the time set for the opening of the convention, representing the various organizations included in the International today, and numerous matters of interest to the craft in general were disposed of during the session.

Prior to the regular proceedings, Mr. John M. Driver, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of Philadelphia Typographical Union, introduced the Rev. Dr. Watkins, who invoked the Divine blessing. Major Moses Veale, on behalf of Governor Pattison, welcomed the delegates and visitors to the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Driver then introduced Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, mayor of Philadelphia, who welcomed those assembled on behalf of the municipality. Mr. George Chance, president of Philadelphia Typographical Union, was then presented, and extended a fraternal welcome on behalf of No. 2. President Prescott responded briefly, after which the list of delegates was read.

Notice having been received that the right of Mr. McMillen, of the Chicago Pressmen's Union, No. 3, to a seat in the convention would be contested, the credential was referred to a Special Committee on Credentials, composed of Messrs. Guiheen, St. Louis; Norman, New Orleans; Casey, Buffalo; Heine, Reading, and E. A. M. Lawson, Washington. Mr. Burke, New York, on behalf of the New York delegation, entered a protest against the admission of John D. Vaughan as a delegate from Creede, No. 317, and the credential of Mr. Vaughan was thereupon referred to the Special Committee on Credentials.

The President appointed as reading clerk, Victor B. Williams (Chicago); as sergeant-at-arms, Samuel Irvin (Philadelphia); assistant secretary, Charles J. Dumar (New York); messengers, A. E. Crowell and John Matthews (Philadelphia).

The standing committees were read as follows:

Laws.—Messrs. McDonald, Lockport; McFarland, Washington (Pressmen's); Thompson, Washington; Robinette, Sacramento; Cain, Cincinnati.

Appeals.—Messrs. Williams, New York; Moran, Baltimore; Schuman, Denver; Wilkins, Brooklyn; Self, Indianapolis (Pressmen's).

Returns and Finances.—Messrs. McIntyre, Denver; George, Boston; Woodward, Atlanta; Beecher, Chicago; and Black, St. Paul and Minneapolis (Pressmen's).

President's Address.—Messrs. Lavis, Boston; Cully, Pittsburgh; Runkles, Omaha; Murphy, Baltimore (Pressmen's).

Subordinate Unions.—Messrs. Stewart, Toledo; Cupples, Houston; Campbell, Memphis; Saults, St. Paul; Davenport, Chattanooga (Pressmen's).

Miscellaneous Business.—John Callaway, St. Paul; R. S. Phillips, Chicago; J. A. Healey, Richmond; H. Friese, Springfield, Massachusetts; A. F. Shelton, Richmond.

Unfinished Business.—William Merten, New York, German-American; D. Deloe, Wheeling; J. A. J. Hanifin, Nashville; L. P. Ward, San Francisco; R. R. Hinds, Hamilton; John C. Miller, Pittsburgh.

Voluminous reports of the various officers followed, and were referred to appropriate committees. The report of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home was referred to a special committee, elected by the convention, and composed of Messrs. Hayes, Snyder, Burke, Davenport and Davis.

It was also decided to refer all matters relating to the adoption of a nine-hour workday to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Burke, New York; Pichel, Pittsburgh; Price, Chicago; Hahn, Minneapolis; Whitehead, Galveston; O'Bleness, Des Moines, and Gates Indianapolis, (Bookbinders').

This was followed by the reading of various reports, communications, amendments and resolutions, which were referred to appropriate committees.

The second day of the session opened with a report from the Committee on Laws, foremost among their recommendations being the following by Frank A. Kidd, of Chicago, which was reported adversely upon by the committee, but adopted later in the session with some slight amendments:

To amend Section 7, Article XIV, of the Constitution of the International Typographical Union, by inserting in tenth line, after the word "shall," as follows:

"Immediately call upon the Organizer of the district, who shall repair to the city involved, and failing to effect a settlement of the question at issue, he shall call meetings of all the unions represented in the Allied Printing Trades' Council in said city, and should a majority of said allied trades decide by a three-fourths vote to strike, such action shall be deemed binding upon them all and a strike may be authorized without appealing to the Executive Council of International Typographical Union: *Provided*, That this shall only apply to cities where Allied Printing Trades' Councils exist.

The special committee on credentials reported in favor of seating McMillen, of the Chicago Pressmen's Union, and against receiving the credentials of John D. Vaughan, of Creede, Colorado. A committee was appointed to extend a special invitation to Mr. George W. Childs to attend the convention. The balance of the session was occupied, as was the first day, in reading and referring a multitude of communications to the proper committees, among which was an appeal from a decision by President Prescott by the Detroit union, and a number of amendments to the constitution and general laws.

The convention having accepted an invitation of the ex-Delegates' Association, of Philadelphia, to participate in an excursion to Atlantic City on Wednesday, the convention was unable to meet on the third day.

The convention held three sessions on Thursday — morning, afternoon and evening — and dispatched a large amount of business. The election of officers occupied much of the time on this and the following day and finally resulted as follows: William Prescott, of Toronto, president; James A. J. Hanifin, Nashville, first vice-president; H. C. McFarland, Washington, second vice-president; P. J. Weldon, Chicago, third vice-president; William S. McClevey, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

Organizers — First district, George J. Curtin; second district, J. F. Klunk, Kansas City; third district, F. N. Whitehead; fourth district, W. M. Jones, Louisville; fifth district, J. W. Patterson, Ottawa; sixth district, L. E. Hawkes, Seattle; seventh district, F. M. Pinneo, Salt Lake City.

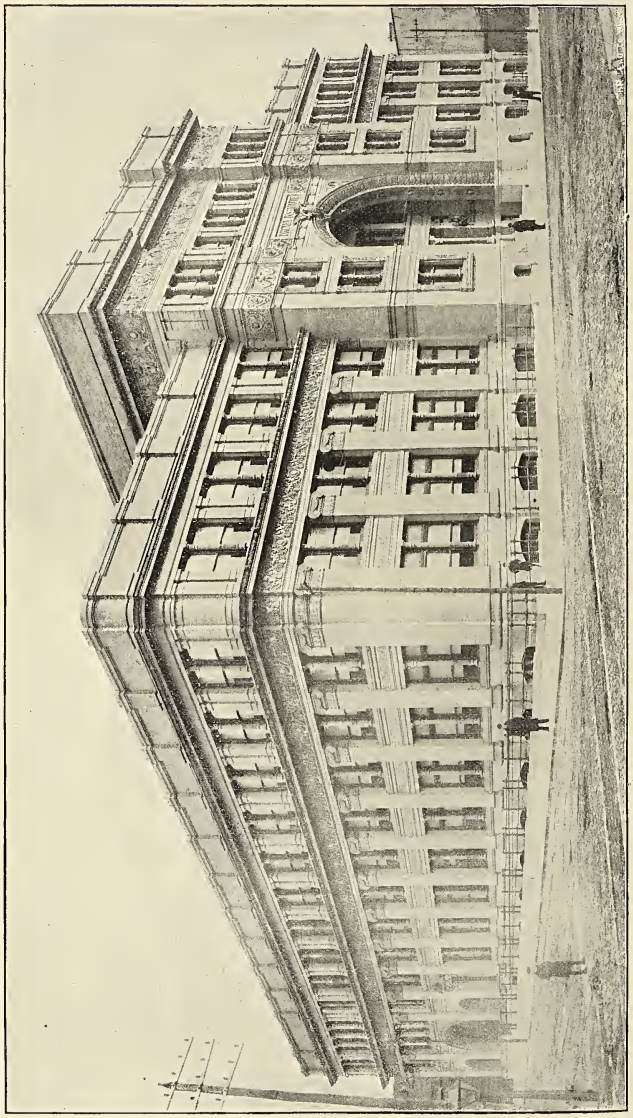
Delegates to American Federation of Labor — Messrs. Campbell, Memphis; McIntyre, Denver, and Spaulding, Boston.

Agent of the Childs-Drexel Home — W. N. Snyder, of Topeka.

As on the preceding days, much time was occupied in the consideration of amendments, resolutions and recommendations by the special committee on the affairs of the Childs-Drexel Home, among the latter being one advising the acceptance of the resignation of August Donath as president of the Board of Trustees.

The committee on the nine-hour workday reported a resolution, which was adopted, recommending that a proposition be submitted to a popular vote authorizing an assessment of 1 cent a day, or 7 cents a week, on each member, for the purpose of creating a fund for the enforcement of this measure in the future.

The fifth day of the convention opened with a very lively canvass for the location of next year's convention, St. Paul, Portland, Oregon; Chicago, Washington and San Francisco being placed in nomination. The vote was a very close one, and finally resulted in favor of Chicago by a bare majority of one vote, as follows: Chicago, 71; St. Paul, 67; Portland, 3. This



DREXEL INSTITUTE.

was followed by the consideration of a multitude of recommendations from the Committee on Laws, the most important of which was that embodying what is popularly known as the "priority law," which was finally adopted in the following form:

"Foremen of union printing offices, as representatives and under the supervision of local unions, may employ and discharge help. If a workman be competent to 'sub' in an office after one month's trial, he is presumably competent to hold a regular position; therefore the priority of competent substitutes must be recognized in giving out situations and 'extras.' Vacancies shall be filled within thirty days after their occurrence. Foremen may discharge help (1) for incompetency, (2) for violation of the rules of the union, chapel or office, (3) for neglect of duty, (4) in order to decrease the force, when the last situation given out shall first be dropped. Should cases be put up again, the men suspended or discharged for the last cause hold the refusal to such situations. Cause of discharge must be stated in writing. All laws in conflict with this section are hereby repealed."

The duties and powers of the agent of the Printers' Home were defined by the adoption of the following new section:

SECTION 8. In the event of the corporation, known as "The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers," neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the deed under which the land on which the Home is situated was transferred, or disobey any of the orders of the International Typographical Union, it shall be the duty of the agent to enter upon and take full possession of the property as the custodian of the International Typographical Union.

The special committee of five sent to New York for the purpose of settling difficulties in some of the newspaper offices then made their report, which was of an encouraging nature, and led to the belief that these matters would be amicably adjusted in the near future.

It was announced that Mr. John A. Kenney, president of Typographical Union No. 6, was in the hall, and in compliance with the action of the convention at the session of Thursday evening Mr. Kenney received unanimous consent to address the convention in respect to the published statement that the differences between Typographical Union No. 6 and the New York *Tribune* had been settled. Mr. Kenney was followed by Mr. William Ferguson, secretary of Typographical Union No. 6, and Mr. Charles J. Dumar. A resolution was then adopted referring this whole question to the New York union for settlement.

A committee report recommending the amalgamation of the German and American International bodies was considered and referred to a popular vote of the members, and a report from the Committee on Miscellaneous Business making arbitration obligatory on the part of local unions, when admissible, was adopted.

President W. B. Prescott was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home, to fill the existing vacancy.

The convention, upon convening in the morning, passed a resolution that a continuous session be held until final adjournment. Various amendments to the constitution were acted upon; among the more important of these were efforts to have the union recognize typesetting machine operators as members who were not practical printers. This was defeated by an overwhelming vote. No change was made in the regulations affecting the use of stereotype plates on newspapers.

The repeal of Section 115 of the General Laws of the International Typographical Union provoked a great deal of discussion. There has been a greater divergence of opinion among printers on this score in the past two years than there has upon any law which governs the national organization of printers. The section is commonly known as the "Fifty-nine Hour Law."

A resolution that the resignation of J. D. Vaughan as superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home be demanded, to take effect immediately, was adopted by the convention. The officers informed the delegates, however, that the resignation of Mr. Vaughan had already been placed in the hands of the Board of Trustees. The committee advised that the convention recommend for the position of superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home Mr. W. C. Schuman, of Denver. This matter the Board of Trustees will decide upon.

The convention disposed of the various questions coming under the head of type measurements by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union hereby declares as the sense of their convention that the use of any type cast in such manner calculated to produce the appearance of leaded matter, without the use of leads, shall be measured as type the next size smaller from the body it is cast.

After the adoption of resolutions of thanks for courtesies extended, and the consideration of decisions made by the president during the year, the convention adjourned at 2:40 P.M., after giving three cheers for the International Typographical Union, to meet in Chicago in June, 1893.

Special Correspondent THE INLAND PRINTER.

WITH THE DELEGATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE headquarters selected for the delegates and visitors to the fortieth annual session of the International Typographical Union held at Philadelphia, June 13 to 18—the Girard House—presented a most cheerful and fraternal appearance on Saturday preceding the convention week, the floors being crowded with hand-shaking, card-exchanging and congratulating printers, the reception committee of the local union showing a spirit of cordiality and genuine welcome that seemed to infect the mass of decidedly warm typographers. The committee consisted of the following members of Typographical Union No. 2: John M. Driver, chairman; William C. Williams, William P. Heck, Jacob Gläser, Frank H. Palmer, James S. Bowen, Lawrence M. Meyer, J. E. Protheroe, A. J. Marchand, E. J. Mickley, John S. Frick, Ralph F. D. Martino, Lewis R. Kramer, Charles J. Meagher, B. E. Miller, Jacob J. Rupertus, William L. Fisher, John A. Buchanan, Theodore Varnall, W. C. Bagley, James McCafferty, Thomas F. Creary, Thomas Gravell, A. Bradley Smith, Frank J. Lodge, William H. Malone, W. H. Grouchy, Rudolph H. Haar, Hugh M. Vance, J. W. Chaffer, John E. Otto, Walter W. Faries, John Reid, William Knott, Henry W. Seaber, Charles C. Clark, Charles H. Heckert.

In the evening the delegates and visitors were tendered a concert, organ recital and informal reception in the Drexel Institute by Philadelphia Union, the auditorium being filled with one of the largest audiences, it was said, that has ever assembled within the great building. The programme, which was a most interesting one and thoroughly enjoyed by all present, was as follows:

Organ Solo, "Coronation March" ..... Meyerbeer
Mr. James M. Dickinson, Organist of Drexel Institute.
Address by Dr. James MacAlister, President of the Drexel Institute.
Contralto Solo, "Best of All" ..... Moir
Miss Lizzie Schmidt.
Duet from "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi
Miss Wales and Mr. Strine.
Baritone Solo, "The Three Singers" ..... Tours
Mr. Charles W. Strine.
Soprano Solo, "Orpheus and His Lute" ..... Sullivan
Miss Isabelle Wales.
Dramatic Recitation.
Mr. Samuel J. Brown.
Contralto Solo ..... Selected
Miss Lizzie Schmidt.
Baritone Solo, "Hybrias, the Creton" ..... Elliott
Mr. Charles W. Strine.
Soprano Solo, "At Parting" ..... Rogers
Miss Isabelle Wales.
Organ Solo, "Pilgrim's Song of Hope" ..... Batiste
Mr. James M. Dickinson.

The entire assembly joined at the conclusion of the concert in the singing of "America," the national anthem.

When Dr. James MacAlister, president of the Drexel Institute, arose to deliver the address of welcome to the delegates he was obliged to forbear speaking for a few moments on account of the applause which greeted him. Doctor MacAlister's address was a fitting one. He paid to the craftsmen of the printers'

OFFICERS OF PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2.

art their just due of credit, and pictured the great power of the intelligence so much of which is due to the "art preservative of all arts."

There was great applause from the audience at the mention of the names of George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, who were, Doctor MacAlister said, great capitalists who had great interests in common with all workingmen and with the printer. Printing was the trade of education, the speaker said, and it was meet that the fortieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union should assemble in the halls of the Drexel Institute, itself a place of learning and for the dissemination of intelligence. Doctor MacAlister dwelt at some length upon the achievements of the printers and rounded out a well-chosen speech by welcoming them heartily to the Institute on behalf of Anthony J. Drexel and George W. Childs.

GEORGE CHANCE, PRESIDENT PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 2.

At nine o'clock on Sunday morning many of the delegates, many accompanied by members of their families, boarded the steamer Richard Stockton, specially chartered for the occasion, at Pier 12 North Wharves, and proceeded on an excursion trip up the Delaware river to Torresdale. They viewed the beautiful new summer resort, Morelton; then, proceeding down the river, stopped at Fort Delaware. The harbor, with all its advantages, was greatly admired by the visitors, and the trip was voted a great success. The day was beautiful, and the attractive scenery of the river from Philadelphia down was shown to the best advantage. The party returned late in the evening.

On Monday morning at the auditorium of the Drexel Institute the delegates to the convention assembled and were made welcome in speeches by Major Moses Veale, representing Governor Pattison; Mayor Stuart, George Chance, President of Typographical Union No. 2, and William B. Prescott, of Toronto, president of the International Union. All the speeches were most interesting and appropriate and at every mention of George W. Childs or Anthony J. Drexel the walls resounded with ringing applause.

Upward of twelve hundred men turned out in the short street parade in the early evening. The route was lined with spectators who were lavish in their praise of the highly creditable appearance presented by the paraders. The line formed at Broad and Callowhill streets at five o'clock with Major E. S. McIntosh as chief marshal, and J. Franklin Cline, W. J. Sloan, W. J. Grouchy, Richard Savage, W. J. Cleeland and Benjamin Woelman as aids.

In the following order the paraders marched down Broad street, around the west side of the City Hall to Chestnut, thence to Fifth, to Market, to Ninth, to the Girard House, where the line was dismissed: Platoon of Reserves, First Regiment Band and Fife and Drum Corps, *Public Ledger* chapel, J. B. Lippincott & Co. chapel, William M. Dornan chapel, *Times* Printing House chapel, *Knights of Labor Journal* chapel, *North American* chapel, Franklin Printing Company chapel, *Evening Call* chapel, Burke & McFetridge chapel, D. J. Gallagher chapel, Ferguson Company chapel, *Evening Telegraph* chapel, Dunlap & Clark chapel, the *Sporting Life* chapel, McCalla & Co. chapel, *Evening News* chapel, Stephen Green chapel, *Evening Star* chapel, First Regiment Infantry Band, Philadelphia Typographia, No. 1; Branch No. 2 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, visiting delegates.

While marching down Chestnut street the *Public Ledger* and other newspaper offices were cheered, as were the following gentlemen, who reviewed the parade from the balcony of the Girard House:

Mayor Stuart, George W. Childs, John R. McFetridge, president of the Typothetæ; Clayton McMichael, editor of the *North American;* Col. M. Richards Muckle, vice-president of the Typothetæ; Eugene H. Munday, William MacKellar, treasurer of the Typothetæ; Isaac W. Kohn, business manager of the *German Democrat;* M. M. Gillam, advertising manager of Wanamaker's; William J. Dornan, George H. McKennon, George Thompson, William F. McCully, of the *Evening Bulletin;* James W. Mills, George S. Pickell, William H. Pickell, John Dardis, George H. Buchanan, George F. Carter, William M. Burk, Samuel M. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; P. J. McGuire, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; D. J. Gallagher, John W. Hayes, general secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor; Thomas O'Reilly, editor of the *Journal of United Labor;* A. H. McQuilkin, associate editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, Chicago; and James J. Dailey, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and a pleasing and graceful incident marked the proceedings of

the convention on the following day, when the proprietors of the Keystone Type Foundry, 734 to 740 Sansom street, Messrs. Mather & Co., addressed the following letter to the convention: "Kindly accept the enclosed check for $25 as our contribution to the fund of the Priuters' Home Library. Also permit us at the same time to extend to the members of the union now assembled in Philadelphia a most cordial invitation to visit our establishment and to witness the interesting process of making type."

The check and the invitation were accepted with the cordial thanks of the convention.

In the evening the delegates and visitors attended the Grand Opera House and witnessed the performance of the opera "Il Trovatore," by the invitation of Manager Thomas F. Kelly, which courtesy on Mr. Kelly's part was greatly enjoyed.

colleagues, were untiriug in their efforts to make the day one of unalloyed pleasure, and the unanimous approbation accorded their efforts showed they were appreciated.

A complete list of the officers of the ex-Delegates Association and the members of the Reception Committee follows. Each one perforuied an individual part in making the whole affair a great success. The names are:

John A. Dardis, president; Lawrence M. Meyer, vice-president; Eugene H. Madden, secretary; James Beatty, treasurer.

Reception Committee—William J. Bollman, James H. Clarke, J. Franklin Cline, John Crowe, David C. Doak, Timothy Donahue, John M. Driver, Alexander Dunbar, Albert R. Foulke, H. Jones Hampton, William P. Heck, Samuel Irvin, Isaac N. Jones, John W. Keating, E. S. McIntosh, W. W. Mayberry, James

OFFICERS OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Wednesday was a gala occasion. It was the day for the ex-Delegate Association's hospitality to be enjoyed, and it took the forin of a complimentary excursion over the Reading's Royal Route to the Sea to Atlantic City and a banquet at the United States hotel. The entire party voted the affair the most enjoyable one in the history of conventions, and it was a happy, sunburned, ocean-salted collection of delegates and ex-delegates with their wives, daughters and sweethearts that landed at Chestnut street wharf in the evening, refreshed by a day's pleasure in sight of old ocean.

There were nothing but words of praise expressed by every one in the big party in recognition of the efforts of the Committee of Arrangements of the ex-Delegates' Association, of which James J. Dailey was chairman and George Chance and Jacob Gläser the other members. These gentlemen, with their Montgomery, Eugene H. Munday, W. A. Shields, James Welsh, John W. Wharton and E. S. Jones.

The banquet at the United States Hotel was most enjoyable. John A. Dardis presided, and at the conclusion of the dinner made an address of welcome to the visitors. In closing he said: "In the merriment of our enjoyment and gladness let us prepare another leaf to the chaplet that crowns the brow of him who has been one of the greatest patrons, the defender of our rights, the protector of our interests and the forefather of our guild. Let us beg a blessing and a long and happy life to George W. Childs." This was greeted with hearty applause. There was an address of welcome delivered on behalf of the residents of Atlantic City by ex-Mayor Hoffman in the absence of Mayor Wright. Vice-President McKenna, of the International Typographical Union, responded. It was an attractive

sight — nearly four hundred at the tables, and the bright dresses of the ladies giving color to the scene.

At the conclusion of the banquet the visitors were entertained in various ways. Some visited the inlet and were taken out yachting, others bathed, many sunned on the beach and every member of the party found enjoyment in some way or other.

It was six o'clock when the party assembled at the depot ready for the homeward trip.

Immediately after the return of the party from Atlantic City the visiting ex-delegates met in one of the Girard House parlors, where they were called to order by ex-Delegate James Pym, chairman of the Boston ex-Delegates' Committee during the convention last year, who stated that the desire had been expressed by many of the visitors to testify to their appreciation of the courtesies extended them by the local union and the citizens of Philadelphia. A committee was appointed to express the sentiments of the meeting, and resolutions were adopted thanking the ex-Delegates' Association, the Reception Committee of Philadelphia Union and the committee which had worked so energetically in preparing the entertainment.

This resolution was also passed:

This meeting would also voice the thanks of the visitors not officially connected with this convention to the proprietors and staffs of the *Public Ledger*, *North American*, *Evening Telegraph* and various other persons who have extended courtesies to No. 2's visitors.

The visit of Mr. Childs to the convention on Thursday was made the event of the day by the delegates, and when the proprietor of the *Public Ledger* entered the court of the Institute, attended by Messrs. Wines, of St. Louis; Costello, of New York, and Eyler, of Dallas, the special committee appointed to invite him to the convention, and Mr. James J. Dailey, foreman of the *Public Ledger* composing room, and treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home, the two hundred members of the delegation and those in attendance gave him a welcome the cheers of which rang through the great building. President Prescott and John J. Dailey escorted Mr. Childs to the platform, at the head of the broad flight of marble steps that lead to the second floor.

In presenting Mr. Childs Mr. Prescott delivered a brief speech in eulogy of the guest of the occasion, saying, among other things:

I am greatly honored on being able to present to you the man dearer to the hearts of union printers throughout the length and breadth of our country than any man in the United States. I know you will be honored when you take him by the hand. You know, and the world knows, what we owe to George W. Childs and to his continued efforts to make the International Typographical Union an object of his special kindness. He has always generously and munificently been our friend, and this is an occasion upon which we are greatly honored in being in the great building erected by that other philanthropist and friend of union printers, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel.

Mr. Prescott's address was received with applause, and at its conclusion Mr. Childs responded, as follows:

Mr. President and my fellow members of the International Typographical Union: I join with all my heart in welcoming you to the City of Brotherly Love, the city which gave a home to Franklin; in which he set up the press that has become so renowned for the wise, honest thoughts that it fixed forever upon the mind of the civilized world, and which has from his day to yours been generously productive of famous printers and publishers.

I wish I could adequately impress upon you my profound feeling of gratitude for the deep sense of appreciation of the kind and generous hospitality I have recently received from the members of your union in more than twenty states. Every stage of my tour of nearly ten thousand miles was rendered pleasant, profitable and instructive by the considerate and unstinted attention, courtesy and good will of your brethren of the union.

Wherever I went, not only in our own great country, but in the New Dominion, I found the typographical union wisely, liberally administered, its members maintaining the most friendly relations with their employers; bright, able, intelligent men being at the head of them.

I supposed when I left Chicago, where the first reception was tendered me by its typographical union, and where I addressed your associates in the *Herald* building, one of the finest newspaper edifices in the United States, that I should not see nor hear much of your noble, useful organization except at Colorado Springs, where I was going to assist in the dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, on my birthday.

To my surprise, from that day on, as far as my long journey extended, I was made the grateful recipient of a continuous ovation by the members of your body in every city and town I visited. In every place I found the union thoroughly organized and everywhere the most harmonious feeling existing between the printers and their employers. The warmth of your reception has most vividly recalled to me all the friendliness and kindnesses I have received at the hands of your comrades of the typographical union, and redoubles my wish that I could do as much for all of you as you and yours have done for me, not only during the last few weeks and today, but during all the years I have been an employer of union printers. But my debt for kindness received is too great; to pay it would be impossible. I wish I could feel that I owe it as much to my own deserving as to your generous estimate of me. But while fully recognizing that it is your too kind esteem rather than my own deserts to which I owe it, I accept and am grateful for it. With the great gratification and pleasure which your reception has given me today, there is mixed regret at the absence of my dear friend, and your friend, Anthony J. Drexel, the founder of this noble temple, which, with lavish generosity, he has beneficently dedicated to youth struggling against poverty and adverse circumstances to accomplish careers of usefulness and lives of honorable achievement in the fields of handicraft elevated by scientific training. A grander, better work than this which Mr. Drexel has put his heart and mind and hands to do no man can do. To lift up the manhood of the poor, to use wealth, not for the pleasures of self, but for the happiness of others, is the work which, under this spacious roof, in these thoroughly equipped halls, my dear associate is doing. Mr. Drexel, great in his financial achievements, is greater still in his works of benevolence. Strong in the noble qualities of mind, he is stronger in the broad deep beneficence of his heart. His humane, tender sympathies are as a garment, so spacious as to cover the distress or sorrows of all those who need the friendly inspiring word, the helping hand. It is one of my greatest pleasures that in the Printers' Home my name is happily associated with his — with that of a man the bounty of whose nature is illimitable, and whose virtues ennoble the most gracious manhood. For him, as well as for myself, I thank you heartily and earnestly for your kindness of today and other days.

There is reason for this happy state of affairs, and one need not look far below the surface to find it. There is in well-conceived and well-regulated organization a greater power of reason than of force, of conciliation than of coercion. Not long ago a chief executive officer of one of the principal railroad companies in the United States said to me that no great corporation, such as he managed, and which for the ability of its management stands in the very front rank, could afford to employ men who were not members of the Brotherhood of Engineers.

Their certificate of membership, he declared, was more than a certificate of competency, it was a guarantee of reliability, a warranty of faithful and efficient service. So it is with the Typographical Union, the mission of which is not only to relieve distress among its members, to care for the widow and orphan, but to impart enhanced dignity to labor and strength to manhood by its insistence upon the observance of the axiom that "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and by making ability, intelligence and character the qualifications for membership.

Within a few days a leading English newspaper, not favorable to labor unions, stated that in England the average wage rate had been increased 35 per centum during the last ten years through and by the workingmen's organizations. They have done more than that; they have added to that achievement the votes of hundreds of thousands of British workingmen, and they have given labor a voice on the floor of Parliament, where before it was heard only with a groan.

During the delivery of the speech Mr. Childs was frequently interrupted by manifestations of approval, and at its close he was given another cheering ovation, which was continued and vociferous. A delegate proposed three cheers and a tiger for George W. Childs, in which the entire assemblage joined, giving them with a will, the ladies present waving their handkerchiefs in response. The same tribute was proposed to Mr. A. J. Drexel and given with equal heartiness.

Mr. Childs then descended to the main floor of the court and held an informal reception with the delegates. Each delegate, with his lady, when so accompanied, was introduced personally to Mr. Childs by Mr. James J. Dailey, and to them all he gave a hearty hand-shake. The informal reception lasted nearly a half hour, at the conclusion of which the delegates and those accompanying them took conveyances for a drive through Fairmount Park, and participated in a banquet tendered them by the Reception Committee of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, at Belmont mansion, the delegates returning in time for the opening of the evening session at 9 P.M.

At Belmont mansion the following toasts were responded to: "The I. T. U.," President Prescott; "The Delegates," Mr. Campbell, of Memphis; "The Ladies," President Chance, of Union No. 2, of Philadelphia; "Our Visitors," Charles

John Reid. Harry W Seaber. Jas McCafferty. Chas. H. Heckert. Frank H. Palmer. Chas. J. Meagher. Lewis R. Kramer. Jacob J. Rupertus. Laurence M. Meyer. Theodore Yarnall. Benjamin Miller. Thos. Gravell.
Jacob Glaser. J. W. Chaffer. W. H. Grouchy. William L. Fisher. J. E. Protheroe. F. J. Mickley. Rudolph H. Harr. William Knott.
John E. Otto. A. J. Marchand. William P. Heck. John M. Driver. William C. Williams. John S. Frick. Frank J. Lodge. Hugh M. Vance
Ralph F. Di Martino. John A. Buchanan. W. O. Begley. James S. Bowen.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 2.

Dunar, of New York. A poem was read by Mr. Friese, of Springfield.

President Chauce, of Union No. 2, just before the diners left the tables, proposed this toast, "George W. Childs, whose memory will live till the wings of time are clipped by the scissors of eternity." It was drank standing, and followed by three cheers for Mr. Childs and Mr. A. J. Drexel.

The following days being fully occupied with the business of the convention, there were no further festivities of a general character. The visitors found much to engage their attention in the historic old town, not the least of which was the visit to the office of the *Public Ledger*, and the introduction to the "Ledger Family," where all were received with an easy cordiality and a sincere welcome. Several visited the offices of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, whose phenomenal circulation was attested by the immense piles of paper stacked up fresh from the whirling presses, Mr. J. A. Thayer, manager of the advertising department, explaining the complex and accurate system of mailing the large editions. Many other places of interest were visited, and every wearer of a badge received a welcome recognition, and taken altogether the hospitality of the printers and citizens of Philadelphia will be a gracious memory to all who attended the fortieth convention.

A QUARTER-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

ONE of those heart-warming incidents so pleasantly frequent with the employés of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* took place on Friday evening, June 3, in the composing room of that paper. When Foreman James J. Dailey entered there was a sudden desertion of their cases by the typesetters, who all moved toward the lunchroom, as if bent on holding a meeting. Foreman Dailey looked askance at his men and muttered, "can this be a strike?" when "Slug one" stepped up and asked him to go to the men.

Arriving in the lunchroom Mr. Dailey was greeted with hearty applause and Compositor John F. Wallis, grasping him by the hand, said:

Mr. Dailey, you have been called here to receive from the men employed in the composing room their congratulations upon your attaining the twenty-fifth anniversary of your employment on the *Public Ledger*. As time is too short for any extended remarks I, therefore, present you on behalf of the compositors, both "regulars" and "subs," this watch and chain, and every night as the hands on the dial read the hour in which it is time for you to call "good night," may it remind you of the esteem and good fellowship of those who are now here assembled.

As Mr. Wallis concluded he handed Mr. Dailey a very handsome gold watch with chain attached. The recipient was completely "pied" for a few moments, but, recovering, he responded in these words:

Gentlemen: I am so surprised that words almost fail me. To say that I thank you would be but a feeble expression; but I do thank you from the bottom of my heart. Coming as it does from you men, with whom I have been associated so long, it shows that our relations have always been pleasant. I have tried to do the right thing to you all, and I know you have all done the right thing to me. That is a *Ledger* principle, and that is what all who are employed by Mr. George W. Childs try to do. Gentlemen, again I thank you for this splendid token of your esteem.

Three cheers and a tiger followed the foreman's speech, and then all hands returned to duty.

The watch bears on the outer case the monogram "J. J. D.," in artistic letters. On the cap is this inscription: "Presented to James J. Dailey by the compositors of the *Public Ledger*, June 4, 1892." Below the inscription is a facsimile of the *Ledger* "head," the engraving having been handsomely executed by William D. Keating, a son of one of the oldest compositors.

This most pleasant affair was but preliminary to a banquet on Saturday evening following, on which date Mr. Dailey rounded out twenty-five years of service for the *Ledger*, and on that evening nearly one hundred members of the "*Ledger* Family" joined in commemorating the occasion by tendering Mr. Dailey a dinner at Reisser's café.

Mr. William V. McKean, the father of the *Ledger* Family, presided when the dinner began, subsequently giving way to Mr. L. Clarke Davis, managing editor of the *Ledger*, who, in turn, was replaced by Mr. John J. McKenna. As toastmaster Mr. McKean and Mr. Davis paid their tributes to Mr. Dailey, who replied in appropriate terms to the evidences of esteem on the part of his colleagues.

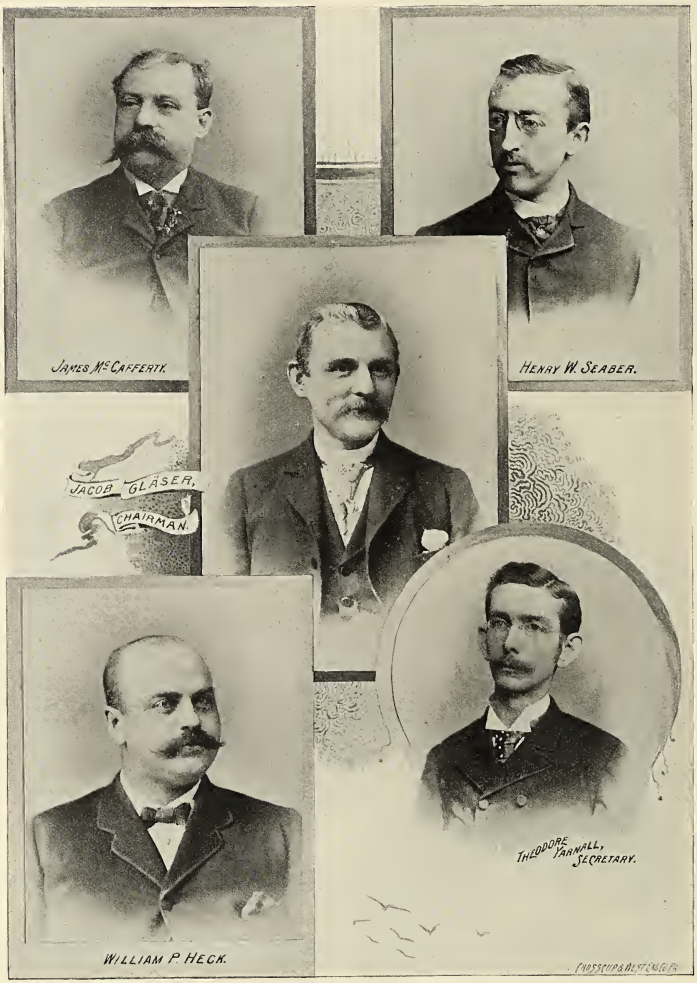
Among those who responded to toasts were August Donath, of Washington, District of Columbia, president of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home; Mr. Joel Cook, Mr. Henry S. Morais, Mr. H. Jones Hampton, Mr. I. F. Sheppard, Mr. Robert M. McWade, Mr. John F. Wallis, Mr. Alfred G. Walmsley, Mr. William F. Stewart, Mr. Henry S. Stiles, Mr. Wilfred Patterson, Mr. Horace S. Fogel, Mr. William H. Rocap, Mr. Thomas A. Egan and Dr. William H. Burk. There were comic songs by Mr. Arthur Richard Harcourt Morrow, John M. Griffis and Mr. Edward B. McGinn. Mr. Charles W. Strine and Mr. Francis X. Rafferty sang in a manner which elicited much applause, and everything went as merry as a marriage feast. The menu was attractive, the card containing many amusing features.

A full list of those present follows: William V. McKean, Weston D. Baker, George Batties, John H. Brautigam, M. J. Brown, Dr. W. H. Burk, Stephen J. Burke, R. A. B. Clements, W. C. Clarke, Walter J. Coho, George W. Childs Cook, Joel Cook, Frank X. Creller, John Crowe, John Cummins, J. Franklin Dailey, William Dailey, Harry P. Dailey, Edward E. Davis, L. Clarke Davis, James Dellagana, Owen Duffee, T. Donahue, August Donath, Thomas A. Egan, L. Wilmer Evans, J. A. Fallon, Horace S. Fogel, George F. Goldsmith, John N. Griffis, Charles H. Haddock, H. Jones Hampton, Thomas A. Hampton, John S. Hart, John L. Henderson, Jr.; Lewis H. Hendrixson, William D. Hales, Jo Jackson, Rush E. Jameson, John A. Johann, John W. Keating, J. L. Knapp, E. Kreft, W. T. McAllister, Timothy McCarthy, J. J. McDermott, Edward B. McGinn, John J. McKenna, A. J. McLaughlin, H. J. McNichol, Robert M. McWade, William Mader, H. F. Marsh, George W. Mason, E. T. Maxey, John J. Mead, W. E. Meehan, Henry S. Morais, J. Hampton Moore, A. R. H. Morrow, Colonel M. R. Muckle, Wilfred Patterson, Daniel Patton, Charles A. Plitt, S. S. Pratt, John F. Quinn, F. X. Rafferty, Charles H. Reisser, George A. Rivell, William H. Rocap, Henry A. Rowan, M. A. Shattuck, I. F. Sheppard, Robert R. Shronk, W. H. H. Smith, Charles S. Spangler, James Sterrett, John T. Stewart, William F. Stewart, Henry S. Stiles, Edmund Stirling, E. W. Stone, Charles W. Strine, Felton Taggart, James Templeton, Samuel H. Town, John F. Wallis, Alfred G. Walmsley, James W. R. Washington, H. C. Watson, P. Lyle Weaver and Benjamin D. Woolman.

SOUVENIR OF FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION I. T. U.

The souvenir committee of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, Messrs. Jacob Gläser, chairman, Theodore Yarnall, secretary; William P. Heck, James McCafferty and Harry Seaber, cannot be too highly commended for the very handsome and interesting result of their collaboration. The contributions are excellent and the typography and presswork admirably done. The work is the product of Messrs. McLaughlin Brothers, 114 South Third street, Philadelphia. For the halftones of the officers of the union which appear in the present issue of this journal we are indebted to the courtesy of the committee and Secretary Yarnall in particular.

A WESTERN editor, says *Newspaperdom*, is said to hit upon a plan to keep subscriptions paid up, that takes the cake. Every time a delinquent subscriber is mentioned in his paper, his name is inverted. For example: "ɥɔɐ ʃɐuoſ and wife are spending a few days in Chicago." Every other subscriber understands what it means, and there is a grand rush to get right side up again.



SOUVENIR COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2.

Translated from *l'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DON QUIJOTE.

BY ADOLPH SCHOLL.

M. CEFERINO GORCHS, a printer of Barcelona, Spain, well known for his typographical skill and the care he applies in the execution of all his work, has conceived the idea of printing in Spanish a new edition of Don Quijote, the immortal work of Cervantes.

This edition is to be, typographically, of the purest Spanish nature that has yet appeared. From the Spanish characters, the purest Spanish type, to the inks, everything is to be of strictly Spanish production. We mention this circumstance especially because a few years ago M. Ch. Lorilleux established an ink factory at Barcelona, and before this undertaking it would have been necessary to import the plant for producing such a work, and especially the ink for the phototyping, from foreign countries. Honor is, therefore, due to M. Ceferino Gorchs for his idea of rendering a new homage to the memory of the greatest truly European writer in all Spanish literature.

Neither the place nor the hour of the birth of Michel de Cervantes Saavedra are precisely known. His family, although noble, was very poor, and it is of small importance to definitely verify the birth of a child destined to live in obscurity and misery. After his death several cities disputed the glory of being the birth-place of this second Homer, and from these disputes it remains probable, but not positively certain, that the author of Don Quijote was born October 9, 1547, in the small town of d'Alcalá de Henares. The darkness by which his birth is surrounded extends to his childhood, in which none of the traits are cited that reveal superior men.

It seems that he was sent to study law, medicine or ecclesiastics at Madrid, but having inclinations in the direction of poetry, he perpetrated bad verses and even a bad novel entitled, *Philène*. Cervantes had the same experience other poets have had before and after him, whose first steps in the poetic direction met with disaster: he accused his century and his country, cursed poetry, and instead of the glory he had hoped for, misery had overtaken him and he considered himself lucky to enter the service of Cardinal Aquaviva, who took him to Rome in the capacity of valet de chambre. Later he decided to become a soldier. At the famous day of Lepanto he had his share of glory, but he bought it at a high price, the loss of his left hand, which was broken by a shot from an arquebuse.

Forced to quit the military service, Cervantes embarked on a galley making sail for Spain. An Algerian pirate captured the frail galley and carried the poet into slavery. After a series of incidents, one as dramatic as the other, Cervantes succeeded in escaping, but was recaptured, and only after five years of slavery was he finally liberated. His mother sold all her goods, which netted only a small fraction of the ransom demanded by the barbarous monarch, but the Fathers of the Trinity completed the sum required.

Here we have the mutilated poet reëntering his country, poorer still than when he left it, condemned to live the precarious life of a writer. Then, having married, to console himself for the extra cares and pains which married life brought him he resorted to the production of comedies, of which he created thirty without finding any particular recognition.

Cervantes resigned himself in silence and accepted a small position in Seviglia. Twenty years passed without his name being mentioned, but during these twenty years the little employé did not lose his time; he observed in silence the men and things of his century; he became a man of genius by reflection, as others become such by inspiration. But his independent spirit earned him the ill will of the alcalde of a village, who had him thrown in prison and retained there for a long time. During this captivity in a small village of the Manche, Cervantes wrote his immortal Don Quijote.

Cervantes died April 23, 1616, at the age of 67 years — poor, misunderstood, almost forgotten and not expecting from posterity the justice which it has rendered him. This new edition of M. Ceferino Gorchs has been favorably received throughout Spain. The impressions of the text and engravings are made with care and purity which we cannot laud enough.

The editor is having four copies printed on parchment, text and engravings, the first being destined for the Royal Academy as a souvenir of gratitude and thanks for the graciously accorded authorization to take photographic proofs of all the engravings contained in the editions possessed by the library of the Academy; the second is for M. Isidro Bonsoms, a celebrated bibliophile, who has reunited 700 different editions of Don Quijote; the third is to figure in the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago next year, and the editor reserves the fourth. Several numbered copies are to be printed on Japan, the others on fine glaced linen paper.

APPRECIATION FROM PARIS.

The following gratifying words are translated from our valued contemporary, *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie*, of Paris, France:

"It is in the United States that the best printed technical journals are to be found, and the most interesting manifestations of photography applied to book illustration are published. The journal which stands highest and is the most remarkable among them all is THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago. It is a monthly quarto of which the get-up is irreproachable. Each number contains several plates of photogravure printed with the text, reproductions of portraits, views from nature, pictures, etc. We do not occupy ourselves in France sufficiently with what is going on in foreign lands; we content ourselves a little too much, in respect to printing and books, with the successes which have been achieved with a high hand by the French editions in the recent expositions. Our graphic industries have been allowed to sleep on the laurels already acquired with a quietude it will be dangerous to prolong.

"THE INLAND PRINTER, by its illustrations, opens a new horizon to editors; we say new in so far as the perfection of the results obtained. In this respect it ought to be in the hands of the chief of every house that aspires to print illustrated works.

"Photogravure is an industry born in France. Gillot and Lefman for engraving in relief, and Baldus for engraving in *creux* or heliogravure, our photogravures which do so much for foreigners, have a reputation earned and merited. The elements do not fail us there.

"One of our foremost printers, especially expert in all these questions, told us only a few days ago that the artistic education of the French public had not yet attained the necessary point to appreciate such work. He showed us in support of this statement a ravishing volume printed by himself some years previously, entitled *Le Palais*, which has been attacked by numerous critics in the book world. This, to us, only proves one thing, which is that the larger proportion of our editors are not acquainted with the resources of photography; and we are persuaded that the public has not ratified the criticisms raised up by the appearance of *Le Palais*.

"Editors, printers, photogravers, study the plates published by THE INLAND PRINTER."

ONE of the regulations of the school of typography at Brussels, Belgium, lays down the number of apprentices to be allowed in the offices: Where from one to six workmen are employed, not more than two apprentices may be taken; from seven to fourteen workmen, not more than three apprentices; from fifteen to twenty-five workmen, not more than four apprentices, and afterward one apprentice for every six printers. Another rule provides that all teaching at the school shall be free. The apprentices to serve five years; at the conclusion of their "time" the school board examine the workman and grant him a certificate of efficiency according to ability.

James Dailey. John Crowe. Eugene H. Madden. John A. Dardis. James Beatty. Laurence M. Meyer. John W. Keating. Samuel Irvin. John M. Driver.
Edward S. Jones. Jeremiah Mahoney. William J. Bollman. James Montgomery. James H. Clarke. Owen A. Duffie.
William P. Heck. J. E. Protheroe. John W. Wharton. Eugene H. Munday. J. Franklin Cline. James Welsh. Bernard J. Dagney. Timothy Donahue.
Charles J. Meagher. Jacob Glaser. George Chance.

EX-DELEGATES' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

Special Correspondent THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS.

IN continuing these notes on the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, before going further in a description of the rooms, which indeed the photographer and engraver have almost rendered unnecessary, I deem it admissible to dwell for a moment on the peculiar interest which the citizens of Denver and Colorado Springs have manifested in the institution. Apart from those who have generously contributed in various ways, a warm personal regard is shown by even the most obscure citizen of Colorado, and the building is spoken of with pride as one of the most desirable institutes of the state. It is right that this should be so, for probably the dedication of no building of the same general character ever received so much public recognition in America. The consequence of this to Colorado Springs is beneficial, and this retroaction of interest and the well known hospitality of Colorado gives to the Home an environment which will be as grateful to the inmates as it is desirable for the conduct of the institute itself.

MRS. A. J. DREXEL MEMORIAL PARLORS.

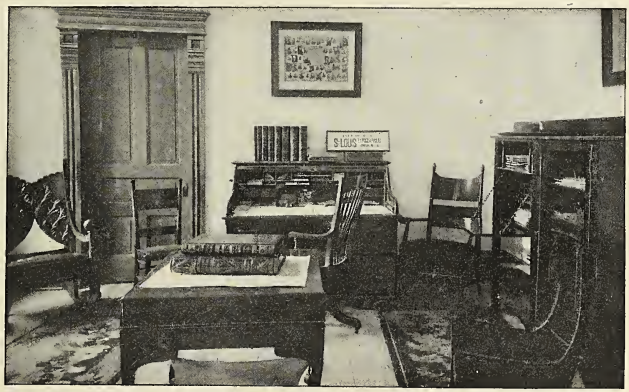
The St. Louis room, furnished by the typographical union of St. Louis, from its character, will have the honor of being the first room visited in almost every instance. It is the reception room and office of the superintendent, for which purpose it is most appropriately and handsomely furnished. It is situated immediately to the left on entering the building. A handsome combination bookcase and writing desk occupies one side of the room, and an elaborate oak roll-top desk is in place for the use of the superintendent. The center table and chairs are substantial in make and elegant in design, and the general furnishings of the large and well-lighted room are rich and tasteful.

Crossing to the opposite side of the hallway we enter the memorial parlors of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. All that good taste can dictate and supply is exemplified in the furnishings of these parlors, and the quiet richness of effect is added to by an air of comfort and restfulness which pervades the whole arrangement of the rooms.

Situated between these memorial parlors and the San Francisco room is "The Henry Ledyard Room." Henry Ledyard during his lifetime was always a most kind and helpful friend to young men. It was largely through his interest and zeal that the hospital at Newport, Rhode Island, in which city he made his home, was founded, and he was on the board of hospital trustees at the time of his death. He was a man of large charity and practical philanthropy, and the perpetuation of his memory, jointly by his widow and his daughter, Mrs. H. L. Goddard, in this manner, is in keeping with Mr. Ledyard's life and character. The room bears all the marks of a woman's heedful care, and taste and comfort and durability has been attained in the furniture selected. The walls are covered with a warm-tinted drab cartridge paper, with a simple frieze of gold and green-blue figures meeting the picture molding of pine which matches the woodwork in the room. The Brussels carpet has the same colors on a groundwork of terra cotta and covers the whole floor. An iron bedstead enameled in white with brass trimmings is furnished with a hair mattress of the best quality, two pairs of woolen blankets, a Marseilles quilt, and for this two pairs of sheets and two pairs of pillow cases are provided. On the table, covered with a light terra-cotta cloth, is an inkstand, pen and pencil and a Bagster bible, in which is the inscription:

In Memory of
Henry Ledyard, of Newport, R. I.
May 12, 1892.
"I was sick and ye visited me."

A handsome chiffonier with mirror and a washstand, all of oak; two wicker chairs, one a rocker and the other an arm chair,



ST. LOUIS ROOM.

are well chosen for their comfortable shapes; and a light chair is added which can be used at the desk — a combination of writing desk and bookcase. A scrap basket, candlestick, matchbox and a dainty pitcher for ice water, all have their mission in making the room homelike. Four simply framed

autotypes hang on the wall. The windows are draped with pretty curtains — white, with roses and lilies spread over the ground, which soften the light from the western windows but do not darken the room, and many other little details have been added to make the surroundings cheerful and attractive.

Situated at the southeast end of the building is a room bearing a name dear to every southern heart — the Jefferson Davis room — furnished as a memorial by his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Hayes, of Colorado Springs. Replying to a letter requesting the privilege of publishing the portrait shown herewith, Mrs. Hayes writes: "Allow me to thank you and express my admiration for your magazine. The illustrations interest me especially. I think I have rarely seen any so soft and yet so clear. * * * It is very gratifying to me to feel I have given pleasure to the printers, as you so kindly assure me is the case, for I should find it hard to express the pleasure it has given me to be in any way, however small, connected with so grand an undertaking. I have desired to make everything as pretty, as comfortable and as lasting as if the room had been prepared for my dear father's personal use, and I added a silver plate to the door, bearing his honored name, in the hope that long after I had passed away some weary printer might bless the name of Jefferson Davis for the comfort it has brought to him." The pansy,

MRS. J. A. HAYES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ROOM.

emblem of remembrance, was the model as to color in the furnishings and decorations of the room.

The furniture consists of a handsome carved brown oak bed and bureau of exquisite design, the latter having an extra large beveled plate-glass mirror; the carpet and papering are in shades of yellow running into pale brown. A large Turkish lounge is covered in pale gold color, the pillow also of pale gold sprinkled over with pansies. Handsome oak chairs matching the other furniture are upholstered in soft brown leather. Over the desk hangs a full-length photograph of Jefferson Davis with his autograph attached. Several other pictures adorn the walls, representing fame, war, peace, music, art and poetry, in groups taken from celebrated pieces of statuary. The curtains are of embroidered white muslin, and the bureau scarf, etc., are embroidered in pale gold color. The flowers with which the room was decorated on the day of dedication were pansies of unusual size and beauty, which Mrs. Hayes herself raised out of doors in a frame without artificial heat, and had bloomed all winter in the glorious Colorado sunshine.

The other rooms illustrated require no verbal description beyond saying that the equipments of all departments are of the latest and most approved description.

Each room furnished by the trustees contains an adjustable iron bed, good woven wire mattress and an excellent hair mattress, rocker and ordinary chair, two rugs, commode with looking glass, spring-edge couch, washbowl, pitcher, comb, brush, etc.

A large hotel range is placed in the kitchen, connecting with an eighty-gallon hot-water tank. In the dining room are nine oak tables five feet square, each easily accommodating eight cane seat, oak, high-back dining-room chairs. The crockery is of light weight white china of an excellent quality and good assortment, and the silverware is of the best quality of plated goods.

The linen or napery is all of best quality. Hand towels, roller towels, dish towels and towels for glassware, large and small sized sheets for the double and single beds, pillow slips and white Marseilles spreads and comforters and blankets. Satin damask tablecloths and napkins fill the linen closets, all of which was selected by Mrs. F. S. Pelton, and her interest in the Home was further manifested by her doing gratuitously the very large amount of sewing in connection therewith.

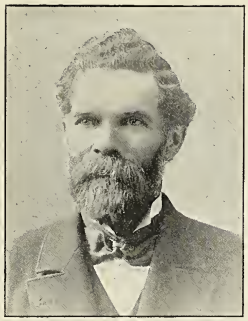
All the window shades are of a light amber color and harmonize nicely with the building both inside and outside.

Cuspidors are placed throughout the building, and the halls and stairways are carpeted. In the assembly room are large reading and writing tables, chairs, etc., and large arm chairs and rockers are scattered about the porches.

After viewing all of these matters and meeting the hospitable people with whom the lot of many printers will be cast, with the words of President Lunt of the Chamber of Commerce in remembrance: "We esteem it an honor to welcome you to the consummation of this noble charity upon the birthday of one whose generosity knows no race or country. We welcome you — not to a passing pleasure, but to the foundation of a charity whose beneficial, far-reaching results cannot be adequately foretold. The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is no local undertaking, confined to a narrow section or favored few, but is as broad as the spirit of the nineteenth century, and marks an epoch of generous devotion and true nobility. At the gateway to our mountains it will stand, a splendid monument to generosity and affectionate consideration for the unfortunate. Once again, therefore, we welcome you. We welcome the printers — the country over — whose philanthropic sacrifices are evidenced by every brick and stone of this their home. We welcome all, but thrice gladly do we welcome him whose loving, generous heart has made possible this kindly charity." With such words, I say, in remembrance, one's thoughts flow back to the fountain-head of it all — George W. Childs — a practical business man with a generous, noble heart, who recognizes the needs of humanity, and in his way does the best he can to better the world and make those people happier with whom he comes in contact; whose charity begins at home among those by whom he is surrounded, and whose involuntary acts of kindness have won him universal love and reverence.

THE DETROIT JOURNAL.

DETROIT, the metropolis of the State of Michigan, has numerous publications, and among these the *Detroit Journal* ranks as one of the foremost. It was established in September, 1883, and in its earlier days had its ups and downs as all papers have. The paper has been owned and conducted by different men at different times — a short time ago the paper coming into the possession of Hon. Thomas W. Palmer and William Livingstone, Jr., who once before were the owners. Mr. Livingstone's advent as a publisher was a guarantee that new life would be infused. In order to do this successfully it became evident that larger quarters must be secured, the old quarters being found very inadequate. For this purpose the five-story building on the southeast corner of Larned and Shelby streets was secured and fitted out for the growing demands of the paper.



WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, JR.

On May 30 the paper was issued from its new and commodious quarters, and at the same time it was announced that thereafter the *Journal* would be a 1-cent paper, making it the cheapest as well as the best evening paper for the family, the business man, the workingman and the general reader. No abatement of this energy and enterprise will be permitted, the reduction in price having no bearing except an energizing one upon the high standard of excellence that it has attained.

THE INLAND PRINTER takes pleasure in giving a description of the building and personnel, and asks the reader to accompany it on a tour of inspection. Entering on Larned street is the counting room, which is fitted up with black walnut counters and beveled glass and brass furnishings, ample room being provided for the officers and clerks. On the west end of the room is the spacious office of the business manager, A. H. Finn, a gentleman thoroughly fitted for this important position. Next comes the department of advertising, in charge of C. F. Remington, W. H. Merritt, Hale Manning and others.

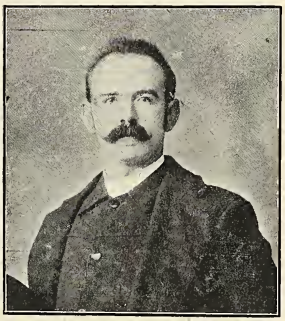
A. H. FINN.

We enter next the circulation department, C. F. Berry, manager, and to the extreme end E. J. Palmer, bookkeeper and cashier, all being assisted by a competent corps of clerks.

The basement is devoted to the pressroom, which is large, well lighted and roomy. Two large Potter-Scott presses with the latest improvements are used for printing the paper, this department being looked after by N. Healey, pressman. Adjoining this room is a 75 horse-power engine which runs the machinery of the building, and an electric dynamo to furnish the light of the different departments. On the other end of the pressroom is the mailing room and the newsboys rooms which extend beneath the pavement. All these rooms are well lighted and thoroughly ventilated.

On the fourth floor is quartered the editorial force, composed of some of the brightest newspaper men in the city, being men of experience, character and ability. The rooms where the editorial staff do their thinking and writing have all the conveniences necessary. In the corner is the room of the publisher, William Livingstone, Jr. Next to this is the room of Managing Editor W. J. Hunsacker. The balance of the staff are E. G. Holden, editorial writer; Harry A. Gregg, city editor; C. C. Cooper, state editor; John C. Lodge, sporting editor; H. M. Holmes, municipal reporter; John McGarry, court reporter; T. A. Elliott, criminal reporter; C. Fox, marine; S. N. Collins, reporter; E. B. Pillsbury, telegraph editor; John Barr, commercial editor; Miss Effie Kamman, society editor; Mrs. M. Prescott, household department. Thomas May, artist, also has a room on this floor. The *Journal* has the Associated and United Press dispatches and a large number of special correspondents throughout the state. Washington, New York and Chicago are also represented by able correspondents.

On the fifth floor is the composing room, which to many is the most interesting department of a newspaper. This is a room 50 by 40 feet in area, lighted from three sides and a large skylight, and well ventilated. It is the best arranged composing room in the city and is excelled by none in the whole country. Pierce N. Bland is in charge of this department. Mr. Bland has a practical idea of having a composing room what it should be, and the various methods of expediting matters are shown on every hand. There is an abundance of material on hand both in the news cases and in the ad. corner. The merchants of Detroit appreciate this fact and also the *Journal* as an advertising medium.



PIERCE N. BLAND.

About twenty compositors are employed on an average and if necessary a larger number can work with ease. J. E. S. Phelps is proofreader.

Adjoining the composing room is the newspaper stereotyping room in charge of George H. Curtis. This department is generously fitted up, the power being furnished by an electric motor, run from a current generated from the dynamo in the basement. A hydraulic elevator and stairways connect the different floors and added to these is a complete system of call bells, speaking tubes, copy boxes, etc. On every floor there are well-equipped lavatories. Throughout the building the evidences of a thorough knowledge of newspaper requirements is manifested. And while no means are left unused to facilitate the dissemination of news the health and comfort of employés is evidently a paramount consideration. On the following page is shown an illustration of the exterior of the *Journal's* home.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the *Tuscarawas Advocate*, of Tuscarawas, Ohio, from Mr. J. C. Bowers, foreman in charge, who deserves much credit for the results he has attained under adverse circumstances. In a letter accompanying the copy of the paper sent Mr. Bowers says: "I assumed charge of this office some two-and-a-half years ago, 'a green hand' with but small experience as a journeyman, but by careful study of THE INLAND PRINTER, the best instructor anyone can have, I have brought the paper to this success and have far surpassed older and more experienced men in jobwork. A printer cannot invest $2 to better advantage."

THE PRESSMAN: HIS RELATION TO THE EMPLOYING PRINTER.

THE following remarks were made by Mr. Richard Ennis, president of St. Louis Typothetæ, at the banquet of the International Pressmen's Union, St. Louis, June 23, 1892. A report of proceedings will appear in this journal later.

Of all workers under the "banner" of the "art preservative," the gentlemen who have charge of the power presses in the book and job printing offices of the United States and Canada are generally admitted to be the most essential. Their history in the past has been conservative, and for that reason they form the "keystone" of the arch which binds the employing printer to all the other branches of his business. From the ordinary mechanic who "pulled" a token an hour on a hand press forty-five years ago, through the wonderful advancement made in the manufacture of printing machinery, has been evolved the expert workman of the present day, who can turn from his press as many impressions in an hour as was formerly done in a day. Although the followers of this branch of printing are still known as "pressmen," yet the avocation is no longer an ordinary trade. It has almost grown to be an art, requiring superior manhood, reflection, appreciation of cause and effect, inborn taste, a knowledge of color-blending, and the faculty of under and over laying in order to produce uniformity of impression and proper artistic effect. In this direction there is as much difference in pressmen as exists between the house-painter and the scenic artist. For this avocation it also requires mechanical knowledge and moral manhood sufficient to do justice to the property under his care. In many cases a pressman has property under his management which, if not conscientiously treated, may cost more for repairs and wear and tear than the profits on the work he turns out for the establishment. As a rule pressmen are sober, conscientious, conservative men, and the employing printer feels that in them he has an element which cannot be moved by every whim and caprice that so often agitates other branches of the printing business. They have not been given to strikes in the past, and your deliberations at the convention now being held in St. Louis gives assurances of the position you may take in the future. A good pressman always commands his own figures; it is only the poor and inefficient workman who generally thinks it will help him to resort to extraordinary methods.

THE DETROIT JOURNAL BUILDING.

PECULIAR RELATIONS.

The pressman stands in a peculiar relation to the people who have large sums of money invested in the book and job printing business. As a rule they have no connection whatever with the innumerable small printing offices which do not use cylinder presses. The small offices are generally run by the proprietor and a few boys, and are independent of all trade rules as to wages or hours of labor. Generally they are not governed by competitive prices, or even the ruling figures obtained for job printing. Every large city in the country has innumerable small printing offices, which, through solicitation and personal acquaintance, control most of the light job printing of all the large cities. They are constantly multiplying, and will continue to do so as long as credit is cheap. In a recent trip to the Pacific slope, I was told that in one large city twenty new printing offices had been started in the past six months, and that only two power presses were included in the twenty establishments. This, too, was in one of the strongest labor towns of the country, where high wages and shorter hours of labor prevail. This increase of new small offices was brought into existence by the inability of the larger offices to compete for the smaller class of work. The one could run with cheap labor ten to twelve hours a day. The other had to shorten the day, and consequently had to pay increased prices.

Therefore, gentlemen, in considering shorter hours of labor and increased wages, you have a serious problem to solve. Can it be done in the printing business without serious injury to those who have large amounts of money invested in the business—in most cases the result of a life's labor, supplemented by self denial and economy?

CLEARLY A COMPETITIVE BUSINESS.

It is a demonstrated fact, that of all avocations job printing is more of a competitive business than any other. Unlike the carpenter, or almost any other line of trade, job printing can be done at one competing point as well as the other. The State of Missouri will not pay one cent more for printing its Supreme Court decisions in St. Louis than it can have it done for in Columbia, where lower wages are paid to workmen. If our large wholesale houses cannot get low figures for their catalogue work in St. Louis, they send it to eastern cities, or to country towns, where lower wages prevail. A great deal of law work now goes from St. Louis to Wisconsin, and other states, where low prices prevail; and even Chicago is now sending work to other points, owing to the ability to get it executed at lower rates than it could be done for at home. Indeed, it matters little whether the customer lives in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Denver or Boston. If he is dissatisfied with the prices asked by his local printer, he can get figures from the next competitive point by return mail. Besides, by the workings of our interstate commerce law, a citizen of one state can send his solicitor into another, and thus underbid his neighbor, especially if he has to give ten hours' pay for nine or eight hours' labor. And this is done in St. Louis today, and no doubt in all the large cities of the country.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

There is no sane man opposed to shorter hours of labor, whenever practicable. It will come in time; but not through strikes, and the spasmodic attempts made at its enforcement at isolated points. A case in point is Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The printers struck last October for nine hours' work with ten hours' pay. If they had succeeded it would have simply driven all the best work out of the city to Cleveland, Buffalo, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and innumerable competing points in that vicinity, where the ordinary working hours, and consequently cheaper prices of labor, prevail. For the inauguration of such a reform Pittsburgh was the poorest point that could have been selected.

CONSERVATISM LOOKED FOR.

It is hoped that the pressmen of the country will act conservatively in the labor agitation that seems to engage the attention of all classes. Strikes result in no good, and their frequent occurrence only unsettle at least the employing printers and make them feel that the business is both precarious and unprofitable. Most of us would hail the advent of shorter hours of labor with joy, if it were practicable in our business. But there is hope. Great reforms should move slowly. The good men of the craft are coming closer together. Nine-tenths of the employing printers in our large cities have been journeymen printers, who feel for the welfare and happiness of their fellow-craftsmen, for the reason that they have worked longer hours for less prices than now prevail. The best plan to bring about a peaceable solution of shorter hours of labor and higher prices is for all the printing organizations in the country to unite in some plan whereby they can get a

majority of the employing printers at all competitive points to fall into line with them and sign an agreement to that effect. Then, if they are successful, all contention will cease.

MAGNITUDE OF THE JOB PRINTING INDUSTRY.

The job printing industry of the country is both large and important. Competition is keen and active, and profits are small; failures are frequent.

The United Typothetæ of America, an organization of nearly nine hundred of the employing printers of the United States and Canada, represents over $50,000,000 in the printing plants owned by members of the organization, and at least $100,000,000 in the kindred branches of paper, stationery, lithographing, typefouudries, press building, ink manufacturers, roller makers and blank book machinery and material.

As a rule, only one member of a firm or company is counted in the list of membership, consequently it is estimated that the National Association represents and reflects the views of at least five thousand persons who have capital invested and are interested in the printing business. It is conceded that it is the largest and most influential body of employing printers ever organized in this or any other country, and its membership is steadily increasing.

The United Typothetæ of America is organized for the purpose o developing a community of interest and a fraternal spirit among the master printers of the United States and Canada, and for the purpose of exchanging information and assisting each other when necessary. It is voluntary and not coercive. It does not propose to make arbitrary prices, rates or rules, or to make combiuations against customers or the public, or to fix or regulate the wages of workingmen, or to coerce unwilling members to the adoption of any measure they do not approve. It is based on the right of the individual as opposed to the arrogated rights of trade societies; and, while it disclaims any intent to assume an arbitrary control of the trade, either against customers, workmen or members, its members assert and will maintaiu the individual right to regulate their own affairs.

I have simply alluded to the United Typothetæ of America to show the magnitude of the organizatiou, and the amount of property that is constantly being depressed by prospective strikes and nureasonable demands. Strikes, at least among printers, should be discountenanced, and the employing printer will avoid them if possible. At present there is not a ripple of discontent. Printers are better paid than ever before, and there is plenty of work for competent hands. I am pleased to notice by your deliberatious in convention, that you have no grievance to complain about, but have solely legislated for the better regulation of your own members. You have again shown that you are a conservative body of thinking men, and it is consequently to you that the employing printer looks for much peace and prosperity in the future.

Of one thing rest assured, the respectable employing printers of the country are the friends of judiciously organized labor. In this free land redress of grievance underlies our constitution and laws. Indeed, it should be the birthright of humanity. The day is near at hand when full justice will be done to all who dwell among us, irrespective of condition or circumstance.

Wishing you God speed in all your undertakings, with a steady purpose to better the condition of humanity, let us all do our share in the glorious work of labor reform.

"Who withholds the hand of kindness
Ne'er deserves the name of man."

Wait the time when, by agitation and combination, we can bring about shorter hours of labor with increased pay. Rest assured, whenever this reform is practicable, the employing printer will take the lead.

Throughout the delivery of the address Mr. Ennis was frequently interrupted with applause, ending with cheers of approval amounting to an ovation. By unanimous consent he was requested to furnish the leading features of his address for publication.

NEWSPAPER FOREMAN'S ADVERTISEMENT TIME CHART.

Wesley B. Stark, foreman of the *Sun*, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, has had copyrighted a "Newspaper Foreman's Advertisement Time Chart," designed for the use of foremen and others connected with newspapers and magazines, to enable them to insert all advertisements correctly. The chart has been in use in the *Sun* office for more than a year, and it is said that not a single advertiser has had reason to complain of incorrect placing of advertising. The chart has just been completed and is now placed on the market. The claims of Mr. Stark for his chart are many. By its use it is an impossibility to make any errors of any kind in inserting advertisements in a paper. It keeps a correct record of all advertisements that do not appear regularly in each issue of a paper, as well as those which appear every time but not with the same electrotype. In addition to these important features it will show at a glance what electrotype of an advertiser appeared on any day throughout the year, thus keeping an accurate record. Another prominent claim is that in a few minutes' time one can tell every day what ads are to be inserted, thus saving many hours of tedious work daily. The chart can also be used in the business office, thereby doing away with marking ads. They are made of silicate slate, and the marks on them can be erased at any time without injury to the chart. They are made in book form, each book containing a daily and weekly chart, either for use on a seven or six-day paper. Besides those made in a book form another is made for use in offices that only publish a weekly.

OPINIONS WANTED ON THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

The following circular letter has been issued from the office of the secretary of the United Typothetæ of America to employing printers throughout the United States and Canada:

Office of the Secretary, Uuited Typothetæ of America, Richmond, Va., April 30, 1892. Dear Sir: At the last annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the executive committee correspond with the local typothetæ and employing printers not members of the Typothetæ in places having a population of five thousaud or more, requesting an expression of opinion upon the advisability and practicability of reducing the hours of labor to niue per day, and report to our next annual convention."

In accordance with which we have formulated the annexed list of questions, to which we invite your careful consideration, and will thank you for as full and explicit answer as it may please you to make to each qnestion. Kindly mail same at your early convenieuce to Mr. Everett Waddey, secretary United Typothetæ of America, Richmond, Virginia, and very much oblige, Yours truly, Amos Pettibone, C. S. Morehouse, William H. Bates, Theodore L. De Vinne, W. H. Woodward, A. M. Geesaman, W. S. Fish, W. A. Shepard, Everett Waddey, Executive Committee.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ OF AMERICA TO OBTAIN AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION FROM THE TRADE IN REGARD TO THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE NINE-HOUR WORKDAY.

1. Have you been formally asked, by the workmen in your employ, or by any organized society, to consent to a niue-hour day?

2. Is any factory (not of the buildiug trades) in your neighborhood working nine hours daily. If so, with what resnlt?

3. Do you consider it practicable or advisable to make nine hours a day's work, without any reduction in wages?

4. Admitting that a nine-hour day would cause a loss of one-tenth of present production (which loss in many printing offices is greater than the present profit), could you recover this loss by increasing your rates or prices? Would the buyers of printed matter consent to the unavoidably higher prices?

5. How many employing printers in your city or neighborhood would probably consent to a nine-hour day? How many would probably refuse?

6. Would or would not a nine-hour day tend to divert business to the ten-hour offices?

7. Do you think it politic to offer a nine-hour day before a request for it has been formally and properly made?

8. Do you advise that this request, when made, should be conceded or refused or compromised?

9. Have you any practical suggestions to offer?

CAUTIOUSNESS.

Amos J. Cummings, in the New York *Sun*, relates the following story, told by John Allen, of Mississippi, on Holman, the great objector: As an illustration of Holman's cautiousness, it is said that he was going down Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, as a drove of sheep was coming up the street. He stopped to look at them. A member of the house, who was going by, placed his hand on his shoulder and said:

"Judge, those sheep appear to be sheared."

"Yes, yes," replied the judge, looking at them keenly through his glasses, "on this side they do; yes, yes, on this side."

It is nonsense to suppose that a "rusher" is a fast workman. The quiet, steady man accomplishes much more, and is happier and more acceptable to his companions. It is ridiculous, the idea that time is gained by throwing things around anyhow so that they are out of the way, whilst we get something off hand which excites our anxiety. Method never entails loss. It is nonsense to imagine that inferior labor is cheap because it is low-priced.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

E. S. BOYNTON, of Brooklyn, New York, has patented a porous printing block or plate for surface printing, composed of an alloy of zinc and aluminum. He claims for it all the advantages of both the lithographic stone and the zinc printing plate. Owing to its finely porous surface the use of the sand blast is not required. The old impression may be removed with pumice stone, leaving the surface in the same condition as before. It can readily receive by transfer pictures from the original grained plate.

Mr. Cleanning Paine, of New York city, has invented an improved check printing machine, for printing numbers on a ribbon of paper and then severing the same into small checks. The number is easily arranged, and an indicator enables the operator to tell what number the press is about to print. When the number is arranged, a single rotation of a hand crank prints and severs the check.

Figure 1 here given shows in side elevation the feeding mechanism for printing presses, patented by F. H. Van Loozen, of Cleveland, Ohio. The operation of the device can be easily

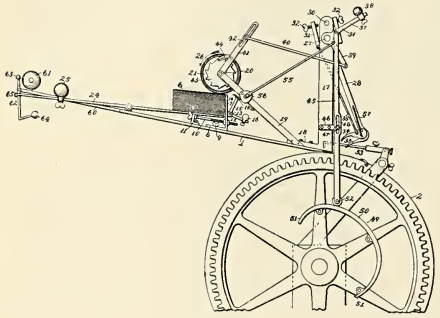


FIG. 1.

seen from the sketch. The pile of paper is carried by a pivoted counterbalanced arm, and is pressed against a rubber-covered roll which advances the top sheet so that it may be grasped by the fingers (33-34), which carry it to the clamping fingers upon the impression cylinder. The intercepting plate (14) prevents the feeding of more than one sheet at a time. Movement is imparted to the various parts at the proper time by a cam upon the impression cylinder.

George Calder, Jr., of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, received a patent covering certain improvements upon the matrix-making machine, patented by him something more than a year since. The improvements reside in the improved ways of actuating a valve-operating mechanism, for steadying the type-holder during the action of the hammer, for moving the matrix-supporting cylinder, for regulating the extent of its steps in the direction of the length of the line, and for insuring accurate alignment of impressions thereon.

Willis Mitchell, of Malden, Massachusetts, patented a press for forcing the soft paper down upon a form of type to obtain a matrix for making a stereotype plate. An electric heater beneath the bottom of the press rapidly dries the matrix when the impressions have been formed thereon, and thus the necessity of heating the type from beneath or removing the matrix to a special oven is avoided and considerable time saved.

The cut (Fig. 2) shows in vertical section a printing press patented by William B. Lawrence, of Columbus, Ohio, to embody improvements over the press formerly patented by him. The inking devices are provided with different colored inks, and one set of rollers contacts with each to supply ink to its proper form, 13 or 8. Both forms are skeleton forms, and before the impression is taken the form 8 is advanced so that the printing faces of the latter enter the mortises of the former so as to be flush with the faces of the type carried by the stationary form.

In the usual form of device for feeding sheets of paper from a pile successively to a printing press, means are employed

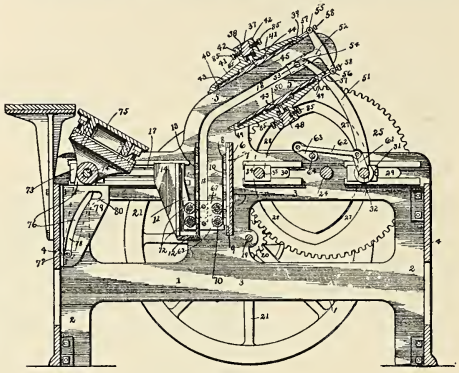


FIG. 2.

to automatically raise the pile as the sheets are fed off, a finger to hold and retain the pile in place and a carrier to convey the buckled or loosened top sheet forward. The buckling finger heretofore has had a backward and forward movement parallel with the rear edge of the sheet. In feeding some kinds of paper, however, it has been found desirable to buckle the sheet obliquely, and Mr. William Worners, of Poughkeepsie, New York, has received a patent upon an improved machine, in which the buckling finger may, when desired, be given this oblique movement.

The rotary press (Fig. 3) is the invention of Horace P. Thompson, of Brooklyn, New York. It is exceedingly simple in form, the paper being fed through beneath the cylinder, which carries the type locked thereto by means of bars extending through holes in the type, and then cut into sheets by the cam-operated cutter *f*. If desired, two inking devices may be employed, each supplied with a different colored ink. In such a case one set of rolls would be raised up out of contact with a portion of the cylinder while the other comes into play, and vice versa.

An efficient and simple side guide for printing and lithographic presses, the invention of Frederick C. Davis, of Austin, Texas, is shown in the cut, Fig. 4. A single support provided upon each side with a guide *n* may be adjusted a short distance or entirely across the feed board, and so may be used either upon the right or left hand side of the press. By raising the cam-locking lever D, the guide may be moved quickly to its approximate position, and then the guide accurately adjusted by the ratchet wheel *h*.

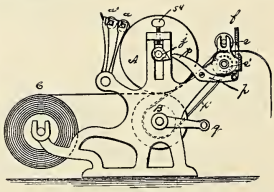


FIG. 3.

Herman Ihlenberg, of Philadelphia, received two patents covering designs for fonts of type.

A series of four patents on matrix-making machines were granted on May 31 to Charles Lears, of Evanston, Illinois. The key-operated type dies are arranged in the periphery of a continuously rotating wheel. They are forced one by one into the

matrix material which is borne by a swinging carrier adapted to be locked to and move with the die wheel during the making of the impression.

John Mullaly and L. L. Bullock, of New York, propose to substitute aluminum for stone for surface printing. They claim that they are able to regulate the density of porosity of the plate during its manufacture, and hence can suit the surface of the plate to the requirements of the work.

Louis K. Johnson, of Brooklyn, New York, received two patents, both of which were assigned to the Alder Type Machine

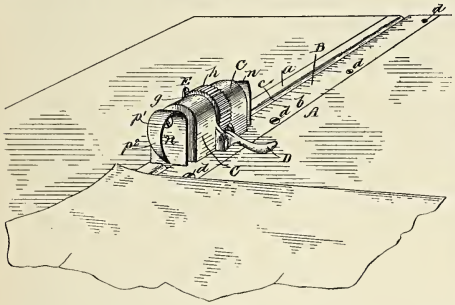


FIG. 4.

Company, one for a "slug" for type-containing channels, and the other for type-distributing apparatus. The slug intended for use either in advance of or behind a row of type in a channel, has an expansible side and a contractor to regulate the tension. The device intended for use in ending up type in a distributing machine, consists of a wide inclined receiving plate and a converging type conduit arranged at an obtuse angle thereto, the lower edge of said receiving plate at its juncture with the conduit being substantially horizontal. It receives the type flatwise and ends it up.

"NINE HINTS ON PRINTING."

James Beale, printer, 719 Sansom street, Philadelphia, has issued a neat little booklet entitled "Nine Hints on Printing." It is attractive typographically. The hints are as follows:

Hint 1. Hold your order until the very last moment, then rush the printer. This invariably produces "an A 1 job."

Hint 2. It is a mistaken idea that "copy" should be plainly written. A reputable printer is able to decipher hieroglyphics without any Rosetta Stone.

Hint 3. Never adopt any suggestion made by the printer. He is too apt to cling to antique precedents. Progress is not in his lexicon.

Hint 4. Always demand a discount from the estimated price. Most of the craft are in business merely for love of the art.

Hint 5. Be sure to insist on choosing your own display lines. You thus insure unique and startling effects.

Hint 6. Never inspect a proof submitted to you. You are not the printer's proofreader.

Hint 7. Always add "a little more matter" to the proof. It invariably adds to the symmetry of the job.

Hint 8. Never pay cash for your work. It encourages unthrifty habits in the printer.

Hint 9. Occupy leisure moments in getting estimates on mythical jobs. This keeps ennui from the printer and gives him occupation.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS R. WARD, of J. B. Lyons' state printing establishment, at Albany, New York, dissatisfied with the settlement of the short strike which occurred recently in that office, has resigned.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

W. G. SAINSBURY, Montague, Michigan. General work of medium grade.

W. D. CHRISTMAN, Fredonia, Kansas. General work of first-class merit.

THOMAS P. NICHOLS, Lynn, Massachusetts. Samples of cut work of a high grade.

"PICKETT, the Printer," Lynchburg, Virginia, samples of bookwork of medium grade.

WALTER N. CRAWFORD, foreman, *Eagle*, Vinton, Iowa. Specimens of general work of average merit.

CHARLES F. HOSER, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, submits a sample of advertising blotter of superior quality.

CAMPBELL & HANSCOM, Lowell, Massachusetts, submit samples of general work of neat and tasteful execution.

FRANK MABIN, printer, Plymouth, England. Samples of society work in colors and bronzes, of but indifferent merit.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL, Melbourne, Australia. Lithographed and printed calendars of handsome design and good execution.

MARTIN MUTSCHLER, foreman, the Perham *Bulletin*, Perham, Minnesota. Souvenir programme of attractive design and good execution.

J. T. CASSEL, Kearney, Nebraska, submits a large assortment of everyday work with several samples of bookwork, all of average merit.

JOHN FLAGG, San Bernardino, California. Embossed and color work in business and souvenir cards of first-class execution and unique design.

H. T. & C. E. SCHOLL, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Business card and advertising pamphlet in tints and colors. Chaste in design and tasteful in coloring.

MESSRS. RAYNOR & TAYLOR, printers, Detroit, Michigan, well sustain their reputation by a souvenir record of St. Mary's hospital recently printed by them.

W. B. CROMBIE, Lincoln, Nebraska. Assortment of general jobwork; good taste in design, and thoroughness in execution characterize the samples throughout.

JAMES SKINNER, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Samples of business cards and menu of creditable execution. A more careful use of ornamentation would improve the work.

JOHN CHRISTIE, printer, Duluth, Minnesota. Advertising blotter of creditable execution, but spoiled by the line "book and job printer." Mr. Christie should study colors a little.

HARRY E. SPENCER, foreman of the *Ionia Sentinel*, Ionia, Michigan, submits a little booklet entitled "Points on Printing," well designed, tasteful in coloring and well executed.

"A FEW TYPOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS," is the title of a sample book of jobwork issued by W. Vaughan, printer, Boston, Massachusetts. The samples are of good design and well printed.

MCCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota. Assortment of general jobwork; many specimens in tints and colors which well sustain the reputation of the firm for doing first class work.

A. J. WATERS, foreman, the *Citrograph*, Redlands, California. General work, neat, clean and tasteful. The office business card in bronze, tints and colors is a most attractive piece of work.

"EVANS, the Printer," Alleghany, Pennsylvania, sends samples of advertising stationery; the designs are bright and original, the coloring in excellent taste and the execution of a very high grade.

FROM H. L. Blanchard, foreman job department Marysville *Daily Appeal*, Marysville, California, we have received a copy of the souvenir of the counties of Yuba and Sutter, issued to the

visiting members of the National Press Association. Beyond some minor defects the work is very creditable. The business card of the Appeal Publishing Company is a very tasteful piece of color work.

F. S. Lang, with H. N. Farey & Co., Pasadena, California, sends samples of business cards, society and embossed printing; good taste in coloring and design and thorough workmanship characterize the work.

The Renner Printing House, Hastings, Nebraska, sends a specimen of their work in the form of a programme for the George Eliot Club, of Hastings. It is characterized by neatness, simplicity and good taste.

The June issue of "Our Occasional" issued by the Cincinnati Typefoundry is out, and a copy has reached this office. The samples shown in this number are different faces of two letters; no job faces being shown.

J. M. Goughnour, publisher and printer, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, submits a programme of the second annual banquet of Johnston Lodge No. 175 B. P. O. Elks, together with a firm billhead. The work is very creditable.

Will H. White, Cleveland, Ohio. Souvenir the Brush Electric Company. The work is the product of the Matthews-Northrup Company, of Buffalo, New York, and reflects credit on all concerned in its varied departments.

H. J. Darrow, Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Programme of high school commencement, of creditable execution. Curved lines are objectionable in such case. Use ornaments sparingly. Let simplicity and strength of design be your object.

The Galesburg Printing Company, of Galesburg, Illinois, submit a sample of their work, in the form of a souvenir for the years 1891 and 1892, of Knox College. Numerous half-tones and photogravures illustrate the work, all excellently printed; the letterpress of the work is commendable.

F. H. McCabe, Logan, Iowa, sends sample of a commencement programme for the Logan high school. The work is cleanly and neatly printed, but we would suggest to Mr. McCabe that a little more harmonious selection of type faces would have improved the title page considerably.

The Hamilton Printing Company, Topeka, Kansas. Samples of bookwork in the form of twenty-sixth annual catalogue of the University of Kansas, the composition of which is of a very high grade, and the presswork all that could be desired; the numerous half-tones are well executed.

From P. B. Medler, Montpelier, Vermont, we have received a copy of the menu for the banquet of the Vermont Bar Association, printed at the *Argus Patriot* office, under the supervision of the foreman, Mr. George Blair. The design and coloring of the work is in excellent taste, and the execution well nigh perfect.

The Canadian Photo-Engraving Bureau, 16 Adelaide street West, Toronto, Ontario, have issued an interesting catalogue of photo-engravings and linework. The engravings are well executed, and are convincing that Messrs. Moore & Alexander, the proprietors, are amply able to meet the requirements of their customers.

W. C. Thomas, business manager, *Sheboygan County News*, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, submits samples of printing in plain and fancy styles from the job department. In consideration of Mr. Thomas' explanation that the experience of the operators was to a large extent picked up, the samples are praiseworthy.

C. E. Jenkins, "press boy" for E. H. Freeman, of Los Angeles, California, has sent us a very unique specimen that certainly deserves more than passing mention. The main portion of the work is printed upon cardboard, the inner leaves being of paper, and attached to the inside of back cover is a small envelope containing miniature samples of letterheads, billheads, cards and programs. Upon the front cover appears a very highly colored embossed design, which cannot readily be described in a notice of this kind, and must be seen to be appreciated. The die cutting on the work is done entirely with brass rule. Printed as it is in harmonious colors and neatly tied with blue ribbon, it certainly makes a most attractive announcement.

From W. B. Powell, foreman of poster department of the Laning Printing Company, of Norwalk, Ohio, but formerly with the Will S. Marshall Printing Company, of Lexington, Kentucky, we have received several samples of printing in tints, colors and bronzes; the tint-blocks being prepared from cardboard. The work is tastefully and artistically designed and colored and well printed.

We are indebted to the Enterprise Steam Print, of San Angelo, Texas, for a copy of the fourth annual premium list of the Concho Valley Fair Association. The cover design is creditable. The advertisements in the book, however, are tasteless in composition, having a jumbled appearance; the letterpress is poor, the presswork wretched, and the discordant assortment of type faces is made to look still more objectionable from the amount of tawdry ornamentation used.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. C. G., Kansas City, Missouri, asks criticism of presswork on monthly magazine. *Answer.*—The letterpress is well done. The cover is low in the center and should be built up. The ink on the half-tone is too stiff and peels on the heavy parts. The high lights are filled up, which may be caused by deposits of ink or the etching is not deep enough.

A. H. W., Lexington, Kentucky, sends samples of jobwork, explaining that he is a pressman and never set a complete job before, and asks, "Do you think I have got the sand to make a good job printer? If so, I will follow it up." *Answer.*—It is a duty that every workman owes himself to learn everything in his power, and the undoubted evidence of ability in the work submitted renders it incumbent on A. H. W. to pursue all avenues of study in the craft.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: George N. Raymond, *Daily Herald*, Durango, Colorado; J. Seemann, of Seemann & Peters, printers, Saginaw, Michigan; B. J. Lowrey, secretary Michigan State Press Association, Howard City, Michigan; Charles F. Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky; George B. Chase, publisher *Herald*, Bliss, New York; James J. Kew, *Monetary Times*, Toronto, Ontario; Daniel F. Dawson, Buffalo, New York; James N. Hull, with Woodward, Tiernan & Co., St. Louis, Missouri; E. B. Bird, designer, Dorchester, Massachusetts; E. H. Cottrell, of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York; H. S. Mitchell, of C. H. Terry & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. L. Robinette, state printing office, Sacramento, California; A. C. Nisson, Commonwealth Company, New Westminster, British Columbia; C. D. Mackay, J. L. Morrison Company, New York; O. L. Smith, the Smith-Brooks Printing Company, Denver, Colorado; W. S. Russell, *Gazette*, Kansas City, Missouri; Frank B. Wiborg, The Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. D. Brown, of Brown, Treacy & Co., St. Paul, Minnesota; Jackson Blizard, Toronto, Ontario; J. W. Davis, with C. P. Byrd, Atlanta, Georgia; Samuel Rees, Rees Printing Company, Omaha, Nebraska; C. T. Van Gorder, Elgin, Illinois; Joseph A. Black, pressman delegate, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota; S. M. Hunt, Springfield, Massachusetts; M. S. Burnett, with Watters-Talbott Printing Company, DesMoines, Iowa; S. D. Perry, Bushnell, Illinois; J. West Goodwin, the *Bazoo*, Sedalia, Missouri; J. Hornstein, *Democrat*, Boone, Iowa; John W. O'Neill, Cameron Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Cyrus Field Willard, the *Globe*, Boston, Massachusetts.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE J. L. Morrison Company has secured quarters in the Caxton building, and will carry a full line of the "Perfection" stitchers and wire.

MR. M. J. CARROLL has assumed the editorship of Hollister's *Eight-Hour Herald*. The paper is meeting with popular favor and evidently has a bright future.

M. A. FOUNTAIN & Co., the printers, announce their removal from 5 Wabash avenue to Nos. 22 to 26 Randolph street, where they have better facilities than at the old stand.

THE offices of the secretary-treasurer, recording and financial secretary and organizer, of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, have been removed to 122 Fifth avenue, room 13, Mail building.

AT the regular monthly meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, June 26, thirty-five new members were initiated—among them being four ladies. The names of twenty-one applicants for membership were read and referred to the business committee.

THE Braun Illustrating Company, photo-engravers, now have an office in the Temple, corner of Monroe and La Salle streets, their works being at 87 to 93 South Jefferson street. Mr. Carl Nemethy, formerly manager of the Photo-tint Engraving Company, is now connected with this firm.

W. A. FOWLER & Co., dealers in paper, formerly at 179 Monroe street, have just moved to new quarters at 212 and 214 Monroe street, where they occupy the first floor and basement. They carry a full line of book, news, writing, cardboard, cover, envelopes, document manilas, etc., and with their largely increased space look for a better trade even than they had at the old stand.

AMONG Chicago's visitors last month was Mr. Moritz Behrend, a partner of Prince Bismarck in the paper mill plant at Varzin, Germany. Mr. Behrend is finding his visit to America full of interest and pleasure. While he is much interested in the progress of papermaking, he is also pleased at the growth of the country, and especially Chicago, the World's Fair city. While in Chicago he visited the exposition grounds, and expressed wonder and satisfaction at the outlook.

MR. ARTHUR J. WORSLEY has been the blushing recipient of the congratulations of his fellow employés of the Henry O. Shepard Company's composing rooms. Miss Matilda J. Winter, of St. Thomas, Ontario, and Mr. Worsley were married on June 14, at 196 Erie street, Chicago, Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of St. James Episcopal church, officiating. Mr. Paul W. Heermans acted as groomsman and Miss Lillian Elliott as bridesmaid. THE INLAND PRINTER tenders its congratulations.

THE St. Louis Printing Ink Works, B. Thalmann, proprietor, have issued a circular to the printers of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and elsewhere stating that they have opened a branch office at room 1, 415 Dearborn street, Chicago, where they will carry a full and complete stock of printing and lithographing inks, spot oils, varnishes and bronze powders. The office will be under the management of Mr. A. P. Daly, who is well and favorably known to the trade in all parts of the country. With this branch in Chicago the firm anticipates a large increase in its orders for inks in the West.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Hollister Brothers, "the eight-hour printers," for a very neat copy of the constitution and by-laws of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16. A list of officers and delegates since organization occupies the back pages of the book, the whole suitably indexed. It would be a very handy compilation in any dress, but the Messrs. Hollister have displayed their usual good taste in its get-up. Printed in plain, readable type on good paper, it is bound in flexible leather with rounded corners, suitable for the pocket. The seal of the union is embossed in gold on the front cover, and altogether the handy little volume presents a most attractive appearance.

ON Thursday, June 23, *The Inter Ocean* issued an eight-page illustrated supplement printed in four colors, on a fast web perfecting press, and it is proposed to publish a color supplement regularly every Sunday after that date. The printing of a sheet of this kind marks a new era in illustrated journalism in the West, and is certainly an achievement which the proprietors of the paper may well feel proud of. The press on which the supplement is printed is the invention of Mr. Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, the well known inventor of perfecting presses and printing machinery in general.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

WATERBURY (Conn.) Typographical Union, No. 282, has disbanded and surrendered its charter.

L. G. A. STRAUBE, of the Franklin Printing Company, of Los Angeles, California, has disposed of his interests in that firm to Frank Mauricio.

GREAT preparations have been made for the picnic of Milwaukee Typographical Union, No. 23, to be held at the Shooting park on Sunday, July 31. Governor Peck has signified his intention of attending.

CREAM CITY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 23, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has contracted a three years' lease for a new hall, on Oneida and Front streets, opposite the German theater. The hall will be furnished in the most approved style, and sublet to the different labor organizations of the city.

THAT useful instrument, the gavel, which was wielded by President Prescott at the convention, is the property of Mr. C. S. Dodge, foreman of the Boston *Globe's* composing room. The gavel is an ivory one, handsomely mounted with silver, and was presented to Mr. Dodge by compositors of the *Globe*. Mr. Dodge, as president of Boston Typographical Union, No. 12, used the gavel on the Sunday following its presentation at a meeting of Union No. 12, and two weeks later his wife, who is president of the National Section Cadets of Temperance, rapped for order with it in Baltimore at the annual convention of the cadets.

THE London, England, Polytechnic has already booked more than eight hundred for the World's Fair tour which it has undertaken to manage for English artisans, and the number is being increased daily. These excursionists will visit the Exposition and incidentally see the sights of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and Niagara Falls, on a total expense, including transportation both ways, of about $125. They will be comfortably lodged, while in Chicago, in D. L. Moody's Bible Institute, and in barracks on a block of ground belonging to Marshall Field, the use of which accommodations has been donated by the gentleman named.

NORWALK, Ohio, is a little city of eight thousand inhabitants, and noted the country over for its Fair Publishing House, whose imprint graces eight-tenths of the fair work done in the United States. The season is just on, and the house employs as many as two hundred hands, doing a general printing and lithograph business. A safety ticket, the invention of Mr. J. F. Laning, has a 20,000,000 sale each year. The plant comprises eight cylinder presses, seventeen platens, a ticket press, folders, rulers, embossing machine, lithograph press, die machines, etc., and a new lithograph and engraving department. Job printers average $13.50 a week. Business good, prospects the best. During the season good printers are in demand. Outside of this are four other job offices, two daily newspapers and four weeklies. There is no typographical union.

THE international typographical congress will meet at Berne, Switzerland, in August, when among other questions to be considered will be the employment of females in printeries;

the limitations of the hours of labor; the minimum salaries; the regulation of the number of apprentices. These will be but a few of the many subjects to be brought under the notice of the congress, which are suggested for the amelioration of the condition of the European printers. The *Archives de l'Imprimerie* says: "People often find it easier to demand of the state what they could easier obtain by combination, and the state finds itself in the position of the nurse of the child crying for the moon and promises to give it in order to obtain tranquillity. The ancient axiom *Aide toi toi même*, is very applicable in such matters, for the printers would find it much easier to make regulations and enforce them than to persuade someone else to do it for them."

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

A FEW of our contemporaries seem to be misinformed as to the plans of the D. Lothrop Company, the well-known publishers of Boston, when they report some contemplated changes (owing to the death of Mr. D. Lothrop) in its management. The company desires to say that all such reports are entirely without foundation. There are no contemplated changes, and everything is to go on as usual, carrying out the future plans for the house as laid down and conducted before his decease by Mr. D. Lothrop.

"How to make Printing Inks and Varnishes, Canceling Ink and Artists' Indestructible Ink" is the title of a little pamphlet published by George W. Small & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, a copy of which we have recently received. It is a work of fifty pages, giving formulæ and recipes for making all kinds of printing inks and varnishes, from news costing 3 cents per pound, to carmine that sells for $32 per pound. We have not had an opportunity of testing any of the formulæ, but have been informed that every one has been thoroughly tried, and can be depended upon. The work is offered for $5.

"A MAN AND A WOMAN," the recent work of Stanley Waterloo, is a novel which has many attractions to even more than the average reader. It is a modern novel, and the characters are very human. Mr. Waterloo describes the country as one who knows and loves it. He is a journalist of national reputation, and his profession has given him opportunities to study the class of men which his principal character, Mr. Grant Harlson, represents. Harlson, who is a somewhat massive young man, distinguishes himself in early life as a vanquisher of blacksnakes, and later as a vanquisher of women. There is a touch of the startling effects of Zola about the work. F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, Chicago; paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25.

THE SONG OF THE SWORD AND OTHER VERSES, by W. E. Henley. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

Printed at the press of De Vinne, on immaculate paper, and bound in wine-colored muslin, Mr. Henley's last volume of verse is as concinnate an example of bookmaking as one should wish to see. Mr. Henley is fortunate in his American publishers. To Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons more than to any other New York publishers belongs the honor of giving due prominence and publicity to the younger school of English essayists and poets. When Mr. Henley's first book appeared in America under the modest title, "A Book of Verses," its author was hailed as a writer of great promise. The whole volume of his original work to date makes but three tiny books, and all these appeal to readers of cultivated taste. The latest volume contains some verse that could not readily be spared from our literature, possessing as it does great originality in thought and treatment. The lyrics are especially charming but quite unconventional in form. In another column the reader will find a selection or two from the "Song of the Sword," and these little snatches must make him eager to possess the book, portions of which, however, are quite as inscrutable as "The way of a bird in the sunshine!" or "The way of a man with a maid!"

PAPER TRADE NOTES.

THE Howard paper mill, at Menasha, Wisconsin, has been purchased by Oshkosh parties for $125,000.

MESSRS. VERNON BROS. & Co., paper makers, 65 and 67 Duane street, New York, have adopted the plan of sending out samples of their book papers in the form of popular novels: Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and "The Heiress of Cameron Hall," by Laura Jean Libbey, being among the latest sent out by them. The firm is represented in Chicago by Mr. J. Herz, 226 La Salle street.

AT the annual meeting of the Keith Paper Company, of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, the following officers were elected: President, Alexander H. Rice; clerk and treasurer, C. M. Burnett; directors—Alexander H. Rice, Boston; Charles T. Crocker, Fitchburg; E. D. Jones, Pittsfield; A. Pagenstecher, New York; William H. Mairs, Brooklyn; Moses Bulkley, New York; George L. Pease, New York; C. M. Burnett, Turner's Falls.

THE hands in the finishing room at the Seymour Paper Mill, Windsor Locks, Connecticut, are on a strike because a Japanese who has been employed in another part of the mill for some time was given a job in the finishing room. The help in the room objected to his working in the room, and all but two of the fifteen employés there left after notifying the overseer that they should do so if the "Jap" was allowed to remain. The company refused to remove him.

THE Parsons Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, send samples of parchment deed for diplomas made in all sizes. For an artificial parchment this paper has no equal for the purpose intended. They also send samples of other Irish linen tracing paper for artists' use, and drawing paper made in three sizes, combining excellent quality with moderate prices. Their sample book of bond and bank-note papers is gotten up in excellent style; contains a fine line of samples and with its handsome steel-plate title page, makes a most attractive job.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Hooper Hummer* is the alliterative title of a new weekly at Hooper, Nebraska.

THE *Southern Republican* is a new weekly recently issued at Birmingham, Alabama. W. F. Green, editor and proprietor.

THE *Illustrated Kentuckian* is a new literary and society journal, at Lexington, Kentucky, edited by Mrs. Eugenia Dunlap Potts.

W. A. SOUTHERLAND and Charles W. Hutchins have purchased a half interest in the *Evening Caucasian*, of Shreveport, Louisiana.

THE *Morning News*, of Wilmington, Delaware, will shortly put in a complete new printing outfit, but what firm will supply the materials has not yet been decided.

THE *Coloradan* is a new semi-monthly published in Denver, Colorado, by Messrs. Dillenback & Dove. Its typographical appearance is attractive, which is enhanced by numerous half-tone engravings.

B. F. BROWN has purchased an interest in the *Morning Journal*, of Hannibal, Missouri, and is performing the duties of local editor. Mr. Brown is also vice-president of the Journal Printing Company.

THE *Printer and Publisher* is another applicant for public patronage, issued by the J. B. McLean Publishing Company, of Toronto, Ontario. It contains much interesting matter, and will doubtless prove a success.

THE *Herald-Times*, of Gouverneur, New York, has been sold to Prof. M. R. Sackett, editor of the *Northern Tribune*, of Gouverneur. Mr. Horace G. Reynolds, the editor and proprietor of the *Herald-Times*, in the last edition published under

his ownership published a farewell to his employés, making particular mention of his foreman, Mr. Will L. Hough, who is well known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE *Patriot*, Jackson, Michigan, has lately placed a double-feed Dispatch press in its pressroom, a fast press having been demanded by the rapidly increasing circulation. A Dexter folder will also be added to the pressroom shortly.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the wedding souvenir of Miss Mollie Sherriff and F. S. Foster, editor of the *Messenger*, of Ellsworth, Kansas. The souvenir is a dainty affair, and from it we learn the happy pair were made one on June 8. Congratulations.

THERE has been much competition in the newspaper line in New Haven, Connecticut, especially between the *Evening Leader* and the *Morning Palladium*, two republican papers, both giving away copies of novels by several well-known writers with each copy of their paper, and scattering sample copies broadcast on almost every doorstep.

C. L. GOODRICH, editor and proprietor of the *Belize Independent*, Belize, British Honduras, being desirous of visiting the Worlds' Fair for several months in 1893, wishes to procure a trustworthy person to conduct the paper during his absence, or the newspaper plant and good will with the job and book department will be disposed of on good cash terms.

THE *Evening Union*, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was sold June 1, by Mr. Shipley, who owned a controlling interest, to a syndicate of wealthy republicans of that city, who propose to start a morning edition in connection with the present evening edition, beginning July 1. It will be a strict party organ. Mr. Shipley retires after thirty years of journalistic work. This will be the first rival of the *Republican* in its morning field.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Hoke Engraving Company, 910 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Missouri, have just issued a circular and price list of their Crown engraving plates, tools, etc.

L. G. REYNOLDS, general manager of the firm of Reynolds & Reynolds, stationers, Dayton, Ohio, has secured a patent on a neat device — a manifold copying arrangement. A fortune is in store for the inventor.

CHANDLER & PRICE, of Cleveland, Ohio, have just finished their new 12 by 18 press, which is said to be one of the finest machines they have ever built. There has been quite a demand for this size, and the firm will now be able to fill it. Our representative who called at their factory recently reports that the firm is doing an immense business.

THE Falconer Manufacturing Company, a wealthy woodworking concern, at Falconer, New York, are establishing a printing plant in connection with their business, intending to go into the manufacturing of advertising novelties, such as yard sticks, rulers, fans, etc. Their specially-built presses and other special machinery have been ordered.

THE job printing firm of J. E. Shipman & Co., of Springfield, Massachusetts, has been dissolved, Mr. Shipman retiring as a member. His business partner, James T. Ripley, has taken into partnership Joseph J. Rafter, formerly of Wells, Rafter & Co. The Weaver-Shipman Company will be the name of the new firm, and Mr. Shipman will remain in its employ.

THE Illinois Paper Company, of 181 Monroe street, Chicago, have just sent out a novelty in the way of blotting paper, which they call enamel blotting. It is made in a number of shades of color. The blotting side is a very good absorbent and the face has an enamel surface, upon which printing can be very well done. We predict quite a demand for this new stock.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Charles W. Bendernagel and George E. Deacon, under the firm name of Bendernagel & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on June 10, Mr. Deacon retiring therefrom. Mr. Bendernagel assumes all assets and liabilities, and will continue the business of manufacturing printers' rollers at 521 Minor street, Philadelphia under the name of Bendernagel & Co.

THE Seybold Machine Company, of Dayton, Ohio, have just issued a neat little pamphlet describing their machinery for printers, bookbinders, lithographers and paper box makers. The job is printed on laid linen paper, and with its imitation parchment cover printed in gilt and tied with silk floss, makes altogether an attractive piece of work, and is certainly in keeping with the character of the machinery which this firm turns out.

THE Duplex Color Disc Company, of 214 Monroe street, have recently made arrangements with the Toronto Typefoundry, of Toronto, Ontario, to represent them in the dominion of Canada, and that foundry will be able to fill all orders for this very popular device in the dominion. This arrangement will prove of great advantage to Canadian printers, and many, no doubt, will take advantage of it, as the delay and annoyance attending the sending of orders to the states will be avoided.

WE have received a copy of the specimen book of the National Printing Ink and Dry Color Company, manufacturers of printing and lithographic inks, dry colors, varnishes, etc., corner Austin avenue and Diller street, Chicago. The work contains samples of all the leading shades and colors of printing inks. This company has mills of the latest modern and improved designs, and every department is fitted up with the best mechanical appliances. Specimen copies of their book will be sent on request. On page 837 of this issue we show a sample of one of the colored inks made by this company.

WE have received from John Royle & Sons, Paterson, New Jersey, manufacturers of routing machines, routing cutters, drills, lathes, cabinet saws, etc., a neat little pamphlet of forty pages, called "Router Chips from Royle Machines," showing cuts of the various machines manufactured by the firm and giving extracts from testimonial letters received by the company and press notices from trade journals of established reputation, all testifying to the merits of the manufactures of this firm. A number of very appropriate quotations taken from various authors are scattered through the book, which adds to its attractiveness and aids in strengthening the arguments used to convince intended customers of the merits of all Royle's manufactures.

WE are informed by Messrs. T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, manufacturers of paper cutters, embossers, and bookbinders' machinery in general, of 25 Center street, New York, and 413 Dearborn street, Chicago, that they are having quite a number of calls for their machinery abroad. Printers and binders abroad are beginning to realize the fact that America leads in productions in this line of machinery, and are recognizing this fact by sending to America for their wares. Messrs. Sheridan have recently shipped to Nottingham, England, one of their 56-inch cutters, and have also sent two of their 48-inch machines to London, England, within the last month. Marcus Ward & Co., the well-known manufacturers of novelties in cards and stationery, are using a number of embossers and paper cutters made by this firm. It is certainly gratifying to note the fact that our British brothers are beginning to appreciate the excellence of American machinery.

THE Electro-Tint Engraving Company, formerly of 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have recently moved to new and very commodious quarters, at 1306 to 1310 Filbert street. In their new location they have double their former facilities and conveniences, and have one of the finest half-tone engraving establishments in the country. Being located between the two terminals of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading railroads, in a section of the city which promises to become a center for business, the move which they have just made will prove of the utmost advantage to them. We acknowledge

receipt of a very handsome specimen of half-tone work produced by this firm, called "Listening to the Fairies," a reproduction of a celebrated painting by C. Bodenhausen, which certainly deserves great credit, not only for the excellence of the plate, but from its large size. It is printed in photo-brown upon a background of delicate stone color.

We acknowledge a call a short time since from Mr. James G. Mosson, representing Messrs. Beit & Philippi, of Hamburg, Germany, and also the London & Provincial Printing Ink Company, of London. Mr. Mosson was making a tour of this country for the purpose of introducing the inks and varnishes manufactured by his company. We are indebted to him for a number of samples of work produced in Germany with the inks of his firm, among them a very elaborate calendar made in Leipsic, by Wezel & Naumann, which is an excellent example of what can be done in lithograph work in that country. It is made in the form of an easel, and has a very handsome picture between the calendar of each month, besides a little pocket on the back in which are contained samples of the various colors of ink made by the firm. Besides this Mr. Mosson favored us with sample books of half-tone inks in various colors, samples of special lithograph inks, and also a very handsome portfolio showing various grades of photogravures, as well as a handsome sample book showing various grades of wood cut inks in black. From the sample submitted, we are led to believe that the firm turns out an excellent line of material.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To remove rust from any finely-polished steel instruments, such as drawing or mathematical instruments, etc., polish the rust from the articles with flour of emery paper and gloss with crocus on leather.

Many English surnames end in ford, ham (house), lea, ton (farm) and by (dwelling), from the old practice of naming persons after their native place. Aylesford, Grimston, Habersham and Ormsby are examples.

John Marshall Wood, who died in Springfield, Massachusetts, recently, was one of the oldest printers and proofreaders in the country, having been apprenticed to the printer's trade before 1830. Since 1858 he had been a proofreader for the Merriams, the dictionary publishers.

Mr. Henry Lencke, of Reading, Pennsylvania, has recently invented a rotary ink-pump, a device to force printing ink through a hose directly from the barrel to the fountain. The pump is attached to the side of the barrel near the bottom, and a turn of the crank sends the ink through the hose into the fountain at the rate of twenty pounds a minute.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

Below is given a list of corporations, chartered recently, to do business in the line of printing and allied trades, with capital stock of each.

Acme Publishing Co., Seattle, Wash. $10,000. To print and publish newspapers, periodicals, magazines and books, and carry on a general job printing business.

E. C. Allen & Co., Seattle, Wash. $5,000. To do a general book and job printing business.

American Correspondence School of Art and Science, Port Huron, Mich. $5,000. To print and publish text-books.

American Photographic Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. $2,000. To publish and sell photographic publications, etc.

American Publishing Co., Seattle, Wash. $1,000. To do a general book and job printing business.

Anderson Printing & Publishing Co., Anderson, Ind. $1,200. To carry on a general newspaper and job printing business.

Bankers' Art Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich. $15,000. To engrave and publish art specialties.

Blackburg Printing and Publishing Co., Blackburg, S. C. $6,000. To publish a newspaper and do a general printing, publishing and stationery business.

Bohemian Printing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. $10,000. To do printing and publishing.

Britannica Publishing Co., New York city. $100,000. To do printing, publishing, binding, etc.

Builder & Trader Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. $12,000. To print and publish a paper or papers and periodicals, and do a general printing and publishing business.

Clark W. Bryan Co., Springfield, Mass. $30,000. To carry on the business of printing, publishing, bookbinding, blank book making, etc.

T. E. Calkins Engraving Co., Chicago, Ill. $3,000. To do wood, photo, half-tone, zinc and wax engraving, electrotyping and all process work pertaining to engraving business.

Cameron Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. $48,000. To manufacture and sell printers' quoins and patented articles generally.

Catholic Universe Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. $10,000. To print and publish a Catholic newspaper, and do a general printing and publishing business.

Clark Publishing Co., Omaha, Neb. $100,000. To manufacture, publish, buy and sell books, pamphlets and periodicals.

Central Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich. $10,000. To do a general publishing and bookmaking business.

Cripple Creek Crusher Publishing Co., Cripple Creek, Colo. $15,000. To print and publish a daily newspaper in Cripple Creek and do a general job printing business.

Colorado Catholic Publication Society, Denver, Colo. $25,000. To print, publish and circulate a newspaper to be styled the *Colorado Catholic*, etc.

Commercial Publishing Co., Denver, Colo. $10,000. To buy and sell printing apparatus and material, publish and circulate newspapers and carry on a general publishing and job printing business.

Cuyahoga Publishing Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. $25,000. To publish books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, engravings, lithographs, etc.

Democrat Publishing Co., Missoula, Mont. $25,000. To do a general printing and publishing business and establish, maintain, print and publish a paper.

Eagle Publishing Co., Argentine, Kan. $2,000. To do general printing and publishing.

Enquirer Publishing Co., Clarksburg, W. Va. $10,000. To publish a newspaper and do a general printing and binding business.

Enterprise Printing Co., Radford, Va. $5,000. To publish and print newspapers.

Farmers' Tribune Co., Des Moines, Iowa. $25,000. To publish newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, etc.

Franklin Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. $20,000. To publish, print and sell newspapers and periodicals and do a general printing business.

Frankfort Publishing Co., Frankfort, Wash. $20,000. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Gazette Printing and Publishing Co., Emporia, Kan. $3,500. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Goodell Printing and Binding Co., West Superior, Wis. $12,000. To do printing, binding and manufacturing of blank books and stationery.

F. M. Harley Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. $5,000. To do a publishing and book business.

Helio Engraving Co., Newark, N. J. $10,000. To manufacture and sell books and magazines, etc.

Herald Company, Huntington, W. Va. $5,000. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Home Circle Publishing Co., Bloomington, Ill. $15,000. To publish and carry on a newspaper called the *Home Circle* and do a job and general printing business.

Home Knowledge and Supply Co., San Francisco, Cal. $100,000. To print, publish and manufacture books and supply members therewith.

Housewife Publishing Co., New York city, N. Y. $100,000. To print, publish and sell newspapers, periodicals, magazines, books, etc.

Illinois Bank Note Company, Chicago, Ill. $50,000. To do a general lithographing, engraving and printing business.

Inspector Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. $6,000. To carry on the business of book printing, engraving, electrotyping and lithographing, etc.

Journal of Commerce, New York city, N. Y. $64,000. To publish the *Journal of Commerce* and to do a general printing business.

Journal of Orificial Surgery Co., Chicago, Ill. $10,000. Furtherance of medical education and publication.

A. R. Keller Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $125,000. To do a printing and publishing business.

Liberator Publishing Co., Dayton, O. $10,000. To publish a daily and weekly prohibition newspaper, and do a general printing and publishing business.

Alfred Lindell & Co., Chicago, Ill. $2,000. To do a general printing, binding and publishing business.

William Marley Co., Camden, N. J. $15,000. To carry on the business of bookbinding.

McClure Publishing Co. (incorporated in W. Va.), New York city, N. Y. $100,000. To do a publishing business.

McCook County Publishing Co., Salem, S. D. $2,000. To do a general publishing and job business, and to publish a weekly newspaper.

McDonald & Gill Co., 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. $25,000. To print and publish newspapers, periodicals, books and engravings, and buy and sell stationery and other similar articles.

Monmouth Republican Printing Co., Monmouth, Ill. $7,000. To do a general printing and publishing business, also publish a newspaper at Monmouth called *Republican, Atlas and Advance.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, JULY, 1892.

COMPILED FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AND CHANGED AND REVISED FROM DIRECT ADVICES FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION.				Hrs pr wk	REMARKS.
			Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork.	Time.		
Anniston, Ala.	dull	better	32	27	32	$15.00	60	
Birmingham, Ala.	dull	fair	40	35	35 & 40	16.50	59	
Mobile, Ala.	fair	poor	40	40	40	16.00	59	
Fort Smith, Ark.	dull	not good	30	25	30	15.00	60	
Little Rock, Ark.	good	not good	35	35	—	16.00	59	Papers non-union.
Victoria, B. C.	good	good	50	45	45	21.00	53	[coast for good union men.
Fresno, Cal.	good	good	45	40	—	18.00	54	One of the best towns on Pacific
Los Angeles, Cal.	very dull	quiet	45	40	—	20.00	54	Bookwork not done by piece.
Oakland, Cal.	dull	good	45	40	40	18 00	59	Daily papers and job offices union.
Riverside, Cal.	dull	dull	40	35	35	16 to 20	59	
San Diego, Cal.	fair	fair	40	35	45	18.00	59	
San Francisco, Cal.	dull	very poor	50	45	30	18.00	59	
San Jose, Cal.	fair	fair	40	30	35	15 to 18	59	
Colorado Springs, Colo.	good	poor	45	40	45	19.00	59	
Bridgeport, Conn.	good	good	35	33⅓	35	12 to 15	59	
Hartford, Conn.	good	fair	40	35	35	15.00	—	
New Haven, Conn.	good	bright	40	35	35 to 40	15.00	59	[banded.
Waterbury, Conn.	fair	good	35	25 & 30	35	12 to 15	59	Waterbury Union, No. 282, has dis-
Wilmington, Del.	good	not so good	30	25	25	10 to 12	60	
Pensacola, Fla.	fair	good	35	30	35	15 00	—	Town is full of subs.
Americus, Ga.	good	good	25 & 27½	25 & 27½	25	10.50	59	[machines.
Macon, Ga.	dull	discouraging	33⅓	30	—	15.00	59	The *Telegraph* has put in seven
Savannah, Ga.	very good	flattering	37½	35	35	15.00	59	Good demand for first-class job
Honolulu, H. I.	slightly improved	uncertain	60	50	50	20.00	53	printers.
Boise City, Idaho.	fair	good	50	45	45	21.00	53	
Alton, Ill.	fair	not good	—	25	28	12.00	—	
Aurora, Ill.	fair	poor	30	25	25	10.00	59	
Bloomington, Ill.	good	very good	27½	25 & 27½	$13.50	13.50 to 18	59	
Cairo, Ill.	good	good	31½	29	35	12.00	59	All offices are union.
Champaign, Ill.	fair	fair.	—	$10.00	$12	13.50	60	
Decatur, Ill.	fair	uncertain	30	27½	27½	13.50	59	
Galesburg, Ill.	good	fair	—	25	$12 to 14	12 to 16.50	59	
Peoria, Ill.	moderate	same	38	35	40	16.50 to 21	59	
Quincy, Ill.	good	good	33⅓	30	30 & 33⅓	15.00	59	
Springfield, Ill.	dull	fair	35	32	33⅓	15.00	59	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	fair	fair	35	30	—	13 50	59	
Indianapolis, Ind.	dull	dull	38	36	40	16.50	—	
Logansport, Ind.	dull	not very good	28	23	28	12.00	59	
Marion, Ind.	fair	fair	—	23	$9 to 12	12.00	59	
Vincennes, Ind.	good	better	$9 to 11	$9 to 11	—	11.00	—	
Burlington, Iowa	fair	fair	30	25	30	14.00	—	[surrounding towns.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	fair	not good	30	28	25	12 00	52	City is full of half-learned boys from
Sioux City, Iowa	fair	better	38	33⅓	35	14 to 16	59	
Atchison, Kan.	fair	fair	30	25	—	15.00	60	
Hutchinson, Kan.	good	fair	30	25	30	12.00	59	[paper, pays 25 cents.
Leavenworth, Kan.	very dull	discouraging	30	25	30	15.00	59	*Times*, non-union, only morning
Frankfort, Ky.	fair	fair	37	37	37	15.00	59	
Lexington, Ky.	dull	very fair	33⅓	30	33⅓ & 35	14.00	59	
Baton Rouge, La.	very good	good	40	40	40	18.00	59	
New Orleans, La.	fair	fair	45	40	40	18.00	59	[reason of great floods.
Shreveport, La.	very dull	discouraging	35	32½	35	18.00	54	Printing business total wreck by
Winnipeg, Man.	good	not so good	37½	35	40	16 to 18	54	Overstocked with subs.
Boston, Mass.	good	fair	40 to 45	38	40	15.00	56	
Haverhill, Mass.	fair	dull	—	22 & 27	25	12.00	59	
Springfield, Mass.	fair	good	40	28 & 30	32	12 to 15	59	
Portland, Me.	fair	good	30	25	25	14.00	—	
Bay City, Mich.	fair	brighter	34	32	32	14.00	59	
Lansing, Mich.	fair	poor	32	28	30	13.00	59	
Muskegon, Mich.	dull	not encouraging	28	25	25	12 to 15	59	
Duluth, Minn.	good	good	37	32	—	17.00	59	The *News* is now a union office.
St. Paul, Minn.	fair	fair	42	37	35 to 43	16 00	—	
Hannibal, Mo.	quiet	not encouraging	30	25	—	12 to 14	59	[week higher.
St. Louis, Mo.	fair	fair	43	38	45	18.00	—	Night work in job offices $6 per
Helena, Mont.	fair	fair	50	45	50	24.00	53	
Durham, N. C.	fair	fair	—	25	25	9 to 12.50	59	
Bismarck, N. D.	dull	very encouraging	35	—	35	16 00	56	
Omaha, Neb.	fair	fair	40	37	37	16 to 18	59	
Virginia City, Nev.	very dull	may improve	65	65	65	28.00	—	
Paterson, N. J.	good	favorable	35	25	30	12.00	59	
Trenton, N. J.	good	fair	35	$14	$14 to 16	14 to 15	—	
Albany, N. Y.	very good	good	40	35	38	15.00	59	
Binghamton, N. Y.	fair	fair	28	25	25	12.00	59	
Glens Falls, N. Y.	fair	fair	25	23	23	10 to 12	59	
Jamestown, N. Y.	fair	fair	25	22	22	12.00	59	
Newburgh, N. Y.	good	fair	—	27	27	12.00	59	
New York, N. Y.	good	good	50	40	37 & 43	18.00	—	
Utica, N. Y.	fair	good	35	31½	31½	12.50	59	
Watertown, N. Y.	fair	slow	—	—	—	10.00	59	No piecework.
Akron, Ohio	fair	fair	30	25	32	12.00	60	
Canton, Ohio	fair	favorable	35	30	30	10 to 16	59	
Columbus, Ohio	fair	good	35	33⅓	36 & 38	15.00	59	
Findlay, Ohio	good	good	28	25	28	12.00	59	
Massillon, Ohio	fair	fair	—	25	25	10 to 12	59	
Youngstown, Ohio	good	good	37½	33⅓	33⅓	15 00	59	
Brantford, Ont.	fair	fair	—	19	—	8.00	—	[mer and 58 hrs. in winter for $10.50.
Hamilton, Ont.	poor	poor	32	30	30	10.50	55	Job printers work 55 hrs. in sum-
Kingston, Ont.	good	good	—	25	—	9.00	59	Plenty of men for the work.
London, Ont.	dull	dull	30	28	28	9 & 10	56	
Ottawa, Ont.	good	poor	—	33⅓	—	11 to 13	54	
Astoria, Ore.	poor	poor	50	45	45	21.00	59	
Lancaster, Pa.	very good	bright	$10	$9	28	10.00	59	Newspaper work not done by piece.
Philadelphia, Pa.	medium	not encouraging	40	40	40	16.00	59	
Warren, Pa.	dull	fair	—	25	25	12 to 14	59	
York, Pa.	very dull	discouraging	28	25	25	9.00	—	Only one union paper.
Pawtucket, R. I.	quiet	encouraging	—	30	—	14 to 18	58	*L'Esperance*, French Republican
Columbia, S. C.	fair	not encouraging	40	40	40	15.00	54	[paper, closed to union.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	dull	fair	35	33⅓	37½	15 to 19	59	
Gainesville, Tex.	fair	same	30	25	25 & 30	12.00	59	
Waco, Tex.	very dull	not flattering	37½	35	35	16.50	59	[hours per day.
Ogden, Utah	very good	good	50	45	—	18.00	—	Bookwork not done by piece. Nine
Lynchburg, Va.	fair	fair	30	30	30	12 to 15	—	[come here.
Richmond, Va.	very dull	not encouraging	40	40	40	16.00	58	Would not advise compositors to
Roanoke, Va.	better than usual.	very good	30	30	—	13.50 to 18	59	[the work.
Bellingham Bay, Wash.	quiet	not bright	50	45	45	21.00	54	More than enough men here for
Spokane, Wash.	dull	moderate	50	45	50	21.00	53	

OBITUARY.

Mr. Joseph Green, secretary and treasurer of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, met with a shocking accident on May 31, which resulted in his death. Mr. Green was about to board a suburban train, which was to have taken him to his home on College Hill, when he was struck by a switch engine backing down on another track and thrown under the wheels, severing his right leg and arm from his body and crushing his ribs. He died two hours afterward, retaining consciousness to the last. Mr. Green was fifty-four years of age at the time of his decease, and had been connected with the above company for many years. He was universally loved and respected in business and social circles, and his numerous friends will be pained to learn of his sudden and tragic death.

The death is announced, on June 7, of Peter M. Quinn, for sixteen years a compositor on the *Daily Report*, of San Francisco, California, at the residence of his parents, of inflammatory rheumatism. The deceased was a sober and industrious young man, a clever workman, and one of the valued members of No. 21. He left a large circle of friends, with whom he was very popular.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, have just issued the largest and most complete specimen book of wood type ever gotten up. It contains 265 pages, and presents samples of all the various faces of type, border, rules, ornaments, etc., manufactured by the company, a number of pages being printed in colored ink. The growth of this concern has certainly been phenomenal, and this immense specimen book is indicative of the prosperity the company is now enjoying. As is well known to the trade in all parts of the country, the Hamilton Manufacturing Company can now furnish all the faces formerly made by the William H. Page Wood Type Company, that concern having been absorbed by the Hamilton Company. Orders for material can be sent to the Chicago office, 327 Dearborn street, or to the New York house, 16 and 18 Chambers street.

DE VINNE TYPE.

This popular face was cut and brought out by the Central Typefoundry, and like many of their splendid series has a host of imitations. Be sure that you get Central Typefoundry copper alloy make, if you want the original.

IRON STANDS.

Properly constructed iron stands should be used in every first-class office. The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, builds iron book and news stands at a very low figure.

A. D. FARMER & SON.

Our advertisement columns last month contained the notice of the dissolution of partnership of Messrs. Farmer, Little & Co., the well-known typefounders, and our readers will notice that the old advertisement of Farmer, Little & Co., on page 856 of this issue, now reads A. D. Farmer & Son. This "Old New York Typefoundry" was established in 1804, by one Elihu White, to whom, after some changes, the late firm succeeded about forty years ago. The termination of this long partnership has not been caused, we are happy to say, by the death or advancing years of any of the late partners, but is due solely to the differences which arose among them over the recent attempt of some of the principal typefounders of Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and New York to form a trust in order to raise the prices of printing materials, etc., after the usual manner of such combinations. Mr. Andrew Little and Mr. John Bentley, two of the partners, were favorable to the proposed measure, which on the other hand was opposed by Messrs. A. D. and W. W. Farmer. The last named gentlemen (the senior and junior members of the firm) considered such action to be not only illegal, but opposed to sound business methods, and they declined to hand over their customers in the printing trade, from whom they had received so many favors, to the tender mercies of the proposed monopoly. The business will be carried on in future under the firm name of A. D. Farmer & Son, and will no doubt be characterized by increased enterprise and vigor, the management being now in the hands of men united in ideas and interests. Mr. A. D. Farmer is now probably the oldest, most experienced and best known typefounder in the United States yet actually engaged in the trade. His son, W. W. Farmer, is fully conversant with every detail of this very complex business, owing to his connection with the mechanical department of the foundry for many years before he became a member of the late firm. The name of the house has always been the synonym for honorable dealing, and it goes without saying that such must continue to be the case in time to come so long as the present partners have control. A notice of this firm would not be complete without some mention of its Chicago branch, located at 109 Quincy street, and in charge of Mr. Charles B. Ross, a gentleman well known among printers in all parts of the country. The great success of the firm in the West is due in no small measure to the energetic efforts of Mr. Ross. A full stock of all the various faces made by the firm are kept constantly on the shelves of the Chicago branch, and orders can be filled with the utmost promptness.

GET A NEW DRESS.

This advice can be properly given to half the daily papers in America; many of them are impossible to read.

The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, have just issued a specimen book of dresses for daily papers that no publisher or foreman should be without. Send for one and select a model dress.

PLAYING CARDS.

You can obtain a pack of best quality playing cards by sending 15 cents in postage to P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Illinois.

EVERY DAILY PAPER

Should have a copy of a pamphlet just issued by the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, showing model dresses of body letter. Send for one at once.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

A large, handsome map of the United States, mounted and suitable for office or home use, is issued by the Burlington route. Copies will be mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in postage by P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Illinois.

AMERICAN BRASS TYPE

For binders' use is now being sent to Europe, and is better and cheaper than that produced on the other side. The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, is the only house in America casting brass type.

WE ARE THE EXCEPTION.

This is to certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief we have never furnished a cut ink for use on *Harper's Monthly Magazine.*

Most ink houses in this state advertise that they furnish this publication each month and have continuously for years, but although we think that we have made as good an ink, we have not yet furnished it for the above publication. We should be

glad, however, to demonstrate to Messrs. Harper & Bros., or any other printer, that our "Buffalo Inks" always work well. BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS, 20 to 30 Brace street, Buffalo, New York.

BRASS TYPE

Is a blessing to bookbinders; it will save time and money. Order of Central Typefoundry, St. Louis.

PULLMAN VESTIBULED BUFFET SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

CHICAGO TO PORTLAND, MAINE.—Commencing June 26, and continuing through the tourist season, the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway will run a Pullman vestibuled buffet sleeping car of the most modern pattern, through without change, from Chicago to Portland, via Toronto and Montreal, leaving Chicago 3 P. M. daily except Saturday, arriving at Portland for breakfast second morning. On this train there will be a Pullman car for Old Orchard Beach, and tourists for all north Atlantic seaside and mountain resorts will find this improved through service worthy of patronage. Secure sleeping car reservations and further information by applying to E. H. Hughes, General Western Passenger Agent, No. 103 South Clark street, Chicago.

TIME-SAVING MAILING TYPE

Is manufactured only by the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis; the price is very low, and every publisher should have it.

THE ELITE RULE BENDER.

This handy little device still continues to retain its popularity, and the manufacturers report that the sales are constantly on the increase. A number of improvements have been made on it, one of them being that the slot which holds the rule while it is being bent is now made V-shaped instead of straight, so that it will hold any size rule from twelve to six to pica. A second notch is now made in the blade a trifle smaller than the other, which is quite an advantage, as it gives two sizes for waving rule. The bender is carried in stock by nearly all dealers in the United States, and can be purchased of any of them, or of the manufacturers, the Elite Manufacturing Company, Marshall, Michigan.

SPECIMEN BOOK SUPPLEMENTS.

It is impossible for any foundry to get out a new specimen book more than once in two years, no matter how many new faces it produces. The Central Typefoundry produces more faces than any foundry in America, and has adopted the idea of issuing supplements. If printers will take a few seconds' time and place the supplement in the specimen book it will well repay them.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

AFRAID of getting cheated? Vols. III–IV "American Specimen Exchange," unbound, $1.50. Sent for 75 cents down, 75 cents in ten days. No stamps. ED. H. MCCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOREMAN WANTED for bindery. A man who thoroughly understands edition work. Give references. MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK, Springfield, Ohio.

FOR RENT—Desk room at 212 and 214 Monroe street (second floor), Chicago. Suitable for paper salesmen, artists, or any trade allied to printing; all conveniences. Call or address THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY.

FOR SALE—Colt's Armory Press, half medium, latest pattern; new; still in boxes; must be sold at once; price reasonable. Address "S. R. C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Fine job office, located at Galveston, Texas, for sale cheap; two presses, ruling machine, Baxter engine, all complete; almost new. Write to LOUIS GRUETZMACHER, Galveston, Texas.

PHOTO-ENGRAVER and expert on line and half-tone work would accept a position as foreman or to operate a small plant. Best of references. Address "X," care of Carl Schraubstadter, St. Louis, Mo.

PRESSMAN WANTED—Accustomed to cut and color work. Apply by mail, giving references, experience, age, etc. J. C. BLAIR COMPANY, Huntingdon, Pa.

PRESSMAN WANTED—Must be first-class and experienced with fine cut and book work on cylinder presses. No others need apply. Give reference and submit specimens of work. MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK, Springfield, Ohio.

PRINTERS' "Ivory Paste," new tableting composition; no glue, easy made; strong, elastic, not sticky; white; recipe $1. A. L. KNOX, Hoopeston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.—Young man, 21, desires situation as apprentice compositor. Wages no object. First class references as to ability. Address "APPRENTICE," care INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING—The papier-maché process, by C. S. Partridge, superintendent for A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co. Complete descriptions of modern methods and machinery, including "cold process" stereotyping, paste recipes, metal formulas, etc.; 50 illustrations; cloth, $2.00. C. S. PARTRIDGE, Woodlawn Park, Chicago, Ill.

TO EMPLOYING PRINTERS—Man of eighteen years' experience, eight as superintendent, is open for engagements. Have handled successfully printing department of largest blank-book and commercial establishment in Boston. Address full particulars to FRANKLIN M. WARREN, care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A permanent position in a first-class printing office (job preferred), by a young man of five years' experience. Temperate and reliable; can do general job work. State wages. Address W. G. SAINSBURY, Montague, Mich.

WANTED—Two artist job printers; none others need apply. Highest wages. Send samples of work. One all-around make and lock up; one thoroughly familiar with stone work. Also competent proofreader; must be a practical printer. In answering this advertisement please give references. Permanent positions and good pay to competent men; union office. MEKEEL'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 1007 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

WE CAN NAME good locations for either democratic or republican weekly newspapers to A1 parties who know the business and have moderate amount of cash. Address "U," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED.

A position on the road with paper house or typefoundry; editor or telegraph editor of daily paper; experienced. References given. Address

E. W. McDANIEL, Ogden, Utah.

COUNTING MACHINES.

Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, *Washington, D. C.*

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

A NEW TOOL FOR BENDING BRASS RULE.

THE MODE OF OPERATION IS SIMPLE, AND WITH THE

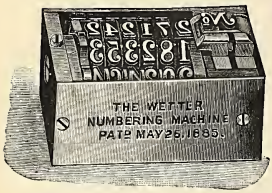
ELITE RULE BENDER

YOU CAN EASILY LEARN THE ART OF RULE BENDING.

Price, $2.00. POST PAID. FULL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH BENDER.

ELITE MFG. CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

PRICE, $25.00.



Patented May 26, 1885.
" Oct. 16, 1888.

WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES FOR USE ON PRINTING PRESSES.

OVER 5,000 IN USE!

THESE MACHINES are made any size or style, and are suitable for every class of consecutive numbering. They are the only machines on the market for the class of work intended. The attempts of other manufacturers to offer opposition has failed, leaving the WETTER MACHINE not only the pioneer of its line, but also the only practical method of enabling printers to number consecutively on a printing press.

Illustrated catalogues sent on application.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO., 20 & 22 MORTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A GREAT SAVING

IN PURCHASING OUR

Rebuilt Printing Machinery, Etc.

WHICH WE GUARANTEE IN EVERY RESPECT.

R. HOE & CO. PRESSES.

2100. Type Web Perfecting Press, 4 page, 7 column, speed, 8,000 to 12,000 per hour. BED.
2503. Double Cylinder, 4 Rollers, Air Springs.....32 x 46
2613. Drum Cylinder, 2 Rollers, R. and S. Distribution, Wire Springs, 31 x 46
2191. Drum Cylinder, 2 Rollers, Wire Springs .....16 x 22

POTTER.

2587. Drum Cylinder, 4 Rollers, R. and C. and Table Distribution.....36 x 52
2190. Drum Cylinder, 2 Rollers, R. and S. Distribution .....35 x 52

COTTRELL AND C. & B.

2578. Two Revolution, 4 Rollers, R. and C. and Table Distribution....42 x 56
2647. Drum Cylinder, 4 Rollers, R. and C. and Table Distribution, Air Springs and Tapeless Delivery .....33 x 46

CAMPBELL.

2561. Double Cylinder, 4 Rollers, R. and S. Distribution .....44 x 60
2562. "Oscillating" Country, 4 Rollers, Table Distribution .....36 x 48
2564. "Complete" 2 Rollers, Table and Pinion Distribution .....38 x 52
2568. "Country" 2 Rollers, Table Distribution.....48 x 33

JOB PRESSES. INSIDE CHASE.

2591. Universal, Fountain and Steam Fixtures.....13 x 19
2506. Gordon, New Style, Steam Fixtures.....13 x 19
2579. Gordon, Old Style, Fountain and Steam Fixtures .....13 x 19
2580. Universal, New Style, Fountain and Steam Fixtures.....10 x 15
2597. Gordon, Old Style, Steam Fixtures.....10 x 15
2893. Gordon Old Style..... 9 x 13
2600. Kidder, Roll Feed, Fountain and Steam Fixtures.....10 x 15

FOLDING MACHINES. SIZE OF PAPER.

2606. Dexter, Attaching, 4 Folds, 8 Page, Paste and Trim..... 36 x 49
2607. Chambers Rotary, 5 Fold, 8 Page..... 40 x 52
2616. Chambers Rotary, 3 and 4 Fold, Packer at Third and Fold, 16 and 32 Page..... 40 x 52

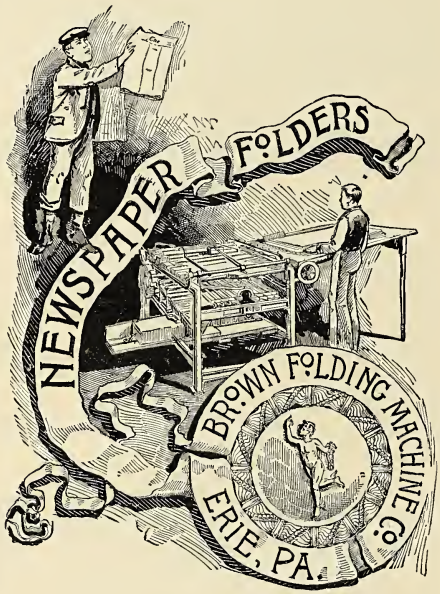
CUTTERS.

2670. "Acme," 36 and 32 inch, Self-Clamp, Steam.
2680. Dooley, 36 inch, Hand or Steam.

The above is but a partial list of our Presses, etc. Send for complete list.

PRINTING PRESS EXCHANGE CO.

BOSTON, 151 Congress St. NEW YORK, 95 Nassau St., Room 400.



DON'T GO ···TO··· SCHOOL

TO LEARN BOOKKEEPING.

Printers and others can learn it *at home*, within 100 hours' study without the aid of a teacher, from **GOODWIN'S IMPROVED BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS MANUAL.** (GUARANTEED.)

"I learned the science of bookkeeping from your work in less than three weeks, and am now keeping three different sets of books. What I learned from you in so short a time, cost a friend of mine $600 and over a year's time."
THOMAS TANTISH, Skowhegan, Maine, March 29, 1890.

"You illustrate what I never saw in any other work of the kind—*practical bookkeeping*." E. H. WILDER, bookkeeper for Pratt & Inman, iron and steel, Worcester, Mass.

Size of book, 7¼ x 10¼ inches; pages, 293; printed in red and black; richly bound; 29,369 copies sold, and 2,657 testimonials received up to November 6, 1891. **Price, $3.00.** Twelfth Edition published January, 1891.

Save this advertisement, as you may never see it again. You will *surely* have to have this book *some* day, if not *at once*. Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,
212-214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

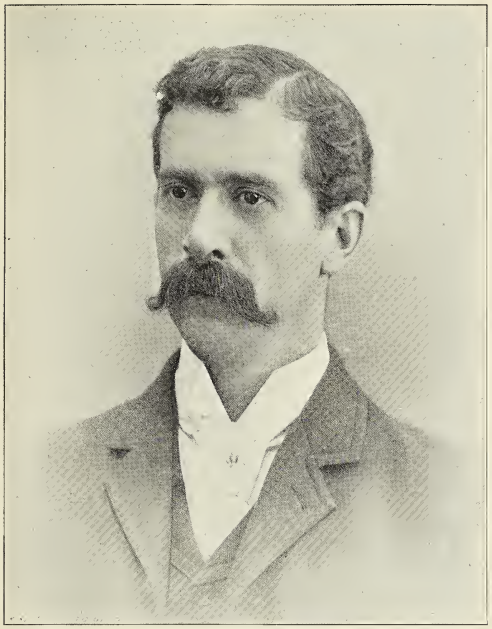
To Our Subscribers:

YOUR LAST!

This is your last number of THE INLAND PRINTER unless you renew, if the date on your address tab reads July, '92. Look the matter up and renew at once if you do not wish to miss any numbers.

Electro-Tint Engraving Co.

1306-08-10 Filbert Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
(REMOVED FROM 726 CHESTNUT STREET.)



ENGRAVINGS in half-tone, etched on copper by our special process, for all illustrative purposes.

We claim the greatest durability, coupled with the best printing quality, and the ability to arrive at artistic results hitherto unknown to any similar photographic process.

Send for specimens and estimates.

Stock Plates.

WE hold in stock, in negative form, a large number of carefully selected art subjects, from which we etch to order on hard copper plates.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO., 1306-08-10 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
BRANCH OFFICE: 423 Temple Court, NEW YORK CITY.

Electro-Tint Engraving Company,

1306-08-10 Filbert Street,

Philadelphia.

OWING to the largely increased demand for our work and the necessity for greater facilities, we have removed to the above address from our old location at 726 Chestnut Street. In making the change, we have not merely transferred our business as it stood originally, but have made thorough changes in every department, have added new and improved machinery, and in every way have taken advantage of our past experience to add to our already complete facilities.

We ask a trial, feeling fully assured that you will not be disappointed at the result. Send full description for estimates and specimens.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.

1306-08-10 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA.

BRANCH:

423 Temple Court,
Nassau and Beekman Streets,
NEW YORK CITY.

J. W. Butler Paper Company.

216 AND 218 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO,

July 1st., '92 - P

To Every Book-binder and Printer:-

This sample is from our New Brand of Ledger Papers;

" GENERAL LEDGER "

Created to fill a long felt want.
A trial order is all we ask, the paper will do its own talking.
Price only 14c. per lb., with special rates on large lots.

We carry in stock:-

16 X 21 - 24, 28 lb.	19 X 24 - 28, 32 lb.
17 X 22 - 20, 24 lb.	17 X 28 - 28, 32, 36 lb.
18 X 23 - 28, 32, 36 lb.	21 X 32 - 56 lb.

Every ream has this label;-

This sheet is sent for you to test.
Let us ship you a sample lot.

Yours truly,

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY.

Assortment No. 1.

TWELVE 1-4 LB. TUBES
FINE JOB INKS.

Printed with Bismarck Brown.
$3.00, list, per pound.

THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS A FINE POLISHED BOX CONTAINING TWELVE 1-4 LB. TUBES OF SELECTED

SUPERIOR JOB INKS,

AS FOLLOWS:

¼ lb. Combination Black,	-	price,	$3 00	per lb.	¼ lb. Violet, bluish, No. 1,	-	price, $5.00 per lb.
¼ lb. Blue Black, light, No. 1,		"	2.50	"	¼ lb. Silk Green, deep, No. 1,		" 2.00 "
¼ lb. Deep Geranium Lake,	-	"	5.00	"	¼ lb. Bismarck Brown,	- -	" 3.00 "
¼ lb. Deep Cherry Red,	-	"	4.00	"	¼ lb. Sulphur Yellow,	- -	" 2.00 "
¼ lb. Brilliant Red, No. 1,	-	"	2.50	"	¼ lb. Fine White,	- - -	" 1.25 "
¼ lb. Bronze Blue, No. 1,	-	"	2.50	"			$35.25
¼ lb. Azure Blue,	- - -	"	2.50	"			

One-quarter of $35.25, - - - $8.81.

THE BOX, which contains also a Palette Knife, will be sent, express paid, to any part of the United States on receipt of **$8.00.** In offering this assortment of Inks we desire to give every printing establishment, large or small, an opportunity to test the high qualities of our Inks and at the same time recognize the advantages of packing in tubes. It is now nine years since we first introduced this mode of putting up high grades of Inks, and nothing more in its praise need be said than to state the fact that almost every ink maker in the country is now imitating us.

PRINTED WITH NUBIAN BLACK. PRICE $1 00 LIST PER POUND.

THE
AULT & WIBORG
COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, O.
New York. —— Chicago.
Sample of
BRONZE BLUE.
BRONZE BLUE DEEP
(NEW 21595)

Fine Printing Inks
MANUFACTURED BY
Fuchs & Lang
29 WARREN ST.
New York
273 DEARBORN ST.
·CHICAGO·

ONLY ONE PRINTER

In a certain town had Samples of our

PAPER LEATHER.

HE GOT THE JOB of printing a fine catalogue. Why? Because he could show something attractive for the *Cover*.

Can we send *you* samples? Don't forget that we are *the* Dealers in Bookbinders' Material of every kind, and also

MACHINERY.

GANE BROTHERS & CO.

179 MONROE STREET,

406 N. THIRD STREET, ST. LOUIS. ..... CHICAGO.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY
337 DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO.

COPPER
AMALGAM
TYPE ON THE POINT SYSTEM.

On our Roman and Old Style Copper Amalgam Type, 25 per cent discount.
On our Job and Display Type, Border, Ornaments and Brass Rule, 30 per cent discount.
For cash with order, or within 10 days, from customers who have opened credits with us, we allow an extra 5 per cent discount on the net of invoices.

PRINTERS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.

THE
NERACHER & HILL
SPRINKLER CO.
MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS, WARREN, OHIO.

ABSOLUTE
PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

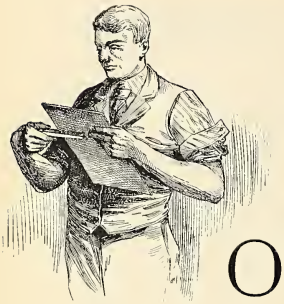
Sprinkler Closed.

GREAT REDUCTION IN INSURANCE RATES.

Sprinkler Open.

The INLAND PRINTER, Henry O. Shepard Company, and most of the leading printing offices in the country are equipped with our Sprinklers. Binderies, printing and lithographing establishments, foundries, etc., should investigate its merits. Send for circulars and information to

CHICAGO OFFICE,
226 LA SALLE STREET,
HENRY W. BRACKETT MANAGER WESTERN DEPARTMENT.



ONCE located, it is comparatively easy to overcome an imperfection. When one is pointed out to us we do not rest until it is eradicated, and pay the same attention to small tools and preparations as to the improvement of our large machines. If interested in photo-engraving, electrotyping or stereotyping, send for our "Few Words" circulars on these subjects. Our stock is the largest, our goods the very best, our prices the very lowest.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, Jr.,

217-219 OLIVE STREET. ST. LOUIS.

Practical Photography for Half-Tone Engraving.

A BRIEF and concise essay on this subject, with some remarks on etching, by a practical worker in half-tone. This little pamphlet gives, in condensed form, a few sensible suggestions as to proper methods for photography for half-tone engraving. Being the result of practical experience, the statements made can be relied upon. A work that everyone desiring information in this line should possess.

16 pp., paper cover, price 25 cts. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., PUBLISHERS,
212-214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

DUKE.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, on copper, by GEO. H. BENEDICT & CO., 175 Clark street, Chicago.

LITTLE BAREFOOT.

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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IX — No. 11. CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1892. TERMS: { $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

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Written for The Inland Printer.

PRINTERS AND ADVERTISERS.

BY E. A. WHEATLEY.

THERE is a bond of union — I had almost said brotherhood — between printers and advertisers. Of course, some advertisers consider the printer as a man on a lower scale than themselves, because they employ his services and pay him for them, but the advertisers who take a personal interest in their own advertising, who superintend the preparation of their copy, or perhaps prepare it themselves, are certain to discover sooner or later that the more they learn about the printer and his trade the more brotherly they feel toward him, and the oftener they say to themselves: "Would that I had been a printer!"

On the other hand, the printer at first is likely to regard the advertiser as a vexatious crank, who thinks he knows all about printing, but who actually is in a state of dense ignorance as to whether printing is done on a machine like a typewriter (in which, by the way, he would not be so very far out) or on an old-fashioned mangle.

After a while, however, a nearer acquaintance opens his eyes also, and he begins to regard the advertiser as a man who may perhaps have some glimmerings of intelligence after all; while time strengthens this opinion, and before long he finds himself sighing in a plaintive tone: "Oh! would that I had been an advertiser!"

There is a brotherhood between members of a trade or craft which is more quick and sympathetic than between men in a similar line of business, because in business the idea of crushing one's competitor is paramount, while the true craftsman's motto is "live and let live." Hence the feeling between printers and advertisers, for one might also say they belong to two different branches of the same craft. It is, however, not nearly so strong as it should be, and the cause of this is mutual ignorance. It is time both should come to an understanding of the fact that they are each indispensable to the other, the printer even more so to the advertiser than the advertiser to the printer, and this being so, in order to save time and worry, and to facilitate business together, they should each make a point of learning the rough principles of the other's art or trade.

What would we think of a business firm, whose principal trade was in Mexico, trying to handle the business without any knowledge of Spanish, or the Mexican firms of English. There would be constant misunderstandings and confusion, loss of time and money. It is the same thing in printing and advertising. If each advertiser has time to have explained to him all the little possibilities and impossibilities of printing, and the printer all the rules and regulations to be observed for successful advertising, the time they will have with one another's concoctions, the one with "proof" and the other with "copy," will be anything but pleasant. And yet, sad to relate, this sort of thing is at present the rule rather than the exception. It should not always be necessary for the advertiser, when preparing copy on a pamphlet, for instance, to have to give the printer full and minute directions of the exact size and style of type, kind of display, etc., but he should be able to indicate in a plain and concise way what his ideas are, and about how he wishes them carried out. He should know enough, too, to understand that it is a needless waste to have a six-page pamphlet when an eight-page pamphlet would cost about the same, or when, perhaps, he could cut the matter down about one-third and thereby save about one-half the cost.

On the other hand, the printer should know enough about advertising to understand by the matter to what class the advertiser desires to appeal. He should have intuitive power to "catch on," as the saying is, to the "points" which the advertiser evidently desires to make, and he should seek to emphasize them by intelligent grouping and display. This point of display is, by the way, where most printers make the greatest infringements on the ethics of modern advertising, and this one point is almost worthy of an article by itself. I deem it, therefore, a necessity which will make itself felt more and more every day, that printers should

know more about advertising, and advertisers about printing. Those printers who learn first will reap the benefit, and advertisers who know most about printing will save most and gain most.

I know a great many printers will laugh at their having to "learn" anything about advertising. They are not the only people who think that advertising merely consists in writing out a statement of what one has for sale and having it inserted in a paper. But they are very much mistaken. There is a vast deal to learn about advertising, and people who begin on the study are surprised to find that there is so much to learn which they did not know before. They are surprised to find that "advertising" may be considered a very complicated and exact art, or perhaps one might almost say exact science, since exact art borders on the paradoxical. They are surprised to learn that it has laws, inflexible as those of the Medes and Persians, and that it has rules and exceptions *ad infinitum*, enough to puzzle anyone who has not made a study of it for years. But above all he is surprised to find when he has gotten into the subject a little, how many people there are who are now in the same position as he himself was but a short time ago, namely, a position of almost entire ignorance as to the rules and laws of successful advertising. Not but what they may appear to be getting along very well, but he and those who are enlightened can see so very clearly *how much better* they might be doing if they only knew a little more than they do. And so, my dear brother printers (for the brotherhood feeling is strong within me, "seeing as how" I may call myself even something more than an "advertiser"), my advice to you is: study advertising.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ROGER PAYNE — JEAN GROLIER.

BY W. I. WAY.

THOSE collectors of new books who make daily trips to their booksellers and have been wise enough to gather in the little monographs on Roger Payne and Jean Grolier de Servier by Mr. William Loring Andrews, must already bless their stars for throwing good luck in their way. Besides the pleasure of possessing these delicate little sketches one must have a mild satisfaction, to say the least, in the thought that his treasures will enhance in value as the years go by.

The sketch on Roger Payne was issued in February, and a copy recently sold for double the publication price, an amount that would have kept poor old Payne in luxury for a month. There were but one hundred and thirty copies, all on Holland paper except ten, which were on Japanese vellum. Many of these were given by Mr. Andrews to his personal friends, so there were but few got into the hands of the booksellers.

Of the monograph on Grolier just issued there are one hundred and forty copies on hand-made paper and ten on Japan. A description of these books with some quotations therefrom are quite appropriate to the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, and may edify those readers who have not seen and cannot hope to possess the little volumes.

Of "Roger Payne and His Art" the story is soon told. The pathetic picture of the artist in his workshop, showing him a "thing of rags and tatters," prepares one to learn that he was "a man generously endowed by nature with the inventive faculty of mind, and possessed of a high degree of manual skill in his handicraft, but of an entirely thriftless disposition and most irregular habits of life." Gin! Gin! Gin! And yet this erratic genius, who was born in 1739 and died a little past the prime of life (in 1797), "stands foremost in the ranks of English bookbinders — the founder of a purely English style of decoration for the covers of books." His patrons numbered all the noted book-collectors of the last century — Earl Spencer, Beauclerc, Cracherode, the eminent classical scholar Mr. Wodhull, and the rest. At the Wodhull and Duke of Hamilton sales, as also at the sale of the Syston Park library, many fine specimens of Roger Payne's work came into the market. Writing late in 1891 Mr. Andrews says, "No important source of supply apparently now remains excepting the improbable one of the library at Althorp (Lord Spencer's) coming upon the market." Within a few weeks has come the announcement that the Althorp collection has just been turned over to Sotheby's auction room for sale *en bloc*. Roger Payne's memory is embalmed in this brief sketch, with its eleven plates of bindings, etc., reproduced most successfully by Mr. Edward Bierstadt's artotype process in gold and colors, and its thirty odd pages of text by Mr. Andrews. The text was printed by Mr. De Vinne in his inimitable manner; the title is in red and black; the covers in dark blue muslin with facsimile of Roger Payne's autograph in gold on the front. The end papers are of that peculiar shade of pink sometimes affected by Roger Payne in his bindings; and the ornamental initials, head and tail pieces have been engraved from designs used by Payne in his toolings.

The "make-up" of the sketch of Jean Grolier is far more elaborate in all ways excepting the number of plates of bindings, of which there are six. These, with the plates of the Aldine medal, and of the facsimile illuminated page are by Mr. Edward Bierstadt's artotype process. Mr. Bierstadt seems to have profited by his experiments with the Holland paper, so all his plates in the sketch of Grolier are printed on plate paper and are much sharper and clearer than the others. Other illustrations, several of which are in colors, are the work of Mr. De Vinne, who likewise prints the text. The title page, which is in red and black, is in type, composition and illustration, an exceedingly close imitation of a French title page of the sixteenth century. On the front cover is stamped in gold a design in outline of a sixteenth century bindery, and the end

papers of light yellow are sprinkled all over with stars and G's in gold, excepting that in the middle of each page is a design, also in gold, illustrating in order "The Papermaker," "The Printer," "The Illuminator," and "The Binder."

Mr. Andrews' monograph, it is understood, does not interfere with the work on Grolier now in preparation by Mr. George Bullen, of the British Museum, for the Grolier Club. Mr. Andrews' sketch is put forth "simply in token of his admiration for the many estimable 'characteristicks' of the worthy prototype of a class with which, if not identified, he hopes to be considered within bounds in claiming to be in strong affiliation." Mr. Andrews' heart is in the right place. His "little pamphlet" is welcome, thrice welcome, to all those true booklovers who may have the good fortune to possess it.

Mr. Andrews corrects at the outset the common error as to Grolier's connection with the art of bookbinding. As the father of the art of binding books in leather, he designed book covers, and his was the master mind to direct others, but he had a care for the insides of his books, as the books themselves and the letters of his friends show. Erasmus said to him, "You owe nothing to books, but books will give you in the future an eternal glory." "This prophecy," says Mr. Andrews, "has had one fulfillment he could not have dreamed of—the foundation of a club of bookmen, called by Grolier's name, more than three centuries after his death, in a country undiscovered at the time of his birth, and known to Erasmus when he penned this rather fulsome panegyric only as a far distant land, peopled with untutored savages." Besides those books in the Newberry library which belonged to Grolier, we have here in Chicago a private collector who rejoices in the possession of a book by Erasmus that was bound for and belonged to Grolier.

The large paper copy is not a modern fancy. In a letter to his printer, Grolier directed: "Now, then, dear François, you will give your utmost care so that a most correct work will pass from your press to the hands of the learned. I entreat you many times and supplicate you to add beauty to elegance, that the paper should be without blemish, the characters of a perfect quality, and, what is not to be despised, that the margins should be *large*." Expense never stood in the way of the gratification of his fastidious tastes. He encouraged printers by making good their losses, and by giving extra copies of their books to his friends. A story illustrating his generosity is told by one who evidently basked in his sunshine. "I dined," he says, "along with Aldus, his son Manutius, and other learned men, at Grolier's table; after dinner, and just as the dessert had been placed upon the table, our host presented each of his guests with a pair of gloves filled with ducats." Mr. Andrews' book abounds with anecdote of the gentle old bibliophile and his dainty treasures. One more must be related here about a "scamp of a Parisian notary named Noe": This rascally vandal came into possession of a number of Grolier's books, but was quite "incapable of appreciating the merits of the bindings which he ruthlessly destroyed, rebinding the books in a more modern style, better suited to his taste."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

UNDUE CHAPEL LEGISLATION.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.

WISE legislation, no matter how or where enacted, usually bears good and wholesome fruits. Bad legislation generally is attended with dire results. The exemplification of this fact is nowhere more apparent than in the printing office. Continual agitation over trivial matters has caused many a breach between employer and employé, and has created enmities which have required years to successfully heal.

In nearly every printing office there is an element who are forever sowing seeds of dissension by undue agitation, prompted by a quick impulsiveness, which is invariably produced by overdoses of hot-headism. When some trivial matter comes up for consideration, wise counsel is not allowed to prevail. Stringent measures are often adopted, and, as a consequence, bad results follow. I make no plea against the exercise of individual rights or the enforcement of rules that are not arbitrary and unjust. That is a prerogative which by organization we are allowed to enjoy. But I believe there is a certain amount of legislation done in printing offices which is unwise and unnecessary. It would be better if more of a disposition were shown to let well enough alone. Serious complications oftentimes arise over trifling matters which might have been averted if good judgment were used and a conservative feeling had prevailed. Two or three hot-heads in an office, if allowed full sway, will keep the entire force in a continual ferment of trouble and disorder. These hot-heads are unable to look upon matters in a reasonable light, and the slightest molehill of indiscretion on the part of an employer is magnified into a mountain of tyranny and injustice. Through their influence frequent chapel meetings are called to settle imaginary wrongs and unwise measures are taken because hot-headism is allowed to predominate over common sense. Much bitterness has been engendered on account of such legislation, because an employer, however just or reasonable he may be, will at times be driven to exasperation by an unwarrantable infringement upon his good nature.

Common sense should at all times prevail in chapel legislation, and should be the mediator between parties when questions arise for consideration. A conservative view of matters should at all times be taken, and conclusions should be arrived at accordingly.

Too many chapel meetings are apt to spoil harmony between employers and employés, especially when called to settle differences so slight as to make them of no importance whatever. As the baneful effects of hot-headism have been demonstrated many times in chapel

legislation, it remains for conservative members of the craft to endeavor to stamp out the existing cause of these evil effects by wise counsel and advice whenever circumstances demand it. By so doing much unpleasantness between employers and employés may be avoided, and a better all-around feeling will undoubtedly prevail.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. IX.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

WOODEN BLOCKS.

CHEAP, light, easily made of the dimensions desired without the employment of a special workman, the wooden block upon which the plates are fastened has permitted the suppression of the sidestick and allows the joining of texts. It has been adopted for advertisements and is very largely used for that purpose. For work having pages that are partly blank, for broken sidesticks, for large blanks as in poetry, for all plates which are not covered with text to the sidesticks, the primitive wooden block is still superior to everything that has been invented. Outside of that it causes numerous discomfitures, particularly those resulting from humidity and the differences of temperature. The underlaying, the washing, the currents of air, the heat (especially that of the drying-press of the stereotyper), cause the wood to warp to such an extent that often the difficulties are insurmountable, in which case the mounting has to be done on a leaden block. When the wooden mounting becomes warped in the slightest degree, when it is no longer completely plumb on the bed of the press, if the squareness of the sides has been destroyed, the text and furniture of the form will rise at each passage of the cylinder, at each tap of the planer and with exceptional rapidity under the brush of the stereotyper. And yet it is possible and even easy to remove the inconveniences of wooden mounting. The warping is rendered harmless by making a number of cuts with a saw into the block, according to its surface. These divisions only leave a fourth of the thickness of the wood intact, and deprive it of the force to resist the pressure. In this state the effects of humidity are scarcely perceptible, but in exchange difficulties of another nature arise, although they are easily avoided. The cuts made below by the saw, on the opposite side of the plate, form vacuities, which are closed by the locking of the form and force the block to become convex on top and consequently concave on the bed of the press. The impression usually gains by this effect if it is not too strong and if the center should not need to be lighter than the sides. The degree of convexity depends on the size of the passage of the saw and on the force used in the locking. If these two elements are somewhat strong and the sides of each cutting rejoin at the foot, an arch forms which obtains too strong a pressure on the center of the plate. Besides, the foot of the block being pressed while the top retains its full extent, the sides are forced out of square, the foot becomes thinner than the head, and a continuous rising of letters and furniture is the consequence.

The square can be reëstablished and the rising and springing stopped by the use of the strips of cardboard mentioned in the chapter on locking-up. The convexity which destroys the square might also be suppressed by making cuts with a saw on the opposite side, on top. This proceeding, if not the result of the stereotyper's work, would require the unscrewing of the plate and would have a tendency to render it concave, which would be as injurious as the convexity is advantageous. In order to have only the benefits and none of the discomfitures of these saw cuttings, I made them below and forcibly put into each opening some small pieces of soft wood similar to fragments of matches, which formed points of support and prevented even the most energetic locking from completely closing the passages made by the saw. In this way I always obtained the slight tendency to convexity generally so favorable to a good impression, and nothing more. More or less magnified, these same little quoins gave me the concavity I needed. The under part of the block fixed in this manner cannot be affected by the locking in the same way as when the cuttings are not filled, in which case the height is changed at each locking. If to these precautionary details a summary make-ready is added, one bearing on the principal points, the run on the cylinder may be made without fear of depressions which so often modify the aspect of the impression. Wooden blocks must be perfectly plumb, if possible more so than those of metal, so that no modifications in the packing need be apprehended, nor rising and springing in the form. It is therefore of importance to be assured that there is no defect of this nature after the points of support have been given the wood on the bed of the press. Such defects are easily revealed by passing the finger over the upper edges. The general seating is more difficult to appreciate; it is ascertained by rubbing the bottom of the block on the bed of the press or upon any other smooth surface. This motion soils all such parts as bear, and shows what portions should be cut; those parts remaining clean should be underlaid. By repeating this verification an absolute security for the bottom is obtained, on condition, however, that the bits of paper have been pasted with a minimum of strong paste applied only on the extremities of the wood. If to these precautions are added some twelve to eighteen-point strips of cardboard among the furniture surrounding the cut, which secure the most energetic locking from the foot, we have more advantages and less inconveniences with the wooden block than with any other system of blocks.

The clamps are never employed on wooden blocks, as they would deform them. Plates should always be fastened with screw-nails, depassing them not to exceed fifteen to eighteen points, even such plates as are not intended to be a permanent fixture, so that they can be easily and rapidly unfastened without accident by introducing a thin and flexible blade between the wood

and lead. Nails longer than that are useless, so long as the impression is not too heavy. So little adhesion is necessary that some pressmen confined themselves to placing a little paste between the block and the plate. A printer of Ch——, who was celebrated for the good execution of his prayer books, during a certain period compelled his workmen to paste the plates on the blocks, both wooden and of metal, by the use of wafers placed on the four corners. These fantastic proceedings cause numerous blemishes; they require the form to rest idle at least an hour, and each wafer, each patch of paste causes a blurring, and only gives a relative solidity. The fastening of the plate to its whole extent with paste gives the best results up to the time when the plate has to be removed, which cannot be done without breaking the plate if the paste is good, unless by a prolonged immersion in a tub of water.

Many other methods equally eccentric have been tried in fixing plates on wooden blocks, but none has replaced the screw-nail, which is the only means that gives the most satisfaction and the least apprehension, especially if the head is formed of simply a slight swelling. On account of the facilities afforded in its fastening, the wooden block of the days when the stereotype plate was originated has retained its popularity, and is still extensively used.

LEADEN BLOCKS OF A SINGLE PIECE AND SYSTEMATIC BLOCKS.

Leaden blocks for plates are generally used for common work. There are two kinds of them, each with different qualities and defects, but almost equal. The block cast of a single piece, to the size of the page, is the one which causes the least breaking in the hands of inexperienced or careless workmen. Always square and plumb, it cannot cause any springing, and such springing as is produced in the surrounding parts is suppressed by its weight if there is simply a tendency to springing. This system would be the only recommendable one were it not for the considerable extra expense incurred for material required in the production of special blocks for each size of the pages. This multiplication of sizes is limited with a series of reglets of varied length and thickness added to the foot and sides of the block. Nearly all the stability of the block of a single piece is in this way preserved if only one or two reglets are used, especially if advantage is taken of this addition to put a strip of cardboard between the two pieces and thus secure a firmer locking from the foot. In either case three inconveniences can be apprehended which apply also to systematic blocks: Insufficiency of height; smaller dimensions than those of the plates; soiling of the blanks of pages.

When the block and plate are not type-high, which is easily ascertained by returning them on the imposing stone, one thickness of paper or cardboard is inserted between them—a sole—which makes up the difference, but which removes a portion of the solidity of the seating. This sole is particularly injurious when it is cut the size of the justification instead of the size of the block. All that is placed under the plate, even the thinnest make-ready, should go to the extreme edges of the side-stick, so that they are supported when the grippers come and then the passage of the cylinder. Often the supplementary height missing them is given to blocks by putting a sheet of zinc or cardboard on the bed. This method, especially when a sheet of metal is employed, is less defective than the paper or cardboard soles, but, like everything else placed between the bed and the form, it gives rise to springing which the energetic locking from the foot is not always able to prevent.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HIS FIRST ATTEMPT AT JOB PRINTING.

BY ALFRED PYE.

"SAM," called the foreman of a job printing office on the Pacific slope, a short time ago, to a boy who was putting away slugs in the rack. "Yes, sir," said Sam, and he stepped briskly to the foreman's desk. "I want you to set a business card for the office," and the foreman handed him a slip of paper upon which the following was written: "Neilson & Co., Commercial Printers — Book Printers, Job Printers — Motto: 'Work as promised — Low Priced Work.' — 18 Southern St., Los Angeles, Cal."

Sam was an apprentice who had spent about two years in the office, and had acquired the ability to set straight matter fairly well. His proofs were not so "dirty" as those of many so-called journeymen who were occasionally employed by the office at "rush" times, and he had more than once set a simple table that would "lift" and not pull out while running on the press. But this was the first time he had ever been given a display job to set, and he felt a somewhat pardonable pride in being selected to set a card for "the office."

"I am kind of busy today," said Mr. Thomson, the foreman, "and want you to set this card in your best style. Make a prominent line of the words 'Commercial Printers,' and let the firm name and the location be subordinate to it. I want a neat, tasty job. Here is the size card it will be printed on, and give it a fair margin."

"All right, sir," said Sam, and he went to his alley feeling twice as big as he ever before felt. He looked at his copy, and read it over and over until he knew every word on that slip of paper; then he set his stick to the measure he thought would suit the job, and started to set his principal line. There were about fifty job fonts in the office, some of the type being very light and delicate, some the reverse. After trying half-a-dozen different sizes and faces of type, he hit upon the type shown in the second line of sample No. 1. This he deemed too short, and visited the case in which the borders and card ornaments were kept, to get some end pieces to lengthen the line and give it a finished appearance. Next he set the firm name; and as he

had been told that two consecutive lines in a job should not be of the same length, yet feeling that the firm name should, in honor bound, be set in caps, he selected the type shown at the head of the first sample. But

NEILSON & CO.
Commercial Printers,
BOOK PRINTERS --- JOB PRINTERS
Motto
"Work As Promised. Low Priced Work."
18 Southern St., Los Angeles, California.

No. 1.

this made too short a line, so another visit was made to the ornament case, and selecting two pieces of border, with the addition of a rule below the name to give it strength, he felt satisfied it would do. Then various other cases were visited and types tried with more or less satisfactory results until the whole card was set; and after about two hours hard work, and with a somewhat excitable feeling, a proof was taken and carried to the foreman. "I guess that ought to catch his fancy," was the remark Sam made to himself, as he laid the proof on the desk. But his pleasant anticipations were doomed to disappointment.

"Why, Sam," said Mr. Thomson, "that card won't do. There is too much flourish about it, and the type and ornaments don't harmonize. The name must be set larger and the end pieces left off. The word 'motto' is altogether too big, and takes up more than its proper share of space. Try again."

Sam went back to his case somewhat discouraged, but he was a brave-hearted fellow, and saying to himself, "Well, Rome was not built in a day; I must

NEILSON & CO.,
Commercial Printers,
BOOK PRINTERS - - - JOB PRINTERS
MOTTO
"Work as Promised. Low Priced Work."
18 Southern St., Los Angeles, California.

No. 2.

make up my mind to go slow," started in to make the changes suggested. After working some time upon it, the result shown in sample No. 2 was attained; and feeling satisfied he had made a great improvement in its appearance, another proof was taken and shown to the foreman with a somewhat more subdued air than the first.

"Well, Sam, that is a little better," said the foreman, "but it will hardly fill the bill. Set the words 'Commercial Printers' in a larger type, more in the center of the card; put the words 'Book Printers — Job Printers' at the top, in opposite corners; bring out the location in more prominent type, and let the motto come down in the lower left-hand corner in small, plain type."

Sam felt more discouraged than ever, and began to feel that life was scarcely worth living. He was beginning to experience the troubles that many job printers are subject to while trying to please a customer when they have only a vague conception of what the customer's idea of a good display job really is. The halo which he had always imagined crowned a job printer's existence was fast being bedimmed, and he was beginning to tread the rough, rocky path which so many of his predecessors had traversed on the road to excellence. But he put on a bold front and went to work with a will, determined to make a good job if he had

BOOK PRINTERS. JOB PRINTERS.
NEILSON & CO.
Commercial Printers,
18 Southern Street,
MOTTO:
"Work as Promised. Low Priced Work." LOS ANGELES, CAL.

No. 3.

the ability to do so. He discarded all the lines he had set in his previous efforts, except the firm name, and bearing in mind the foreman's directions, labored to produce a job that would at least show that he was trying to do as much as any one could reasonably expect of a boy unfamiliar with such work. A proof of sample No. 3 was carried to the foreman with some misgivings. There was something in its appearance that was not pleasing, and he felt that it would not be very acceptable to the man who had found fault with his previous efforts. And in this he was not disappointed.

The foreman looked at the proof for a minute as though undecided what to do or say. That it did not please him was evident, and Sam was not unprepared for what followed.

"I guess you had better change some of the lines in this card, Sam. Make the top line a little smaller; the firm name should be a little more extended; the street name ought to be in a lighter type, and the town

and state in a similar type but a trifle larger. Make a separate line of the motto and set in a smaller type so as not to be so obtrusive."

Sam's heart sank down with a thump. Would he ever get that card right? Would he have to keep setting and resetting that card as a punishment for his past misdeeds? It began to look as though it might be so. As he walked wearily back to his case, holding in his hand the proof that seemed so much like a death warrant, the words of an old familiar song he used to heartily sing at school came back to his memory, and it seemed to him that again he heard his schoolboy friends shouting with him —

"If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try, try again."

That settled it. He determined he would have that card right if it took all summer, and all winter, too, to accomplish it; and after selecting line after line and throwing them back in the case, he handed to the foreman a proof as shown in specimen No. 4.

"Sam, you are improving rapidly," said Mr. Thomson, and Sam felt that he was at last reaching the plane of a competent workman; so much does a few kindly spoken words do to encourage a seeker after excellence. "But,"— oh, that word "but" — "I don't think the firm will care to print it and send it out as a sample of their work. Let it go till the morning, and try once more."

It was now time to quit work, and Sam went home feeling that his day's work was lost. He had essayed to do well, but all his efforts had resulted in disappointment. He went to bed that night and dreamed that the sky was a great business card; the stars resolved themselves into letters, and stretched across its vast expanse appeared the words "Commercial

Book Printers. Job Printers.

NEILSON & CO.

Commercial Printers,

18 SOUTHERN STREET,

LOS ANGELES, ✣ CALIFORNIA.

MOTTO: "WORK AS PROMISED; LOW PRICED WORK."

No. 4.

Printers" in brilliant characters, while above and below it appeared the remaining lines of his copy in various designs, now bold, now fading away into dim uncertain lines, until the whole thing vanished from his troubled mind and he slept the well-earned sleep of the worn-out toiler.

In the morning he awoke much refreshed and went down to the printing office. On the way he resolved to ask the foreman to give him some idea of what he wanted the card to look like. So, when the bell rang to commence work, he walked up to the foreman's desk and said, "Mr. Thomson, I have made four attempts to set this card to suit your ideas, and have failed. Now, will you tell me, please, just what you want me to do with it?" Somewhat struck with the boldness of this speech, Mr. Thomson looked straight at Sam, and then, as though a new line of thought had struck him, said: "Sam, I am to blame, in a measure, for your want of success with that job. I ought to have explained to you in the first place how you should set it and what type would be most suitable to use. I have some time to spare now, and will show

BOOK PRINTERS. JOB PRINTERS.

NEILSON & CO.

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS

18 Southern Street,

LOS ANGELES, - CALIFORNIA.

MOTTO: "Work as Promised; Low Priced Work."

No. 5.

you how to go about setting such a job in the future." He then took Sam in hand, and by suggesting the type he should use, and the proportion which one line should bear to another in length and prominence, the card shown as specimen No. 5 was produced, which for neatness and good appearance will compare favorably with the cards sent out from many pretentious printing offices in the large cities of this continent.

The above is not altogether a fancy sketch. Many a printer who now ranks at the head of the profession has gone through a similar experience to Sam's in the early days of his acquaintance with a printing office; and though it is not due to studied neglect on the part of foremen that the apprentice does not receive the instruction to which he is entitled, yet there are instances constantly occurring in which it would appear that the apprentice is expected to know, without being told, just how to set any kind of a job which may be given him, and sometimes is rewarded with harsh words, or something worse, because he does not possess the knowledge and experience of men who have labored for years in the art of printing.

Sam will do a great deal better with the next job that is given him, if his foreman will give him a few words of instruction as to the kind of type he should use, the manner of spacing the lines, and the general appearance of the job when finished. And the foreman, also, will not have near so much to bother him in the way of poor-looking work or lost time if he

takes care to spend a few moments in giving some idea of the kind of job he wants when giving out copy, instead of having to get it set over because of insufficient instruction.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRIMARY NOTES ON COLOR WORK.

BY G. B. JOHNSTON.

EVERY young pressman with a healthy ambition desires to make the most of his talents and takes especial pride in trying to equal and even surpass the productions of the older and more advanced pressmen.

The wonderful strides to perfection which the processes are making should spur us on to more determined effort, that we may keep in advance of those who give the artistic in typography little or no attention.

The rapid increase in the amount of color work of late is an indication that customers are appreciating the efforts of the printers in that line. The beautiful and practicable work of Earhart & Richardson, A. V. Haight, Raithby & Lawrence and scores of others, has, no doubt, raised the standard of color printing in this country and England.

It is therefore urgent that apprentices, or those whose opportunities have been limited, should give closer attention to the many little things about color work which they need to know before wasting much time over the big things.

After all that has been written on the subject of colors in the trade journals, it is undeniable that there is much ignorance in pressrooms concerning this interesting subject. A great many are not progressing because no attention is paid to the first principles.

It is very important that we obtain a thorough knowledge of the application of colors, tints, etc., to a composition or job in colors. Tone and harmony are too often neglected or not rightly balanced, the effect produced being indifferent if not positively unsatisfactory.

We should train the eye to recognize the subtle gradations of tint as well as the contrasted colors in nature.

Any colored job that has not a pleasing combination of colors should not be sent out of the office with the firm's imprint, for if it meets the eye of anyone who has a knowledge of artistic excellence he is sure to condemn the firm that produced it.

Pressmen are often blamed for turning out jobs with a poor selection of colors when the fault is really in the customer's selections. The pressman may have studied out an agreeable combination and submits press proofs. The customer returns proofs and names other colors he wants on the job, and finally, when done, the artist-compositor, seeing one, immediately breaks loose on the pressman's lack of artistic ability. It is the pressman, then, who suffers from this whim of customers, for those who do not know the conditions are quick to judge and lay the blame on the pressman.

It should be borne in mind that it is not altogether what is beautiful in a colored job that gives it its value, but what is useful, practicable and worth the time spent upon it. An exhibition of skill as skill is valuable, perhaps, to the workman as a test of his ability, but utility and taste go hand in hand in the customer's and employer's estimation.

Of all the contrasts black and white is the most agreeable and generally admired. It is preferred by many to an elaborate job in colors.

There are three primary colors, red, blue and yellow. They cannot be made by mixtures of other colors. Now by mixing any two of the above colors together we get what are termed secondary colors; thus, if we mix red and blue together we get purple, red and yellow produce orange, and blue and yellow make green — these three, purple, orange and green, are then the secondary colors. Now by mixing together any two of the secondaries a third order of colors known as the tertiary colors is the result. Thus if we mix orange and green we have citron, purple and green give olive, orange and purple give russet.

By the varied mixture of these colors is produced the hues, by adding white we make a tint, by adding black we make the shades of colors.

The number of colors and tints that may be obtained from these primary colors with the aid of white and black is endless.

When we mix any two of the primaries together the remaining primary harmonizes with the mixture; thus if we mix red and blue, which makes purple, we have the other primary left, which is yellow, therefore yellow harmonizes with purple. If we mix red and yellow, making orange, the remaining primary being blue, blue then harmonizes with the mixture of the other two. If we mix yellow and blue, making green, the remaining primary being red, the red then harmonizes with the mixture of yellow and blue.

In the spectrum each of the primaries bears a certain value to the whole. The red is 5, the blue 8 and the yellow 3. This is called the scale of equivalents, showing the power of contrasts. Orange is made by mixing red and yellow. The red has 5, the yellow 3, making 8, the blue alone having 8. They are accordingly equal powers in contrast.

We have all had trouble in making colors work right on papers that do not absorb the ink well and have a tendency to peel. A little of some suitable varnish may help, but the common practice of adding lard and soap to the ink keeps it from drying and the result is not very satisfactory.

Ochre, umber and sienna have working qualities that no mixture can give; they do not need dryers, as they act as dryers.

The darkening action of some inks on lead is caused by the sulphur in the ink and the lead forming a new coloring matter. Boxwood is the best for tints and colors; it has a tendency to warp, but this can be avoided by using proper care.

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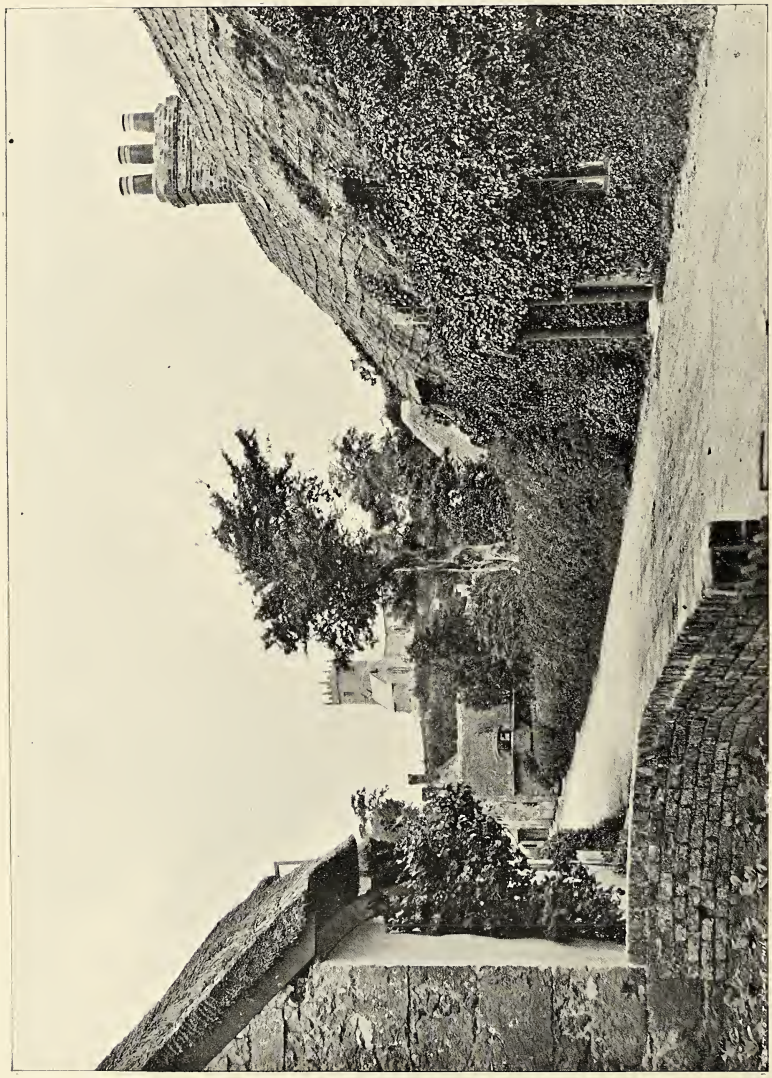

A VILLAGE STREET, ISLE OF WIGHT, ENGLAND

Specimen of halftone engraving, direct from photograph, by ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 1306-8-10 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.
[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by
THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,
212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

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Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

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M. P. MCCOY, 54 Faringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

HEALTH OF EMPLOYES OF PRINTING OFFICES.

A WORKMAN'S health is his capital. The loss of a day is immediately felt in a decrease by that day's wage. In many instances a want of knowledge of how to preserve the health results in protracted or total incapacity to earn, and the savings of a lifetime are gradually dissolved. In the printing trade the eyesight is the faculty which should be the object of the greatest solicitude—the effect of harmful influences approaching so insidiously renders it highly important that accurate information should be disseminated on this important subject. There will shortly appear, therefore, a short series of articles upon the care of the eyes, especially prepared by an eminent specialist for this journal, with particular reference to the conditions affecting the vision of employés of printing establishments.

THE TYPOTHETÆ AND THE NINE-HOUR WORKDAY.

IN our last issue we printed a circular emanating from the Executive Committee of the United Typothetæ, directed to employing printers and containing a list of questions, the answers to which it is expected will furnish the information upon which the Association's action in regard to the nine-hour day will rest. The propriety of discussing the contents of a circular directed to certain firms and individuals may be questioned, but as the document has been published in various parts of the country we are led to the conclusion that publicity has purposely been given to it that it might be the means of drawing out an expression of public opinion. The circular has certainly been freely discussed, and in the large majority of cases very unfavorably, the idea it creates being that it is a covert movement to collect a mass of testimony unfavorable to the adoption of a shorter workday, irrespective of the question of feasibility.

The first two questions cover the whole ground as far as public interest is concerned, and consequently as far as public discussion should extend. They embrace the main questions as to whether there had been any formal demand made for a reduction of the hours of labor in the printing business in the particular locality reached by the circular, and whether any industry outside of the building trades had actually established such a reduction of hours, and with what result. The first question would seem to be superfluous, unless there really was a desire to give the members of the Typothetæ an opportunity to send in a mass of misleading answers that would serve a purpose other than the accumulation of reliable information. It is a well-known fact that for a period of about twenty-five years the printers of America have been constantly making the most earnest demands for a reduction of their working hours, demands that have been partly acceded to in various localities, and that have met with the most violent and determined opposition in others, the latter being by far the most numerous instances.

The convention of the International Typographical Union held in Atlanta, in 1890, declared itself strongly in favor of a reduction of the hours, and at the convention held in Boston the year following, a nine-hour law was adopted and submitted to a popular vote of the members of subordinate unions for approval. Although the law received the endorsement of three-fourths of the printers of the United States and Canada voting on the question, it was declared void on a technical point. In addition it may be said that the Typothetæ conventions held in New York and Cincinnati were waited upon by duly accredited committees from the International Union, prepared to make overtures for a consideration of this question, but who were denied a hearing. The attempts made by local unions to secure an eight or nine hour day are almost beyond number. The opposition to the adoption of a nine-hour day in 1877 in the cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville was of such a spirited nature that the cir-

cumstance cannot possibly have been entirely obliterated from the memory of the men now making the inquiries. The position of the Typothetæ in its relation to this question has always been that it was impracticable and that it would result disastrously to any employers who might undertake its adoption. The inquiry might be suggested here as to why the Typothetæ have been so unalterably opposed to any employer undertaking the experiment if they were honestly convinced that the experiment would result ruinously? Why did they not, for instance, allow the employing printers of Pittsburgh to rush to their destruction, as they were upon the point of doing, as they would undoubtedly have acceded to a reduction of hours but for the intervention of the Typothetæ? The disastrous results following their action—if the predictions referred to are correct—would have served as a powerful warning to employers and journeymen alike that their only safety lay in altogether avoiding the question of the reduction of the working hours.

The second question on the circular embodies the inquiry as to whether any industry, outside the building trades, had adopted a short workday, and with what result. Truthful answers to this inquiry will establish a state of affairs that may cause employing printers considerable astonishment. They will disclose among other things the information that in the printing business alone there are to be found many wayward and desperate men, scattered all over the country west of the Alleghany Mountains, who have invited destruction by acceding to a request for a shorter workday. In fact it will be shown that the short-day movement has made astonishing progress west of the Missouri river, where the nine-hour day is the rule, not the exception. And then again, the President of the United Typothetæ can tell the members that in his own city of Toronto the men made a bitter and successful struggle for the nine-hour workday in 1871-2, which has proven so satisfactory to the employers that they would now make as strong a fight to retain it as they had formerly made in opposition to it.

It is to be hoped that when all this information is laid before the Typothetæ at its convention next August, the members will be in that felicitous frame of mind that will enable them to dispose of this question in a broad and generous manner, when their decision will be such as to give the greatest satisfaction to themselves, and the method of disposing of the question be such that it will be accepted as a model by those industries where violence is now so quickly and easily resorted to.

SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

FOR many years the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER have again and again been given up to the purpose of directing public attention to the inadequacy of the present method — or lack of method, rather — in vogue in this country for the settlement of differences and disputes between employer and workman. We have been consistent in this direction, because we have been fully alive to the danger surrounding this question, especially when self-interest was the only element to be consulted and appeased. The deplorable events which have recently been enacted in the hitherto peaceful and prosperous village of Homestead, Pennsylvania, have been of such an alarming character that the matter presents itself now to public notice in a more forcible manner than was possible before, and in a way that claims the attention of every statesman and lawmaker in America. Now that the importance of the subject is beginning to make itself manifest, it is to be hoped that public opinion will lead to the adoption of preventive measures that will place such occurrences out of the question. Should this result follow, the bloody conflict at Homestead will not have been in vain. It will serve as a distinguishing mark to future generations, denoting an epoch in the industrial progress of the country, the point where equity and reason took the place of prejudice and force.

The possibility of a recurrence of the Homestead tragedy must be prevented at all hazards. Such an affair is a lasting disgrace to our country and to the present age of civilization. Unremitting efforts will no doubt be made to place the responsibility as our interest or prejudice dictates. In the meantime there is little doubt but that the sympathy of the great mass of the American people will go out to those who, as a result of the failure of adjustment of the wage question, are now compelled to sit idly by with want and destitution obstructing their vision of the future, while the other party to the dispute is enjoying a coaching trip through Europe until the excitement abates. With the experience gained in this country in adjusting wages to a war basis, and then again to a peace basis, opportunities were offered that should have been taken advantage of to settle a dispute as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the wages paid in a certain industry, or in any number of industries, without loss of time and without any danger of bloodshed. As we have repeatedly maintained, the settlement of a wage dispute reached by force or compulsion is a settlement that will in all probability remove or destroy the very conditions that should be preserved in order to secure the best results from a business standpoint. Such a settlement cannot from its very nature be permanent. The loss of confidence of itself would be sufficient to render it futile, and if either employés or employers are unduly coerced to accede to unreasonable demands, it is not long before other disturbances will occur.

It is only from a system of arbitration that will exact a due regard for the welfare of all that anything enduring and satisfactory can be looked for in this regard. Workingmen inflamed by a victory over an illegal semi-military organization, or employers who imagine themselves beyond reach when protected by an army of the same description, are alike unfit

under the circumstances to satisfactorily settle the disputes that were the cause of the difficulty. Here is where the influences of disinterested parties would prove in the highest degree beneficial, providing, of course, that the agencies animating these influences are directed toward the attainment of the greatest degree of justice.

At this juncture, when a readjustment of wages and working hours is demanded from all sections of the country and from every branch of industry, when distrust and uncertainty hang over and govern every movement, would not this be the time and the opportunity to introduce a system of arbitration that will help to restore confidence, reëstablish fraternal intercourse, and in the future serve as a safety valve through which the unreasonable demands of employer or workingman may be allowed to escape without injury to the general public?

We are aware of the fact that in offering arbitration we are suggesting something that up to the present time has not given the utmost satisfaction so far as the experiences of the people of this country are concerned; that it is liable to manipulation at the hands of crafty and unscrupulous men, thereby resulting in injustice to one of the parties in issue. This is true. And the same thing is true of our courts of equity, and will apply to every grade and every court, from the justice of the peace to the supreme court of the United States. The same charge is likewise applicable to every human institution, and for the simple reason that nothing of human origin attains perfection. Still it would be an unheard-of piece of foolishness to advocate the abolition of our courts of jurisprudence on the ground that they were at times liable to err, and this before a satisfactory substitute had been decided upon to take their places. In the absence of courts of law to adjust their differences the people at large would be placed in the same position as the workman and his employer are now when it comes to a question of the settlement of a dispute involving the wages or hours of labor. It is a contest where the necessities of one side or the other will bring about or hasten an unsatisfactory adjustment.

Notwithstanding the very general feeling of distrust heretofore manifested in respect to the idea of arbitration, there is still abundant evidence that where it has been honestly tried it has resulted satisfactorily to all concerned. In the silk manufacturing industries of Marseilles, France, it has been the custom for many years to submit all disputes regarding the sufficiency of the wages paid or demanded to a regularly constituted board of arbitration, whose decisions have given the greatest satisfaction, and been the means of establishing the best of feeling between the employer and his workmen. With the Homestead affair fresh in mind, it would appear as though the industrial classes would welcome any change that would free them from another such stupid exhibition of their inability to settle their differences in a business-like manner.

COUNTRY CLUBS FOR ARTISANS.

IN these days of combines, trusts, and defensive and offensive organizations, it is refreshing to learn of a number of workmen coöperating for recreation and rational enjoyment. It is stated that a number of employés in Denver jointly own a cottage in the Rockies, fifty miles away, where they all pass their vacations, occupying it in detachments during the summer. This plan may have the disadvantage of being only within the power of the better paid class of workmen; however there is an elaboration of it now being tried in sections of New York and New Jersey, which provides for the erection of family clubs on farming lands within easy distance of the city. The Chicago *News Record* says: "These institutions differ from the country club of the man of wealth only in the comparative modesty of their equipment. Workingmen to the number of twenty-five or thirty lease or purchase the farm on shares. A few men are hired to raise vegetables and keep the buildings in order. To this place such of the members as have vacations can come with their families to recuperate and enjoy themselves. If any of them are thrown out of work they can board a train to their country club and go to farming until the trouble blows over. At least, they can live on the product of their own garden. If the plan of the country club is feasible it certainly is an excellent one, and the clubs thus far started are said to have proved highly successful."

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

THE July number of the *Dial* (Chicago) contains the announcement of a change of ownership by which its former publishers, Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., transfer their interest in the paper to Mr. Francis F. Browne, who has been its editor and a part owner since its commencement.

The success of the paper has never been problematical, and this change, which is the first since it was founded in 1880, is made now for business reasons, "with which the public is concerned only so far as to know that it looks wholly to the good of the paper, which it is believed will be better served by its publication as a separate and independent enterprise." The position of the paper, as "the foremost American critical journal," will obviously be strengthened by this new departure and its many admirers must congratulate the editor and proprietor on the wisdom of the move.

PIECE SCALES FOR TYPESETTING MACHINES.

SINCE the ultimate final success of the typecasting or typesetting machine has been conceded, the attention of the various subordinate typographical unions and of the management of the offices which have adopted the machines has been given to arranging a satisfactory piece scale. Typesetting machines are in a state of evoiution. It is fair to say that every few months even some new feature is being added to such of them as have been considered at their final

perfection. Newspapers, when putting machines in their composing rooms, will doubtless stipulate that whatever improvements are made in the machines from time to time shall be added to those in their office — with such modifications as the make of the machine and the nature of the improvements may require. If the machines in use, therefore, are improved, the employés will be "making too much money" and the scale will be revised, if possible. If the machines do not improve, the office cannot afford to keep them, for other makes of machines undoubtedly will improve. Continual disturbance and friction will result from piecework. A stated wage per day or week is the only rational way to compensate workers on typesetting machines.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BUSINESS COURTESY.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

CLASSIFY business men according to their manners and there are three kinds. There is the man who has no manners in particular, who has no individuality, in short, only an every-day sort of a fellow. There is the abrupt, bluff man, often so short spoken as to be impolite; never puts any extra polish in his manner; makes you feel in a hurry the instant you look at him. Last and best comes the polished gentleman — none the less a business man — but possessed of a regard for the propriety of things sufficient to enable him to greet everyone courteously. He treats his customers with the utmost politeness, even in their most unreasonable demands.

To my mind, there are two elements in business success. One is to so conduct your business as to acquire the respect and confidence of business associates. The other is to make money. The man who is entirely successful in these two points, may be spoken of as a model business man.

I desire to show in this article that business courtesy is a strong point in reaching success in both of these particulars. That it is, in fact, necessary if you would be a typical modern business man. And further, that there is no place where it pays better than in a printing office. And by "paying" I do not, for one moment, wish to be understood that the profit is to come simply in a vague, indefinite way, but that it can be seen in good hard cash every month.

Printing office proprietors are not an impolite set of fellows. Many of them could shine in society. But when they reach their office, they seem to think it is a place solely for close figuring and hard work and that courtesy is an immaterial matter. The principal reason for this lies in the fact that but comparatively few printing offices are arranged for the proper reception and treatment of customers. Few printers have what can, with any propriety, be termed a business office. Usually a corner of their workroom is fenced off by a railing or pine partition a little too high to look over. This place contains a common desk and perhaps the proprietor's chair. It is dignified by the title "office" and the customer is allowed to hang over the railing and make his wants known. Little attention is paid to the proper arrangement of specimens from which to select. In short, nowhere is there apparent that solicitude for the comfort and care of the customer which has become a necessary and profitable feature in other lines of business. It is difficult to use reception-room manners amid such surroundings.

You have possibly read of the miser, the floor of whose one-room shanty was chalked off into the parlor, banquet-hall and bedrooms of his imaginary palace. He would place a chair in his reception room and with a pompous wave of his hand, beckon his guest to be seated. If a meal (?) were to be served he would set his old kitchen table in the space called the banquet-hall — draw the chairs over the line — and invite his friends to dine. His manners were those of a prince, his language that of an orator. The effect — was simply amusing. Is it any more amusing, brother printers, when you look at it from away up a tree, to talk art printing over a railing? Will not an effort at personal gentility be equally as incongruous — with a dusty floor — dirty walls and unkempt surroundings. Fit up your offices. Have a place for the proper reception of your customers; furnish it in style; cover the floor; decorate the walls and fill the blank spaces with neatly framed specimens of fine work. Let the whole arrangement and furnishing of the place demonstrate that you are a man of taste. Welcome your customers as you would a caller at your home. Keep a box of good cigars in your private desk. When Jones comes in with the serious intention of trying to beat you down on that last bill, hand out the box, treat Jones with the utmost courtesy, and he'll forget all about that bill. Although the bill was a just one you might have had to knock off a dollar or two to keep him from becoming dissatisfied. Cigars cost 10 cents. Which is cheapest? An amusing illustration of this point was the case of a Chicago man who borrowed $100 from a hotel keeper when attending a banquet with his old college associates at an outside town. The $100 was never paid and finally the hotel man in desperation wrote the Chicago man he was coming and boarded a train for the windy city. The borrower met him at the depot with the blandest smile and in the most courteous manner invited him to dine at his club and then outdid himself showing the sights. So great was his affability and so assiduous his attentions that in very admiration of his style the $100 was entirely forgotten and the visitor returned without a mention of the debt.

Courtesy is far more profitable than bluff.

A nicely fitted-up office and the genial treatment of your trade will attract to you a class of customers who are fond of nice things and who are willing to pay for them. You will then have a pleasant place for your own work. The best hours of a man's life are spent in his office. Why should it not be nice? Why should he not strive to make his dealings of a character which will be a source of pleasure to himself? There is one

more characteristic of a truly courteous man which I desire to mention. No such man will delay the fulfilling of an appointment or the answering of a letter or the acknowledging of a favor. It is the greatest discourtesy to the other party. The man who is known to be punctual is always favored when an order is wanted quickly. The appreciative man is remembered a second time. Often some friend sends you a customer and never hearing you speak of it — thinks the kindness forgotten. An acknowledgment of such good offices should be made in such cases *at once*.

The courtesy is always appreciated.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

BY S. K. PARKER.

IN the routine of everyday life the improvements made in printing and kindred arts steal upon us in a quiet, unobtrusive way, and until we pause in the rush of business and glance backward over the ground the march of improvement has traveled, we fail to realize the contrast which the methods of the past and of modern times present to us.

The newspaper perfecting press, improved job and book presses, the typesetting or type-bar casting machine, the half-tone engraving process, done by electric light when necessary, are all evidences of the immense strides taken by the art preservative and its sister arts.

The advance that has been made in the art of printing is also strongly indicated by the disuse of many technical terms formerly largely in vogue among the craft a decade or two ago, but which now have no use or meaning.

Who nowadays, in offices of any pretension, ever hears of a "shooting-stick"? The Hempel and other patent quoins may stand up and answer.

Tell an apprentice to go get a "slice-galley" and he will stare in blank wonder. "Space-rules" are supplanted by brass rule.

The pressman of today rarely thinks of a "bank" except as a place in which to deposit his surplus earnings in his laudable efforts to become a millionaire, while the terms "monk" and "friar" are associated in the mind of the modern printer only with the religieux.

The only "clicker" now known in the composing room is he who knocks the type on the edge of the stick or case, and a "companionship" may be jolly or otherwise according to temperament or congeniality of disposition.

"Working in pocket" is but fumbling in one's clothes for a possible stray nickel.

There is one term, however, which, like the personage whose title is appropriated, seems destined never to be forgotten, namely, "devil." But the devil in the printing office is not a creature of progress. He is just as expert today in discovering a bourgeois imposing stone or a round square or in mixing sorts as his prototype of twenty or thirty years ago.

In styles of faces of types also great change is observable. Where now are the shaded letters, ray shades, open gothics, eureka texts, etc., which were once so popular? Gone to oblivion!

It was at one time considered rank heresy to use any kind of letter in a title page but plain roman caps, or old blacks. Now, the taste of the compositor is untrammeled in this regard.

Formerly, the composing stick and rule and a bodkin were considered the only legitimate tools of a compositor — job or otherwise. Nowadays, the progressive jobber will have his stand provided with a patent case or have the top boarded over and divided off into compartments suitable for the reception of material and conveniences for the prosecution of his work, and he will be supplied with nippers, files, engraving tools, pliers, and what not.

Many opportunities for the inventive mind still remain, however. A quick and effective means of securing the page of type in place of the present slow process of tying with a string is a desideratum, and a fortune awaits the lucky individual who hits upon something to supply it.

A method of fastening miscellaneous kinds of electrotypes to wood bases so they can be readily detached while in the form without unlocking will be a great advantage and convenience to the pressman when an underlay is required, enabling the underlay to be placed between the plate and the base, thus allowing the base to remain flat on the bed of the press, in a manner similar to patent blocks with clamps. This will prevent the rocking of the cut on the press bed, which is a fruitful cause of slugs and spaces working up and spoiling the work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

OBJECTIONABLE MATTER ON TYPESETTING MACHINES.

BY EMORY L. MARSTERS.

THE subject of "fat" matter is always an interesting one to printers. Nothing so delights the heart of the piecework compositor as getting a nice fat table that measures price-and-a-half or double-price. The distribution that is to follow is forgotten in the joy of the moment and the prospective big string occupies his whole attention. With the machine operator this order of things is reversed. The "take" that will tickle the printer and make him love even the "man who gets all the fat" — there is always such an imaginary one in every office — has no attraction for the Mergenthaler machine operators. With them the "straight" matter is the most desirable. While distribution enters as a factor into all hand composition, it plays no part in machine composition. All distribution is done mechanically by the machine. To better illustrate how fat type matter is lean machine matter I will first state that of each alphabetical and other

characters there are twenty, the number of matrices each channel will hold. This differs from type in the fact that of type the quads and letters used most are the most plentiful. Twenty matrices of "em spaces" — one "em space" being the largest blank or quad — will set about a line and a half of the standard width, thirteen ems pica. Here lies the secret of fat type matter being lean machine matter: After a line is composed and is being cast, another fat line is started and the result is that one runs out of em spaces. The cause of this is explained by the fact that the capacity of the machines is six lines in one minute and six seconds. This is a correct record, for I have personally timed the machines. With the ordinary operator two, three and at times four lines a minute is the average speed. There are three lines in the course of construction at the same time. While a line is being assembled, the previous one is being cast and the line already cast is being distributed. It follows that if a person is setting matter which requires a great many em spaces he will have to wait until the first line is distributed before he can "quad" out the line he is setting and so on until the end of the take.

The most fat matter for the Mergenthaler machines is regular reading matter with every third line a fat or quad line. This holds true as being desirable by compositors also; and while two consecutive fat lines would be more desirable to compositors the same two lines would be classed as "objectionable" by the machine operator.

To better illustrate fat and lean machine composition I have furnished a few type-bar specimens from matter that has been set and printed in the Albany *Journal*. The fattest matter I have explained and need not illustrate. The leanest matter is here given:

Cattaraugus, 1.
Delaware, 1.

It illustrates the running short of "em spaces." This is sometimes avoided by using "figure spaces"— which are nearly the same as en quads — to quad out the line.

The next illustration shows matter that cannot be set rapidly, owing to the number of figures used, but the operator is not delayed by waiting for "sorts," only a few of any particular character being used:

10	150	41	1	39	12	6	1
9	150	41	1	33	12	6	1

The two following specimens are usually set at the rate of a line and a half per minute. Waiting for sorts to distribute on this class of matter occasionally occurs:

	—1891.—		—1892.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Broome	14	15	22	7
Chenango	9	12	13	8

Mapes, r f.....	0	2	0	0	0	0
C. Hollister, c f.....	0	0	0	1	0	3

This chess specimen is the "slowest" matter that I have seen set. A line a minute is about the best that can be done. The first half of the line has to be justified by hand, the justifying spaces being omitted in order to get an even justification of the second column. The justifying spaces are then placed in the blank at the latter end of the line:

20. QxKt	20. KR—K
21. QR—Q	21. B—B2

In specimen numbers two and three, where the "stub" consists of figures only, but two justifying spaces are used, these being placed at each end of the leader work. Where a stub consists of words the justifying spaces are run between the words. If the stub contains only one word, justifying spaces are frequently run between the leaders.

As cap lines and matter with figures in it are usually operated by the right hand only, these characters being at the right of the key-board, it is easily seen how straight "solid" matter is more rapidly set, the operator using both hands and not running short of any letter or character.

To paraphrase a scriptural saying: The fat becomes lean and the lean fat.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME POINTS CONCERNING SOME POINTS.

BY W. P. ROOT.

A FRIEND has recently written to me in regard to the propriety of using a comma in certain places. He says that usage is so irregular that he would like to know what I do in cases which he cites. Without pretending to be authority in the matter, perhaps a few words in the way of contribution may help him and others. I may say *en passant* that there is no other point which is more abused than the comma, perhaps because it is the most frequently used.

In saying, "Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made a motion," should a comma be used after the name? That depends. If there is but one Mr. Morrill, the words "of Vermont" are parenthetical, and hence need a comma. But if there are two men of that name, one from Vermont and one from Michigan, for instance, in the same place, no comma would be needed; for in the latter case the words are used in apposition. This is seen in the familiar words, "Jesus of Nazareth," there being a Jesus in every Jewish village.

In a certain paper I read, "For 1,260 years prior to 1517," etc. Why is a comma used in one number and not in the other? Nothing but an unreasoning adhesion to custom can account for it. The eye can grasp four figures just as well as one, and hence the comma should be left out. This rule does not apply to tabular work; and yet in some tables of logarithms before me, having six figures, the comma is entirely omitted.

"They elected a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer." Should a comma be used after the word secretary? Yes, by all means, if the secretary is one person and the treasurer another; but if the two offices are combined in one person, the comma should be omitted. But in the sentence, "Men, women, boys, and girls were there," the comma should certainly be

used ; for there is no more grammatical relation between the third and fourth nouns than between the first and second. So far as matrimonial relations are concerned, however, I think I would take out the cruel comma that separates the boys from the girls.

"In September, 1327, Edward II was murdered." Should a comma be used after the month and year? Certainly. No rule in punctuation is more universally observed than that. Those magazines which do not use a comma in this case show their inconsistency when they use a comma between the day of the week and the month ; as, "Monday, June 20." A comma is no more necessary in the latter case than in the former, and yet it is always used.

In speaking of "David, king of Scotland," Freeman's History of England prints it "David King of England." Which is the better way? The first, by all means. What is punctuation for if it is not to convey the right meaning? The latter method of pointing might be understood as referring to David King, of England — a brother of Bill King. In the case cited, the word "king" should have a small letter. In the book alluded to, printed at Trow's, New York, this misleading system of punctuation is used. Its application is so difficult that even the author has to abandon it at times. Thus, he speaks of "Stephen Count of Boulogne," and "Stephen of Blois, Count of Boulogne." The comma in the latter case is correct ; but it would be equally correct if the words "of Blois" were omitted.

Some papers print the names of political parties and religious denominations in small letters ; thus, "The republicans have renominated Harrison ;" "the jews and lutherans must leave Russia ;" "the U. s. grant monument association," etc. What do you think of that? Well, I think that such idiotic fads ought to result in a universal boycott on such papers. The practice is wholly uncalled for, and shows a lack of ordinary education — or, at least, an utter disregard of the essentials included in a good education. Perhaps, however, they are too poor to buy type enough. In that case they are excusable. Such papers, however, generally capitalize their own hobby party. To destroy all distinction in our language between such words as Republican and republican, Democrat and democrat, is a serious innovation, especially as nothing is gained but ambiguity.

Should a semicolon, comma, and period be put before or after a final quotation mark?* Invariably before. They look like fly-specks if put after. The marks of interrogation and exclamation may be placed before or after, according to the construction of the sentence.

*"Bigelow's Handbook of Punctuation" lays down the following rule : "In quoting words or sentences the period and comma always come before (or rather under) the closing quotation mark ; but the interrogation or exclamation point, the colon, or the semicolon should come before or after the quotation mark according as it is a part of the quotation or not." This is the rule followed by THE INLAND PRINTER ; but in this article the writer's copy has been followed for the sake of consistency in his rule and illustrations.—ED.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BIBLIOMANIA AND ITS VICTIMS.

BY IRVING.

ANENT the recent sale in Boston of a copy of Poe's Tamerlane for $1,850 one is reminded that bibliomania is not yet dead. Writing his "Anecdotes of Books and Authors," in 1835, the author (some misguided youth who had not sufficient courage to put his name on the title-page of his book) has a note on "Biblio Maniacs" in which he takes Dr. Dibdin to task for being the organ of a club made up of "several noblemen, who, in other respects, were esteemed men of sense." These "senseless" noblemen, who named their club "The Roxburghe," in honor of the celebrated Duke, did not value books for their real merit, but rather for their rarity, according to the author of the "Anecdotes." Any volume of the vilest trash which might be scarce because it happened to be one of two or three known copies, or because of an alteration in the title-page, or in the leaf, would always excite the cupidity of this club of maniacs and fetch a high price. "A trumpery edition of Boccaccio, said to be one of two known copies, was thus bought by a noble marquis for 1,475 pounds, though in two or three years afterward he resold it for 500 pounds." What a piece of misinformation is this to corrupt the simple-minded! But more of this book anon. Our author concludes his anecdote (?) with the remark that "this mania is considerably abated ; and in future ages it will be ranked with the tulip and the picture mania, during which estates were given for single flowers and pictures." To compare the tulip maniac with the book maniac is rather hard on the latter.

The Valdarfar Boccaccio, which is the "trumpery" book referred to, is still exciting the cupidity of bibliomaniacs, as the identical copy in question is shortly to be offered for sale in England, together with all the other famous rarities of the Althorp Collection. This great library contains some fifty thousand volumes, mostly priceless. Monuments of the early printers ; beautiful bindings by Pasdeloup and Roger Payne ; books that have felt the touch of Madame de Pompadour, Diane de Poictiers, and Francis I ; eighty-odd Caxtons ; the Mentz Psalter, a copy of which once sold for £5,000, these are its crowning glories. No, bibliomania is not dead. Dr. Frognal Dibdin, "Foggy Dibdin" as he was familiarly called, told the story, now famous, of how, at the old Duke of Roxburghe's sale, the Marquis of Blandford, afterward Duke of Marlborough, carried off the Valdarfar prize. The Doctor was prolix, and as his story is spread out over fifty-odd pages of his "Bibliographical Decameron," only a synopsis can be given here, and that gathered mainly from the humorous account in Dr. Burton's "Book-Hunter." The book, which is a small folio printed by Christopher Valdarfar in Venice, 1471, is the first edition of Boccaccio's Decameron with a date. It is the best of the only three copies known to exist. A Frenchman named Peignot attributes its extreme rarity to a sermon preached by Savonarola, in 1497, against indecorous books, in consequence of which the inhabitants of Florence made a bonfire of their Boccaccios. The impressiveness of the scene at the Roxburghe sale, "the Waterloo of book-sales," where the stillness was so intense that "you might have heard a pin drop," can hardly be understood by those who have attended Mr. Flersheim's book sales. Mr. Evans, the auctioneer, prefaced the sale of the Boccaccio by an appropriate oration, in which he expatiated on its extreme rarity, and concluded by "informing the company of the regret, and even anguish of heart, expressed by Mr. Van Praet that such a treasure was not to be found in the Imperial Collection at Paris. Silence followed the address of Mr. Evans. On his right hand, leaning against the wall, stood Earl Spencer, a little lower down, and standing at right angles with his Lordship, appeared the Marquis of Blandford. Lord Althorp stood a little backward to the right of his father, Earl Spencer.

"The honor of firing the first shot was due to a gentleman of Shropshire, unused to this species of warfare, and who seemed

to recoil from the reverberation of the report himself had made. 'One hundred guineas,' he exclaimed. Again a pause ensued; but anon the biddings rose rapidly to five hundred guineas. Hitherto, however, it was evident that the firing was but masked and desultory. At length all random shots ceased, and the champions before named stood gallantly up to each other, resolving not to flinch from a trial of their respective strengths. *A thousand guineas* were bid by Earl Spencer, to which the Marquis added *ten*. You might have heard a pin drop. All eyes were turned — all breathing well-nigh stopped — every sword was put home within its scabbard, and not a piece of steel was seen to move or to glitter except that which each of these champions brandished in his valorous hand." But the narrative is too exciting, so we must leap to the conclusion. "'Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds,' said Lord Spencer. The spectators were now absolutely electrified. The Marquis quietly adds his usual *ten*. Mr. Evans, ere his hammer fell, made a short pause, and indeed, as if by something preternatural, the ebony instrument itself seemed to be charmed or suspended in mid-air. When the Marquis bid the last ten, Lord Spencer said, 'I bow to you.' Presently, after the Marquis offered his hand to Lord Spencer, saying, 'We are good friends still,' his Lordship replied, 'Perfectly, indeed I am obliged to you.' 'So am I to you,' said the Marquis, 'so the obligation is mutual.'"

This does not seem to have been the sale at which the unsuccessful bidder remarked that he would possess the book when his rival was dead, yet the Marquis of Blandford's books falling under the hammer in 1819, Earl Spencer bid in the Boccaccio for much less than a thousand pounds, had it superbly bound by Charles Lewis, and placed it in his library at Althorp where it has since reposed until lately turned over for sale by the present Earl with the other treasures in his collection.

No! Bibliomania is not dead, but still goes hand in hand with its twin brother Bibliosophia.

Looking over the June catalogue of autographs issued by Eugene Charavay, in *Rue du Faubourg-Poissonnière*, Paris, one cannot help noticing in what little esteem the Frenchman still holds the great name of Wellington. An autograph letter of the "Iron Duke's" is offered for the very modest sum of 8 francs, while one written by his great contemporary, Napoleon I is held at 30 francs. Kings and queens and nobles are sadly at a discount in the French Republic of today, but a Robespierre is held in the enormous estimation of 320 francs. One would not hesitate to pay 150 francs for a *tres-beau* sonnet by De Musset, but would regard a letter by Zola dear at 5 francs.

While on the subject of June issues perhaps it is an opportune moment to gossip a little about a magazine entitled *The Round Table*, which is published at Dallas, Texas, and is now well on in its fourth volume. This little periodical venture is under the editorship of Mr. Charles J. O'Malley, whether a descendant of the Irish Dragoon does not appear, and Mesdames Sidney Smith and James T. Murphy.

The Round Table is, one ventures to think, the first serious literary venture to make its appearance in Texas. Life in the Lone Star State is largely its theme, and Sam Houston one of its most engaging heroes. But it is of the lady editors, more particularly of Mrs. Murphy, that the writer wishes to speak here. This charming woman is a Southerner — born in the Cumberland Hills, sufficiently long ago to remember that there was a war in which her family fared badly. But Mrs. Murphy is not insular; she knows the literature of the "North" as well as of her beloved "South." Yet she recognizes the need of cultivating the vast field below Mason and Dixon's line from which has grown little imperishable literature besides dialect and war songs. "Some day," she says, "we shall build a *Century* and a *Harper's Monthly* of our own, and then we shall shout rebel defiance at the North." Mrs. Murphy does not confine herself to editorial work, but occasionally writes verse of the most excellent character. The writer remembers, as the most pleasant incident of his visit to Dallas, something over a year ago, with what a keen sense of humor, a merry twinkle in her eye the while, she recited her latest piece of verse, "A Letter of Today," wherein a young lady, whose father grew rich manufacturing moonshine whisky and then moved with his family to New York, pours out her heart to an old-time friend in the Cumberland Hills on the foibles and follies of fashionable society in the metropolis. Two stanzas from "A Letter of Today" may properly close this little causerie:

You should see my new dresses from Paris;
The one that I wore at our ball
Had a train that was perfectly startling,
But no waist to speak of at all.
I laugh in my sleeve sometimes, Edith,
At the many things money can do,
And ofttimes I peep in my mirror
And say to myself, "Is this you—
The girl who once lived in the mountains,
Went barefooted, worked at the 'stills,'
Helping pa and the men make 'moonshine,'
'Way back in the Cumberland Hills?"

And I moralize thus, as I stand there,
"Who cares what you were in the past?
The present is yours, and the future—
So long as your money shall last."
But I find that each day there is creeping
A scornful contempt in my heart
For the people who "toady" around us.
Were we and our money to part,
Then all of our past would be opened—
Could papa no longer pay bills
Then all of our friends would be sure to find out
We'd made "moonshine" in Cumberland Hills.

HELEN HUNT JACKSON'S PRICES.

I was reading over some interesting letters, the other evening, written by Helen Hunt Jackson, which recently came into my possession, and one or two points in them serve, I think, to show the prices paid to authors about ten years ago. Writing to one of her editors, "H. H." says: "If you like the poems and story I sent you, I will be very well satisfied if you pay me $90 for the whole. That would be $15 for the sonnet (the lowest price I am ever paid for the shortest bit of verse), $30 for the long poem and $45 for the story."

In another letter is given a very good idea of literary values, with a reference, incidentally, to the value of a name in literature. "Nobody," writes Mrs. Jackson, "can be better aware than I am that literary work is not paid according to equal merit. I have many a time thought how unfair it was that a bit of verse a great deal better than mine would not go 'in the market' for as much. Still, if one has had the good fortune — and, after all, such good fortune does not come without hard work — to acquire an audience which raises the market 'value' of his work, he cannot afford to ignore that fact. I know that in the case of a story of mine which Mr. ——— printed some time ago, he paid me $150, because of its signature, when he said he would have given me but $100 if I printed it unsigned, as I thought of doing."

What a chance for our literary disgruntlers there is in this latter paragraph to dilate upon the value of a signature to a manuscript! And yet, is it not true that the value attained by such a signature comes only after the hardest work? Surely Helen Hunt Jackson's laurels did not come to her easily! — *Edward Bok.*

THREE curious old volumes, which sold some years ago for $247, went at a recent auction sale in London for 75 cents. These were a large paper copy of De Castlenau's memoirs, published at Brussels in 1731, and very rare. The memoirs were written during De Castlenau's second embassy to England and are full of historical interest to the student. De Castlenau is the only historian who makes mention of the daughter of Mary Stuart, by Bothwell, and of her dying as a nun in the convent of Soissons.

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Specimen of half-tone engraving on copper, by BLOMGREN BROS. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN BOOKS.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Me., July 11, 1892.

I am glad to see the manner of inserting illustrations in books discussed. It is a matter that has had my attention for thirty years or more. Instructions to my pressmen have uniformly been to put the head of the cut or illustration that goes upon the right hand page in the back margin, so that when holding the book in the left hand, which is the usual method, one can see the cut and the explanation of it with a very little cant of the hand. But if the illustration is placed with the head toward the outside of the page, one has to change the book into the other hand before he can see the thing properly, which is very inconvenient, to say the least.

When two pages of illustrations face each other, if placed as I have suggested both can be examined without changing the position of the book in the hand.

Common sense is a very good thing to have in bookmaking as well as in every other department of the printer's art.

BROWN THURSTON.

TITLE PAGES: POINTS OR NO POINTS.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Me., July 15, 1892.

There has been considerable said lately upon this subject, and some claim that no points at the end of lines in a title page "is a fad and will soon go out of use."

I maintain there are good and substantial reasons for leaving the points off. A symmetrical title page is a pleasant thing to look at, and I opine often sells a book, while a slouchy title page causes the book to be thrown down without further examination. Where there are several lines in a title page and points are used, some will have a point and others will have none, therefore the lines that have the point will be thrown just so much as the thickness of the point out of their true relation, as seen by a critical eye.

The lines in a title page are generally short, and the least deviation from the center is noted the moment you glance at the page. The point does not really make a part of the line, and therefore is a derangement unless you space the line without reference to it, and if you do that, the point at once becomes an excrescence and mars the beauty and symmetry of the page. BROWN THURSTON.

WORD-DIVIDING — A REPLY TO MR. CRANE.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, July 15, 1892.

Regarding Mr. Crane's letter in your June issue as to my plea for word-dividing, I do not concur with him. He refers to "confidential" and "advertise." In the former I assume he sounds the first "i" long, and so wants it "confi-dential." I sound it short, so that in breaking the word confid- instead of confi-, nothing is lost, except a respect for things *as they exist.* In "advertise" perhaps he sounds the "i" short, as many do *in America;* I don't. And I suspect that we differ in pronunciation largely, as I hail from the "other side." Pronounce *any of the words I gave at the usual reading rate* and I challenge the detection of a difference in sound *from* the difference in division. Is Mr. Crane an authority on pronunciation? The only concessions necessary to make I made in words ending in "tion," "tient," etc. If you pronounce "abs-cond" at any ordinary rate of speed, *where* is the difference from "ab-scond"? If you draw breath at "del-" in "deluge" does it sound better than de-luge; or if you do not draw breath in *either* — where is the loss? No, Mr. Crane, it is mere usage and prejudice. And you omit a regard for the evident scientific propriety of the changes. J. MCALISTER.

THE TUTELAGE OF APPRENTICES.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., July 13, 1892.

Your correspondent, "E. S. R.," in the July number of this journal, makes some criticisms on the method which he says is current of instructing, or rather of non-instructing, apprentices. While agreeing with him in the main, I submit that his plan of having the foreman watch over and instruct the boy is not always practicable, particularly in large offices. The foreman has not always the time—he may have too many other things to attend to. A rush of work may so exclusively engage a foreman's attention as to cause him to almost forget even the existence of the boy, except when wanted to do an errand or a chore. Some well-informed foremen have not the patience and other qualities of a teacher, and instances are not unknown of foremen who did not themselves know many of the points in which the boy should be instructed.

A plan which I have seen tried and know to work well is to place a new boy under the charge and tutelage of some one of the older heads of the regular force of the office, who is an acknowledged good workman, in the same alley and under the eye of his tutor, and subject to his orders, no one else to interfere; only the superior authority of the foreman being recognized. A rivalry is thus incited between the journeymen who have charge of boys as to whose "cub" shall make the greatest progress, and when a boy shows unusual aptitude, to have him advanced beyond an apprentice who has been in the office a longer time becomes a great feather in the cap of his tutor. Discretion, of course, is required on the part of the foreman in selecting a tutor. The dispositions of both parties must be studied, and if found after a short experiment that they do not get along together, a change may be advisable. S. K. P.

FROM SAN JOSE.

To the Editor: SAN JOSE, Cal., July 16, 1892.

San Jose has just been visited by the most destructive fire in her history, the loss reaching above half a million dollars. The firms of Hurlbert Brothers & Co., printers, and H. Brosius & Son, bookbinders, occupying the brick building at 82 to 84 South Second street, were among the sufferers, their plants being a total loss. Hurlbert Brothers & Co. were insured but Brosius carried no insurance. Both firms have commenced again with new plants — Hurlbert Brothers & Co., in Brassy's new block, on South Market street, and Brosius in Knox block, North First street. F. W. Barlowe, manufacturer of rubber stamps, was also damaged; will probably resume.

This is the dull season with the printers, and several are off on a vacation. The spring work has been good, though very close competition and a lack of adherence to rates has been the rule.

Compositors are plentiful, and the prospect is not encouraging. The approaching campaign will help matters some, no doubt, but for a short time only.

There has been little or no change in the trade since the *Evening Record* changed hands, and quiet is the rule all around. F. E. O.

CRACKING OF DISTRIBUTING ROLLERS.

To the Editor: ST. JOHN, N. B., July 18, 1892.

I have taken special interest in the study of remedies for the cracking of distributing rollers, and with your permission desire to express my views on the subject. My experience has been that the best results are obtained in having the rollers made an inch longer on each end than is required, and then by melting on a gas jet taper the ends down about two and a half

inches — this allowance is about correct, as on an average there are about three to six inches to spare on the largest forms. The process of melting toughens the ends of the rollers. If you will look at them closely it will be observed when they crack that the composition is loose on the stock. This is about the best thing I have found yet, being convenient in charging with ink, which is also more readily removed than when the rollers are cut straight.

Another way to get clear of the trouble is to take a very fine piece of linen and put it around the ends of the rollers. A great deal depends also on the setting of the rollers, for if a little too low they will crack very quickly, and it is advantageous to set them as high as possible so that they will work satisfactorily. The point which we all want to get at is, "What is the cause of the cracking?" Is it, as has been suggested, that the ends are constantly receiving ink which is not taken up and which gets tacky, and as the rollers are not solid enough at the ends they cannot resist the strain? As the tearing or cracking is all done when the rollers are leaving the plate, you will also find that your form rollers will break on the ends — to remedy which my suggestion can be taken to advantage, only the ends must not be tapered so much as are those of the distributing rollers. It is seldom that form rollers tear on the ends, but they do, just the same. F. H. TRIFTS.

THE COMPOSITOR IN THE PRESSROOM.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18, 1892.

There exists no reason why the pressman and compositor should not work hand in hand, and yet the pressman is subjected every day to the whims and caprices of one to whose advantage it would be to assist him.

In two-thirds of the printing offices the recognized *head* is found to be a compositor to whom the pressman, no matter how competent, is subject. After spending his time, which is always valuable, in preparing a piece of work, on submitting it for approval he is compelled to hear remarks such as, it might be a trifle higher or lower, or just a lead or two to the right or left, as the case may be, or the sheet is turned over and the pressure criticised. I contend that if it fell to the lot of the compositor to change the guides as often as he suggests there would be less of it done and the work would look as well for it. A careful pressman will always paste his guides on — I refer to job presses — in such a manner that they will adhere to the tympan until the work is completed. When he is ordered to move them he invariably tears a hole in the tympan, aside from causing a bag in it by using an unnecessary quantity of paste; besides the quads universally used will not adhere as well as they did at first, causing the sheet being fed to cut its way under them, and where a boy feeder is employed a quantity of work may be ruined before he perceives it.

Again, where ruled work is handled the invariable request is for the pressman to set his guides before making ready, so that lines can be shifted forward or backward, but the lost time is credited to the pressman. Even this would not matter were he not required to give an account of his time, especially where daily press reports are used. Such compositors are vexatious to the pressman. They think nothing of sending a form to press and, after it is made ready, take it off, make corrections, sometimes transposing whole sentences or lines, destroying all his work, especially where rules are used in the form, which are never the same after the form has been unlocked, and yet they contend that it *must* be the same, for "I only changed that bad letter."

Does it not seem strange that they who call themselves printers would not make these *seeming trifles to them* more of a study?

They claim that it requires but a few moments to make the proposed change, but when these few moments are multiplied at the end of the day they will assume larger proportions, and when one calculates an hour or two per day for corrections after forms are sent to press, it is plain to be seen what an item "corrections" would and *do* amount to per year.

Furthermore, when a job is wanted in a hurry they are kind enough to offer such suggestions as "put plenty of dryer in the ink," but they do not stop to consider that they do not know the nature of inks, and were it left to them they would use "dryer with ink in it" instead of vice versa.

They often say when the work looks heavy, "It is too black." There is no such thing as "too black."

There may be too much ink used, but black ink must necessarily be black, and when it is gray it is not black.

LEWIS M. SWAAB.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10, 1892.

The printing trade in San Francisco is very dull at the present time, more so than it has been for many years previous at this season of the year. The printing trade, however, is not the only one in which this discouraging condition exists. There is probably not a single trade or business house in San Francisco in which the depression is not felt. Not only has there been a very perceptible falling off in the volume of business, but also it has become exceedingly difficult to collect money. But for some inexplicable reason, the printing trade is in a much worse condition than any other. Last year the printers thought that the limit of depression had been reached; but as the time wore on, and the other branches of trade began to suffer, the printing business became worse in like proportion. The general poor condition of trade is attributed by the business men of this city to the lack of competing trans-continental railroad lines. The exorbitant rates of freight charged the shippers entirely use up the profits on the products, and it is thought that if there were competing railroad lines, the fruit-growers and farmers would be enabled to ship their products east at rates that would give them a fair profit when disposed of in eastern markets. By these means the prosperity of the state would be more than permanently assured, for there are tons and tons of fruit, the sale of which would yearly bring large sums of money into circulation in this state if these products could be disposed of at anything like a reasonable profit. There are also thousands of acres of good fruit-producing land which would be immediately put under cultivation were any good prospect offered. To secure some means to relieve the prevailing distress the Traffic Association of California has been formed, and it is probably through its efforts that a railroad company has recently been formed for the purpose of building a railroad between Salt Lake City and San Francisco. The directors are men of wealth and are independent of the favor or antagonism of the powerful corporation that now has a monopoly of the carrying trade. It is asserted that nearly every prominent business man in this city has taken stock in the venture. If so, its success is assured, as there is ample capital here to carry out a plan of even much greater magnitude than the construction of a railroad line connecting this state with eastern points.

The last regular meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union was held June 30. One application for membership was read and six new members were initiated. The following amendment to newspaper regulations was proposed, to be voted upon at the next regular meeting: "The advertising department shall not have the privilege of cutting off a portion of an advertisement and hanging the remainder on the file hook, except in cases of advertisements thirty-eight inches single column or its equivalent in length. The part of any ad. retained by the advertising department shall in all cases be the first of the ad. File hands shall be entitled to all cuts in ads. which they may set."

In the retirement of J. J. McDaid from the secretaryship of the San Francisco Typographical Union, that organization has lost the active services of one of its most able and energetic

members. Mr. McDaid filled this office for three successive terms and was reëlected for the fourth time. During his term of office the official organ of the union, the *Pacific Union Printer*, attained its present degree of excellence, the success of the journal being principally due to his ability as a managing and contributing editor. Although he has now resigned his position as secretary, he will still keep the business management of the paper and contribute to its columns in his graphic style of writing. W. B. Benoist has been elected to fill the vacancy of the secretaryship. E. P.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALASIA.

To the Editor: MELBOURNE, N. S. W., June 4, 1892.

I have several times noticed in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, the growth of an institution inaugurated by the government of New Zealand, namely, the labor bureau, by means of which the problem of what to do with the unemployed has to a great extent been solved. So successfully has it worked in New Zealand that its fame, reaching unto the other colonies, has inspired other governments to go and do likewise, and now it is in vogue in several lands across the Tasman sea. The *modus operandi* is this: When a man (or several men) is out of work he goes to the office of the labor bureau in his district, where his name is entered upon the books. Every postoffice is made an agency, and postmasters regularly send in reports upon the state of the labor market. From these reports the central officers know where hands are wanted, and what class, and the applicant is granted a free pass by the government and an advance is made which enables him to go to work. Again, to provide employment the Ballance government inaugurated coöperative contracts on railway works, a party of men taking up the contract instead of its going by the usual tender. This has been found to work very well, not only being satisfactory to the government, but paying the men very good wages. The other governments are also making inquiries into this movement as being a practical test of coöperativeness among the masses.

Hitherto in New Zealand the labor bureau has been only a supplementary department of the civil service; but it has now been proved to be capable of much value to the state, and whereas its machinery was only applied to supplying the unemployed with unskilled work, such as road-making, bridge-building and railroad-making, for which the service supplied the skill. But with the appointment of a minister of labor, the workings and functions are somewhat altered and made more important. The Hon. W. P. Reeves, Minister of Education, is, I believe, the first minister of labor in the history of politics, and this is a clear proof of the advance of ideas in this far-away quarter of the globe.

The latest application of the power of the labor bureau has been to the government printing office. Several times since its inauguration, which was some twelve months ago, when printers have been among a number of unemployed, they have been sent to the government printer with a request for him to give them work if possible; but hitherto the printer has not been interfered with in the taking on of the necessary workers for his department. Things are changed now. A compositor of my acquaintance, who has worked several sessions in the piece-room at the goverment printing office and spent the recess in the country, waited on the printer the other day, just at the time when he reckoned the sessional staff was being made up. Mr. Didsburg received the casual very graciously; but when his object was stated, the government printer smiled and said, "You will have to go to the labor bureau and get your name put on the books, and I would advise you to be quick, for it is first come, first served." My friend went straightway to the labor bureau and found some dozen names thereon. As the session of Parliament does not commence until the end of June there is likely to be a long list to fill a small number of frames. T. L. M.

FROM LONDON.

To the Editor: LONDON, Eng., July 12, 1892.

By the time these lines are in print the general election will have been fought out to the bitter end, and Mr. Gladstone will have returned to office with a majority which will be absolutely useless for the purpose of carrying on the government of the country. The result is most unsatisfactory, for an unstable government means stagnation of trade generally, and as regards the printing industry, an indefinite postponement of valuable orders. No doubt that a handful of printers benefit for a short period, but the trade in general suffers considerably. With the probability of another election in the course of two or three months the outlook is anything but pleasant or hopeful.

The antipathy to labor-saving machines of every description is just as strongly manifested at the present time as it was half a century ago when the education of the working classes was perhaps at its lowest point. One and all of the type-composing machines are meeting with the dogged opposition which characterized the introduction of the weaving and spinning machines; but to my mind, and I have given expression to the opinion upon more than one occasion, the prejudice against these machines is founded upon a want of knowledge of the uses and capabilities of the various machines. The chief argument against the machines is that their use will tend to destroy labor; but the same thing has been said of every great invention of the century, and in each case the introduction of the machine instead of destroying labor has been the means of increasing trade and the employment of labor in a remarkable degree.

The *Sportsman* newspaper in adopting the "Thorne" machines has had a severe struggle with a section of the London Society of Compositors. The guerilla warfare has been going on for six months, and is still continued in a determined manner by those who claim to have suffered by the introduction of the machines. The contest opens up a nice question as to how far capital may choose and regulate its own affairs. With the proprietors willing to meet the men in a reasonable spirit it would have been more politic on the part of the men had they given a little more consideration to the matter before adopting a course of action by which they alone must suffer in the long run.

In connection with this subject, I see that a machine has been perfected which is a development of the typewriting machine, and is intended to supersede even the composing machines for the typesetting of books and newspapers. The machine is the invention of a London workman, who devoted many years of constant labor to the task, the result of which, however, has yet to be proved. It is said, but I cannot accept it as a fact, that the machine will accomplish six times more work than a skilled compositor in the same period of time. Should this be the case, and also that lady typists will take the place of men, a remarkable revolution will indeed be effected.

The well-known proprietors of *Lloyd's News* and the *Daily Chronicle* gave a housewarming recently to celebrate the complete installation of their new machinery. The invitation was accepted by many distinguished artists, members of the press, the army and the House of Commons, and consequently a large and influential company gathered together and took considerable interest in examining the machinery by means of which these two great papers will in future be produced. It is rarely that the office presents such an artistic appearance as it did on this occasion, for there was a plentiful supply of palms and flowers, which literally transformed the place for the time being. Mr. Frank Lloyd, who received the visitors, was warmly congratulated upon the complete success of the installation.

The jubilee of the *Illustrated London News*, which may fairly be considered as the pioneer of illustrated journalism, reminds one very forcibly of the remarkable growth of the art of wood engraving and the development of this particular

class of journalism. To the *London News* the art of wood engraving may attribute much of its success and progress, and to its generous encouragement and patronage such well-known engravers as Linton, Whymper, Cooper and a score of others may attribute their fame.

Writing upon the subject of modern journalism, I am reminded of a remarkable example of rapid production, which will take a lot of beating. On the occasion of the great Ulster convention at Belfast, a special big edition of the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* was published at the price of 1 cent. The issue consisted of eight pages of eight columns each, 23½ inches in length, and contained no less than twenty-one illustrations of the meeting and principal speakers, executed by their own artists. The convention opened its proceedings at noon and sat until twenty minutes to three o'clock, and by three o'clock the paper was selling in the streets.

A new compound has just been introduced under the title of "Veseloid." It is a kind of solidified oil, and it is claimed by Messrs. Parson, Fletcher & Co., the makers, that by the addition of a small quantity of the compound all inks are rendered free and easy to work; that it keeps inks soft and mellow on rollers and slabs, and saves time and labor in washing up, and, moreover, increases the brilliancy of the inks. I find that it is being used by many well-known firms here, and in each instance is spoken of very favorably, a fact which should not be overlooked by those who wish to keep up to date.

H. Wood Smith.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: Melbourne, N. S.W., June 3, 1892.

Eight Hours Day is the red-letter day of the Victorian workingman. To see the procession on April 21 would convince any skeptic upon the point. One of the features of that procession are the emblematical figures, and the Melbourne Typographical Society are to be congratulated upon the success of their contribution thereto. The companionship from the *Evening Standard* were preceded by a charming lady representing "Britannia" with banner unfurled; she was supported by a footballer and jockey from the *Sporting Standard*. A figure, "all eyes," personated the *Argus;* while a *Herald* was there upon behalf of his namesake, and *Punch* was up to his usual antics. The *Sportsman* was all there with many representations of field sport. While en route to the Exhibition an Arab machine, kindly lent by Messrs. Wimble & Company, was used to print off thousands of cards appropriate to the occasion. At Ballarat a similar procession took place, and the Ballarat Typographical Society headed the trades, and made a very creditable display.

The late elections in connection with the Victorian Legislative Assembly have been the means of three printers losing their seats — Messrs. G. W. Hall, T. Hunt and J. Hancock (secretary of the Melbourne Typographical Society); while Mr. Alex McKinley (*Punch*) has been returned, for the first time, to the seat for Toorak, by a large majority. Mr. McKinley treated every member of his staff in a "right royal manner" in honor of his success. General regret has been expressed that Mr. John F. McCarron, head of the well-known firm of McCarron, Bird & Company, did not accede to the pressure brought to bear by influential deputations to contest the seat for Emerald Hill, South Melbourne.

The postmaster-general, in deference to the wishes of Victorian printers, has decided that newspapers coming from New South Wales to Victoria must bear a ½d. (1 cent) stamp, or 1d. (2 cents) will be charged. Hitherto papers were delivered free.

The general depression from which Victoria is suffering is being most keenly felt by the exponents of the Fourth Estate, without any prospect of improvement, in fact a worse time is brewing. I have no wish to take up the attitude of an alarmist, but desire to record passing events in their true light for the guidance of all. Unemployed members of the typographical society held a meeting lately, presided over by Dr. Strong, of the Australian Church, and decided to petition the government with the object of obtaining employment *outside* the printing trade. Mr. Outrim, minister of mines, was approached upon the matter, and while sympathizing with them congratulated the compositors for their determination to find work even outside their trade. The best that could be offered was the clearing of the state forests at Barmah and Gunbower. Fourteen comps readily accepted, and are now wielding the "adze" to cut the "sticks." The head foresters report favorably of the work and disposition of these unfortunate members of the craft.

At the meeting of the Melbourne Typographical Society the following resolution was carried: "That this board strongly censures the conveners of the unemployed printers' meeting, at the Temperance hall, for acting without first consulting the executive of the society." At the same meeting the secretary was directed to contradict the rumor that the society were neglecting its unemployed members.

One of the most unfortunate events of the month has been the collapse of the Melbourne *Daily Telegraph*, which with the present state of trade so bad has caused a large addition to the unemployed list and subjects the Typographical Unemployed Fund to a severe strain.

The following extract is from a leading article (more than one has been written upon the subject) in an evening paper:

KILLING THE EIGHT HOURS SYSTEM.

The process of "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs" is familiar enough. * * * It is an open secret that the ridiculously high tariff established by the compositors during the "land boom" period, and stubbornly maintained ever since, was the chief cause of the disappearance of the *Daily Telegraph*. The proprietors, in brief, became tired of "running" their journal for the benefit of the compositors. Reasonable rates would have kept that journal in existence and the compositors in employment; but unreasonable rates destroyed the work and left the workers idle and wageless. And the same evil cause is still in operation all through the printing trade, to the great injury of both employers and employed.

Now the "ridiculously high tariff" referred to consists of a minimum wage of £3 per week of forty-eight hours, overtime 3d. extra per hour up to 10 o'clock and 6d. extra per hour after 10 o'clock, minimum per 1,000 ems, 1s. 2d. Some other cause than the wage-sheet must be looked to for the reason of the *Daily Telegraph's* demise, and there seems little or no difficulty to discover the true one. Before pointing it out let me assign a reason for the articles which have appeared in the evening paper from which the above extract is taken: A movement is on foot among both the evening and morning papers, and no doubt it will extend to the jobbing offices, to have the scale of charges reduced ten per cent. With this in view it does not require very much forethought to see the ultimate object of these selfishly inspired articles. No doubt it would be desirable that the employés should assist the employer to tide over present difficulties by accepting a slight reduction with the understanding that as times improved the existing rates should be resumed, but statements similar to the above extract are not likely to bring so amicable an arrangement to pass.

As regards the *Daily Telegraph:* It was toward the end of 1869 that a large number of compositors, finding themselves without employment, owing to the *Morning Herald* (the very one containing articles referred to) being transformed into an evening paper, decided to combine under the superintendence of Mr. L. F. Somerton and bring out a morning paper with supposed liberal views, to be called the *Daily Telegraph;* and so it ran for thirteen years until, falling into the hands of a few wealthy men, it changed its front, was doubled in size, and containing more sermons and tracts than news of the day, struck out at atheism, agnosticism, and many more "isms," but with such discouraging results that the old lines of supporting the labor class was again tried, and workingmen were almost led to believe that they had found a true friend who would advocate their cause through thick and thin; but, no! the famous maritime strike caused this vacillating paper to alter its policy once

more, and it assumed an antagonistic attitude toward the labor party, against whom it waged war until it "gave up the ghost." It is to this want of uniformity of purpose, the inconsistency of its principles, the lack of tone in the daily news, and to the bigoted policy pursued by the proprietors, that the *Daily Telegraph* owes its failure and not the "ridiculously high tariff."

Here is the latest; what the next will be is hard to say: On May 17, 1892, the following advertisement appeared in the *Age:* "Printer's Turnover, five and one-half years recommendation from present employer; will accept situation at 5s. ($1.20) weekly, with board and lodging." HARRY DIDDAMS.

AUTOMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS.

PAPERS were filled at Springfield, Illinois, July 19, for the incorporation of a company that will undertake to distribute newspapers automatically and do away with the necessity for human news purveyors on street cars, suburban trains, or any locality.

The Automatic Newspaper Distributing Company of Chicago, with a capital stock of $200,000, is the outgrowth of a movement on foot for several months past to perfect the device and to secure patents. This has been accomplished, and, according to the promoters of the company, the financial backing is ample and its success assured.

The general principle of the automatic machine to distribute newspapers is similar to the "nickel-in-the-slot" machine by means of which the public occasionally regales itself with perfume, cigars or chewing gum. A penny, or 2 cents, as the case may be, is dropped into a convenient slot, and a handle pulled. Forthwith the purchaser is confronted with the paper he desires, which he removes, and gives way to the next purchaser. The newspaper distributors do not stop at merely handing out to the customer his favorite sheet. They will make change when required, and, it is claimed, will never make a mistake. If a customer drops 10 cents into a certain slot, or a quarter in another, a 2-cent paper machine will immediately produce 8 or 23 cents in change, as may be necessary. Other developments are being studied out, but for the present the Automatic Newspaper Distributing Company considers its field sufficiently large.

The automatic distributors are to be placed principally in street cars, elevated railway or other suburban trains, and anywhere that newsboys are not allowed to ply their trade. It has not yet been decided to place them on street corners, or in any locali' where opposition to regular news stands would result.

"It is the intention," said one of the promoters, "to use a separate machine for each newspaper. They will be placed in rows, and the purchaser may make his own selection. One-cent papers and 2-cent papers will be in machines of a slightly different make. The former will be the more simple, but the latter will be just as certain in operation, and will also make change. The devices in both machines are fully covered by broad patents, which are owned by the company incorporated. Chicago will be the first place in the country to distribute newspapers automatically. The company will doubtless extend its territory later into other cities of the United States, but for the present its efforts will be devoted to the local field. The company does not anticipate any difficulty in making necessary arrangements with railroad companies and other corporations for the use of the machines. The latter will rely for success upon their convenience to the public. The cost of making and of renting them is so insignificant that they should be profitable even with a very small revenue from each machine."

The incorporators of the company are George W. Ross, James Todd and Charles L. Carlberg. The first two are members of the law firm of Ross & Todd and are attorneys for the company. The names of the real backers of the enterprise have not yet been made known, but they are understood to be responsible Chicago capitalists.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INGENIOUS PRINTER.

BY F. C. CROCKER.

A printer stood at his half-filled case,
Considerably "out of sorts,"
With a take of a "brief" before his face
And no C's to keep up "Courts."

The week to an end was drawing fast,
And a string most woeful small
Had given his thoughts a somber cast —
Few hopes for another "call."

Then chirkèd up that printer man,
Ere long would the dupes be cut
And the "devil" — he that rushed the can —
Shout out that "der bank is shut."

That printer picked out a capital O
With an air of graceful ease,
With a vise and a reglet each side, so: IOI,
He filed his O's to C's.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

ON Friday, May 27, last, Mr. Charles O. Chapin, a stationer and printer of Chicago, sent one of his representatives to solicit orders from the tenants of the Home Insurance building, situated on the northeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets. It seems that the janitor of the building ordered him from the premises on the ground that no canvassing was allowed. The salesman reported the facts to Mr. Chapin, who, it is understood, called personally at the office of the building, room No. 601, and asked that his agent might be allowed to call upon the business men in their respective offices. This, he claims, was refused by the acting manager for the owners. Then he requested the privilege of soliciting orders in person, which was also denied. This compelled Mr. Chapin to resort to the unsatisfactory method of soliciting patronage through the medium of the mail.

It is understood that the Home Fire Insurance Company, of New York, is the largest owner of stock in the building, and are practically its managers. It is well known that its many agents canvas all over the United States, and if it fully sanctions the stand taken by their agent in this matter, it, in action, says to the owners of all other large office buildings: "You will be justified in *refusing to admit our canvassers* to the offices of such buildings."

The questions are:

1. Have business men a right to solicit trade in office buildings when refused admission by owners?

2. Should the tenants be first consulted in the matter?

3. Are the hallways of an office building public for such purposes?

4. Can landlords dictate to tenants of office buildings whom they shall or shall not receive, without directions from tenants themselves?

Mr. Chapin claims that it is as legitimate to solicit an order for $10 worth of printing as it is to solicit for premiums on $50,000 worth of fire insurance; and he furthermore states that he will secure a goodly portion of the printing from the tenants of the Home Insurance building, and still claims his right to canvass it, and proposes to establish his right beyond a doubt. He says that he is in hopes, however, that the acting manager will reconsider his decision in this matter, and withdraw his refusal of admission.

Of course peddlers of fruit, matches, etc., become a nuisance to any office building, and they are easily kept out at request of the tenants. General opinion seems to sanction this. A little discretion occasionally on the part of the managers of office buildings would be advisable in consideration of the case cited.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A TRIP THROUGH THE WISCONSIN WOODS.

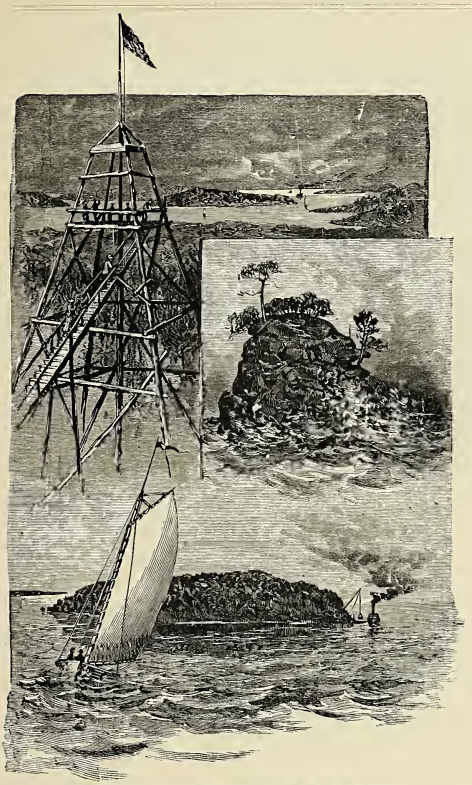
DURING the heated term, when each inhabitant of large cities wishes to be transported to some spot besides the particular one in which he is located, that he may find cooling breezes, shady nooks, placid lakes and quiet retreats, the thoughts of some turn naturally to the north, and to the regions bordering that mammoth inland sea, Lake Superior. 'Tis in that direction a representative of this journal looked a short time since, and as the many attractions found in making the trip delighted and rested him, brief mention of some of them may perhaps point the way for other followers of Franklin to find pleasure and recreation.

The road selected was the Wisconsin Central, the starting point Chicago, and the objective point Duluth, with such stopovers at the many points of interest as time would permit or convenience dictate. Leaving Chicago as the road does from a most magnificent depot, located at the corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue, the traveler is at once impressed with the perfect character of all the appointments of the line, and this impression is strengthened after taking the train and once getting under way. The parlor cars for day travel are commodious and comfortable — a pleasant change from the ordinary day coach — and in them the passing panorama can be most pleasantly viewed. The dining cars are elegantly appointed, the service perfect, and the choicest the market affords always to be found upon the tables. Being under the direct management of the company, every detail tending toward the comfort of passengers is looked after. Pullman vestibuled sleepers are run between Chicago and Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, Washington, by way of this road and the Northern Pacific lines without change, and also from Duluth to Chicago, and vice versa.

But what interests the average mortal most at this season of the year is the fact that many noted resorts and fishing points are to be found within easy distance of Chicago upon the line of this road. At Lake Villa, Illinois, are three lakes — Cedar, Deep and Sun — in all of which the best fishing is to be found. The hotel here has accommodations for two hundred guests, and is delightfully located. 'Buses are run at frequent intervals to and from Fox Lake, one of the largest and most beautiful of the chain of lakes in this region. Steamers meet the 'buses, and ply to and from all the hotels and club houses on the lake. Fish of many varieties abound. Antioch is another delightful summer and fishing resort, fifty-five miles from Chicago. Muscallonge, pickerel, pike, rock bass, silver bass, perch, etc., are to be found in large quantities, and facilities for boating and bathing are of the best. Mukwonago, Wisconsin, is fast becoming noted as a summer resort, surrounded as it is by lakes, affording fishing and hunting. A medicinal spring is located here. The world-renowned health resort and watering place, Waukesha, is but three hours ride from Chicago on this line of road. The fame of the waters to be found there has extended far and wide, and its title, "the Saratoga of the West," is worthily bestowed. Who has not heard of Bethesda, Silurian, Hygeia, Arcadian and other waters from this place? Their virtues have been heralded to the four quarters of the globe. The hotels and boarding houses in Waukesha are all that could be desired, and sojourners here can find comfortable quarters at prices to suit any purse. The writer was fortunate enough to stop at the Coleman house, and during his stay was made as comfortable and as much at home as at any hotel he ever put up at. Trips can be taken from here to many points of interest in the lake region of Wisconsin. Among the other points worthy of a visit by those in search of health, pleasure, fishing and hunting are Cedar Lake Park, Neenah, Waupaca, Fifield and Ashland, Wisconsin. To see the grandeur of the primeval forest one must take the ride between Stevens' Point and Ashland by daylight. For miles and miles the road passes through timber. Nearly every town has its sawmill, and is more or less extensively engaged in this particular line of trade, while pulp mills and mining have their share of attention.

At Rugby Junction the train from Milwaukee is met. At Stevens' Point a branch extends to Portage. At Abbotsford the road branches, one line going to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and

IN THE WILDWOOD OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN.



THE OUTLOOK — LONE ROCK — BASS ISLAND QUARRY.

the other to Ashland and Duluth. At Mellen a branch road runs to Bessemer in the iron region. The illustrations accompanying this show a few of the points of interest on the line.

In a brief synopsis of a few of the attractions to be found on the Wisconsin Central, such as this notice is, space will not admit of extended mention of any particular one of them, but the writer must, before closing, say a word or two of Ashland and Duluth. The former town has become one of the most popular of Lake Superior resorts, not only from the beauty of its location, overlooking Chequamegon bay, but from the fact that many points of interest can be so easily reached from it by water. Boats run to Bayfield, about twenty miles north, and steamers to the Apostle Islands leave at frequent intervals. On Madaline Island, which is the largest of the Apostle group, is located one of the oldest churches founded in the country, and tourists to Ashland should not leave there without a trip to the islands. The Chequamegon hotel, the largest in that part of the world, has a most commanding location, accommodates a large number of guests, and is complete in all its appointments.

Duluth is the commercial metropolis of all the country lying adjacent to the western border of Lake Superior. Its growth during the past few years has been phenomenal. From a frontier town with wooden buildings, and little to make it at all attractive to tourists, it has grown to a city of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, with magnificent buildings that would do credit to any eastern town. At its hotels the traveler will find all the comforts to be desired, and in making the tour of the city electric cars take one to all parts of it. Situated as it is upon the side hill, Duluth looks strange to a Chicagoan, accustomed to flat prairies, but this very point is one which makes a stop there all the more enjoyable. The elevators located here are the largest in the world, and it is stated that more grain passes through Duluth in one year than any other place in the United States, Chicago not excepted. Near by are Superior and West Superior, both thriving towns and each worthy of a visit. West Superior makes a very favorable impression upon the traveler passing through on the train, its many new buildings, street improvements, electric lights, etc., giving it a most animated appearance.

Reviewing in a general way the objects of interest along the line, the traveler is astonished at the magnificent farming country through which a portion of the road passes. For miles through Illinois and Wisconsin fields of waving grain, acres and acres of corn, fertile meadows, farm after farm of the most prolific nature greet the eye. And when the forests that lie further north are reached the tourist at once gains an idea of where a portion of the vast quantities of timber used in building comes from. To be sure the forests are fast being depleted, but there is still a supply that will last for years to come. The scenery is not as rugged and as grand as upon some roads further west, yet there is still much to call forth expressions of delight.

To recuperate, to find rest, to enjoy a week's fishing, to get away from town and enjoy one's self, procure a Wisconsin Central folder, select your resort from the many on the line, buy your ticket and get away. The expense will not be great — the benefit to be derived will be immeasurable. Write to the General Passenger and Ticket Agent at Chicago for information. He will be ready to cheerfully grant it.

CHAIN O' LAKES, WAUPACA — GREENWOOD PARK.

HOW NEWS IS FURNISHED BY THE PRESS OF CHINATOWN.

THE newspaper of Chinatown is progressing, according to the San Francisco *Daily Report*. In time, perhaps, the yell of the Mongolian newsboy will be heard upon Dupont street.

The first Chinatown newspaper flourished about four years ago. Its editor was also its printer. He was also the local staff, the telegraph editor and the Pekin correspondent. With the aid of the lithograph stone, a small boy and an antiquated hand press he was able to fill a certain amount of space with details of the doings of the day. Since then he has made a long stride, and today has movable type, a movable printer and a devil to assist in the general movement.

The idea of movable types in a Chinese printing office would be bewildering to the Chinese master of the art preservative, where it is also the art conservative. The area of a printing office is always more or less restricted, but when it comes to storing away the 40,000 characters that enable the Chinese writer to make himself understood, space becomes a grave matter. Then a printer must rush around and gather the necessary type. Room in Chinatown is limited. Many problems must have confronted the Chinese editor when he thought of movable type as one of the accessories of his establishment; but movable type in Chinatown is now a cold, hard, inky fact.

A reporter who visited the scene of the Chinese compositor's labors found the editor "making up" a form, while the printer was distributing type into the cases. The office devil was languidly picking cockroaches off the wall and impaling them on pins. It was difficult for the reporter to make the editor understand that he was a brother journalist, but when that feat was accomplished information was easily obtained from him. He escorted the reporter around the office until, after covering the space of several blocks, the reporter became tired and sat down to rest his wearied limbs and mind.

There are four papers published in Chinatown, but the only one with type is on Washington street, above Dupont. It is owned by Wah Kee. Instead of calling it the *Headlight* or the *Sewertrap*, this rising journalist emulates Jim Townsend and Kate Field, and calls it *Wah Kee's Paper*. *Wah Kee's Paper* employs only one compositor, and the devil, who has been mentioned. The printer is a genteel individual, who is said to have been imported from China to herd type for Wah Kee. He is also said to be the only man in this country who can find enough characters in a Chinese case to set up an ordinary editorial. He served only three years to get the run of the office, and can walk straight to a letter in the most distant part of the room without consulting a map. The cases in Wah Kee's establishment take up all the space in the office not devoted to the editorial table in one corner, and are then lapped over on to a platform built near the ceiling. The large letters are "upstairs," and when the editor desires to emphasize a word the printer climbs up a ladder into the loft and brings down the necessary letters in a sack. The editor was formerly a railroad grader, and this is very fortunate for the printer, as his limited vocabulary confines him to a few thousand letters. Otherwise the compositor would need a bicycle.

All other printers use a stick to set type, and arrange the letters uniformly in a horizontal line. The Chinese printer uses the stick, but only as a kind of hod to carry his type in. The type is finally laid vertically. After it is placed inside of the chase it is turned over to the editor and he does the "spacing." When spacing out a form the editor sits with a few quads and paper spaces in front of him. The quads are inserted at intervals, and then the form is "justified," or made plumb, by wedging in the spaces. Afterward it is taken out to a front room and put on a press which was made in Edinburgh, Scotland, 150 years ago. It is a hand press, and has probably turned out some of the heavy tomes of English literature. A peculiarity of the press and one that shows the ingenuity of the Chinese is the absence of what is known in the trade as the tympan. This is what the paper is laid on before being placed against the form. Its use makes work for the handpressman harder. Instead of it the pressman in this case has a blanket affixed to the underside of the platen. This gives as clear an impression as the tympan would.

Wah Kee asserts that he paid $175 duty on the press when he brought it from Hong-Kong, where it was used in publishing a paper. He could have bought a better one new here for the price of the duty.

Returning to the composing room the visitor is interested in watching the printer replace his type in the cases. Instead of recklessly casting types around as the Caucasian printer does, the Mongolian takes his type in a cup and puts them back in their places as tenderly as though they were choice eggs. Everything about a Chinese printing office is slow, and it will never get fast. The system is against speed, and when the time comes for the Chinese paper to get the daily baseball score into its last edition, it will have to come over into English to do it.

The paper in question claims a circulation of eight hundred, and none of its contemporaries have disputed it. It has subscribers among the Chinese all over the coast, and publishes news from China as it arrives. It also pays a good deal of attention to San Francisco matters. The paper has a job printing department, and prints books, pamphlets, etc. It has a good American job press.

There is a Japanese paper published in the rear of 314½ O'Farrell street. It uses the old lithograph stone and is got up like the old-style Chinese papers. In the surroundings, however, the Japs' place is the very antithesis of the others. The Chinese have a certain amount of neatness, no matter how depraved. But the Japanese on O'Farrell street are living in the midst of a squalor and with surroundings that should attract the attention of the board of health to them. The building they occupy is a tumble-down old rookery, and sickening odors emanate from every crack in its floors. The place is enough to breed smallpox without any outside assistance.

The Japanese paper may not make itself "felt"; but within a reasonable distance nobody could avoid smelling it.

TYPOTHETÆ ANNOUNCEMENT.

OWING to the poor encouragement received from the manufacturers of labor-saving appliances in connection with printing, Mr. C. W. Taylor, chairman of the committee appointed to arrange for an exhibition of such appliances during the United Typothetæ convention at Toronto, Ontario, announces that the project has been abandoned. The Entertainment Committee of the Employing Printers' Association have made arrangements which will doubtless leave on the minds of the visitors vivid impressions for a long time to come of the meaning of Canadian hospitality. The "Queen City of the West" has vast resources for pleasuring visitors, and the sixth annual meeting of the Typothetæ promises to be a memorable one no less from the importance of the business to be transacted than from the elaborate programme of entertainment. Special railroad rates have been arranged for on the certificate plan. The headquarters of the convention will be the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, and the convention will be held at the Educational buildings, Gould street, between Yonge and Church streets.

The official programme is as follows:

Monday, August 15 (civic holiday)—Meeting of National Executive Committee, parlor, Queen's Hotel, 11 A.M. Grand bicycle races on Toronto lacrosse grounds, 2:30 P.M.

Tuesday, August 16—United Typothetæ of America convenes at Educational buildings, Gould street (between Yonge and Church), at 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. Reception of delegates and invited guests by Toronto Employing Printers' Association from 8 to 10 P.M.

Wednesday, August 17—Convention 9 A.M., adjourns at 10:30 A.M. sharp. Excursion on Lake Ontario and to Niagara

Falls; boat leaves Yonge street wharf at 11 A.M. sharp. Lunch at Queen's Royal, Niagara-on-the-Lake, return by special boat. Excursion accompanied by band of the Queen's Own Rifles.

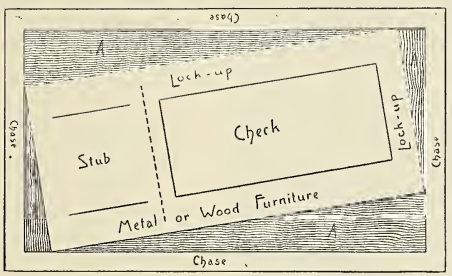
Thursday, August 18—Convention 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. Banquet at Rossin House at 8 P.M.

Friday, August 19—Convention 9 to 12 A.M. Suburban drive at 2 P.M. Lunch by Mr. Robert Jaffray, president of the Globe Printing Company.

PERFORATING RULE—ANOTHER PLAN TO AVOID CUTTING OF ROLLERS.

Mr. L. A. Plate, of the United Brethren Publishing Company, Mount Morris, Illinois, submits a plan to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER which he claims will be found effective in preventing the cutting of rollers when perforating rules are used. Mr. Plate says:

"THE INLAND PRINTER, in its last number (July) published a very readable article touching the above subject. As the plan proposed does not do away with the trouble altogether, however, I desire to submit a diagram of *my* plan. It is not patented and anyone can readily understand it, and procure the necessary outfit at any woodworking establishment.



"In the above '*a a a a*' are sloping pieces of furniture, presenting on their *inside* a perfectly square rectangle, in which to lock up the form. About one inch rise in twelve will be slope enough to secure the result sought after—the avoiding of the 'saw motion' of perforating rule on rollers. There is just enough 'pitch' given to the perforating rule, that the rollers are not hurt in any way whatever.

"I have tried the device long enough (for about ten years) and I know that it is a perfect success. It also proves quite an advantage in running forms with heavy black borders, which, by this method, will secure a better inking of the 'up-and-down' parts of the border."

PATENT OFFICE REFORM.

The recent decision of the commissioner of patents in what is known as the carbon loop case, after twelve years of controversy, calls attention to a serious defect in United States patent laws which cannot be too soon remedied. At present a patent amounts to nothing unless it has been adjudicated. A large proportion of the patents issued are worthless because they are infringements on former patents. The patent office issues a patent where there is no apparent conflict, but throws on the patentee the responsibility of defending it. If the invention is an important one and there is an apparent infringement, an interference suit is instituted before the patent office acts, and all persons claiming the invention are asked to participate in the controversy. When it has been passed in review by the examiner, the board of examiners and the commissioner of patents, the patent is issued. There is still an appeal to the courts, so that the possession of a valid patent is difficult of attainment both as to time and money. The greatest evil arises from the fact that the party first filing a claim has the right to use the invention until the matter is finally decided, and if he thinks he is going to lose he can string out the case almost indefinitely. In the case to which attention is now directed twelve years have been consumed in controversy, and Mr. Edison has had twelve years' use of an invention which has belonged to another party. This case is by no means an isolated one. What is needed is legislation which shall provide for a speedy adjustment of patent disputes so that the inventor may reap the benefit of his invention. Under the present law it is getting so that a poor man cannot get an important invention any more, so expensive has it become to defend it. The patent office is, we believe, the only department of the government that makes money. This surplus ought to be devoted to improving and simplifying the service so that the poorest inventor may have his claims speedily and finally determined on. A patent court might be established that should have final jurisdiction in the determination of the priority and scope of inventions. There is certainly a need of reform.—*Boston Daily Traveler.*

A READY RECKONER AND TYPE MEASURE.

Mr. A. J. Goff, of Omaha, Nebraska, submits one of a series of tables which he has compiled for simplifying the measuring of type. Although the idea is not new, Mr. Goff is perhaps the first one to publish the tables in anything approaching elaboration. The purpose has been to adjust the different sizes from pica to agate, so that one measure (pica) ascertained, the number of ems of any size type can be found in the same line. The purpose is to have these tables arranged from 10 to 30 ems matter printed on a half sheet of cardboard covering both sides. In measuring a string, the compositor first gets the length in picas, and laying the proof at the line so indicated, under the proper heading, in even line with the number of picas measured, will be found at a glance the exact number of ems the compositor has set. It is all done quickly and accurately, and a half dozen gauges (more usually) are not required.

FOR MATTER 13 EMS PICA WIDE.

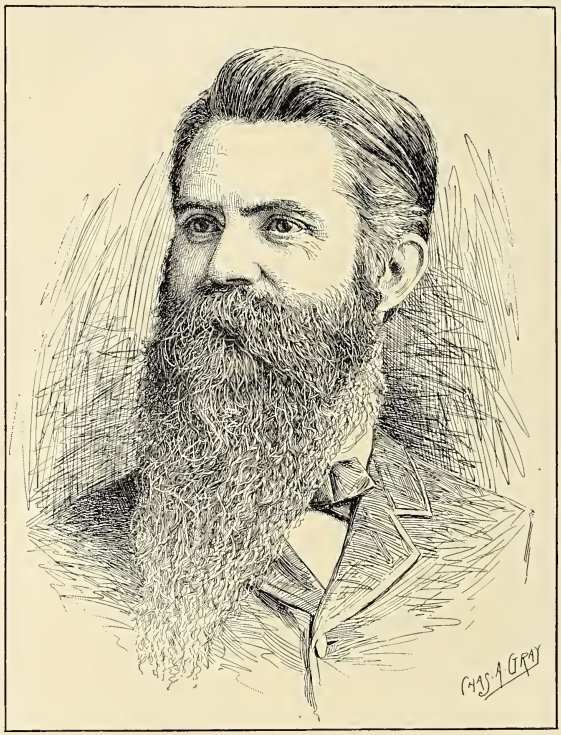
No. Pica Lines.	No. Ems 12 Point.	No. Ems 11 Point.	No. Ems 10 Point.	No. Ems 9 Point.	No. Ems 8 Point.	No. Ems 7 Point.	No. Ems 6 Point.	No. Ems 5½ Point.
1	13	14	16	17	19	22	52	56
2	26	28	32	40	57	66	104	112
3	39	42	55	68	86	110	156	168
4	52	56	80	85	114	143	208	238
5	65	70	96	110	133	176	260	280
6	78	90	112	135	171	220	312	350
7	91	105	128	153	190	263	364	430
8	194	120	152	170	216	297	416	476
9	117	140	176	204	247	330	468	546
10	130	155	192	221	185	474	520	609
20	260	308	384	460	570	748	1,040	1,218
30	390	463	572	680	855	1,122	1,560	1,820
40	520	618	768	900	1,140	1,518	2,080	2,436
50	550	756	968	1,140	1,425	1,892	2,500	3,052
60	780	924	1,152	1,360	1,710	2,265	3,120	3,668
70	980	1,097	1,344	1,580	1,995	2,639	3,640	4,268
80	1,040	1,234	1,536	1,800	2,280	3,013	4,160	4,868
90	1,170	1,389	1,728	2,020	2,565	3,387	4,680	4,568
100	1,300	1,644	1,920	2,240	2,850	3,760	5,200	6,068
200	2,600	3,088	3,840	4,480	5,700	7,520	10,400	12,136
300	3,900	4,632	5,760	6,720	8,500	11,280	15,600	18,204
400	5,200	6,176	7,680	8,960	11,400	15,040	20,800	24,272
500	6,500	7,720	9,600	11,200	14,250	18,800	26,000	30,340
600	7,800	9,348	11,520	13,440	17,100	22,560	31,200	36,408
700	9,100	10,808	13,440	15,680	19,950	26,320	36,400	42,476
800	10,400	12,352	15,360	37,920	22,800	30,080	41,600	48,544
900	11,700	13,896	17,280	20,160	25,650	33,840	46,800	54,612
1000	13,000	13,440	19,200	22,400	28,500	37,600	52,000	60,680
2000	26,000	30,880	38,400	44,800	57,000	75,200	104,000	121,360
3000	39,000	46,320	57,600	67,200	85,500	112,800	156,000	182,040
4000	52,000	61,760	76,800	89,600	114,000	150,400	208,000	242,720
5000	65,000	77,200	96,000	112,000	142,500	188,000	260,000	303,400

A PAPER CHURCH.

A daily newspaper is responsible for the assertion that there is a church in the town of Bergen, Norway, that is built entirely of paper. It can seat one thousand persons in comfort, and has been rendered waterproof by a solution of quicklime, curdled milk, and white of eggs. Save your newspapers, boys, and build yourselves a house.

WILLIAM H. BUSBEY.

WILLIAM H. BUSBEY, managing editor of *The Inter Ocean*, Chicago, was born in Clark county, Ohio, February 24, 1839. He did his first newspaper work as the army correspondent of the Springfield *Republic* and the Springfield *News* during the war for the Union. His letters differed from those of the general war correspondent in that they were written from the standpoint of a man who carried a rifle. While his opportunities for letter writing were limited by the exactions of duty in the ranks, his experience as a soldier gave the letters a spirit and a character that attracted considerable attention. He served during the war as a member of the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and at the close of the war was offered a position as associate editor on the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus. In a few months he was made city editor, and held that position until 1870, when he went to Toledo as associate editor of the *Toledo Blade*. He had been in Toledo only a few months when Mr. D. R. Locke (Nasby) established *Locke's Literary Monthly* and made Mr. Busbey the controlling editor. This gave opportunity for literary work in connection with the editorial and other work on the *Blade*. In 1873 Mr. Busbey came to Chicago as the western manager of *The American Agriculturist* and the *Hearth and Home*. Two years later he was for a short time on service with the Chicago *Tribune*, and in April, 1876, became connected with *The Inter Ocean*. When *The Sunday Inter Ocean* was established, in 1882, he became the editor, and was made managing editor of the paper in 1884.



As an editorial writer Mr. Busbey gave attention to military, literary, foreign and political subjects. He wrote the series of papers on the Turko-Russian war which appeared in *The Inter Ocean*; the series of Saturday articles on magazine fiction; the series of articles on churches and ministers, published under the title, "Pulpit Pictures"; the articles on Garfield that appeared nearly every day between the shooting of President Garfield and his death, and many of the articles on the last sickness of General Grant. In addition to his regular newspaper work Mr. Busbey has written many sketches and stories, among these the series of army anecdotes and incidents, "The Blaze of the Camp Fire" and "Camp Fire Sketches." He wrote also several stories to illustrate the character and spirit which the soldiers of the Union army carried into civil life. The same line of work was carried into his "Curbstone Crayons," published in *The Sunday Inter Ocean* and extending over a term of three or four years. He was one of the first newspaper men in the West to urge the use of illustrations on a daily paper. When these were first introduced into *The Inter Ocean* there was opposition on the part of other papers, but in good time all leading dailies adopted the plan of using illustrations in articles on current events.

There are some newspaper men to whom professional work is never drudgery, and who never lose their enthusiasm in the cause of journalism. Mr. Busbey belongs to this class, and believes as thoroughly in the influence for good of the high grade newspaper as when he entered the profession. He holds stoutly to the idea that the most aggressive of newspapers should be fair-minded and courteous, and that a fight for principle is as much a province of journalism as news gathering. He believes in encouraging individuality in writers, that talent and ability may be at their best, but holds that the individuality of the paper, its reputation for enterprise and honesty, is the potent factor in influencing the public.

Mr. Busbey has been in continuous newspaper service from 1865 up to the present time, except a year on duty as the private secretary of Governor J. D. Cox, of Ohio, and of Rutherford B. Hayes in his first term as governor of Ohio. Mr. Busbey was married May 21, 1868, to Miss Mary M. Harvey. He has two daughters, one born in 1870 and one in 1878.

Of Mr. Busbey's work and character as a newspaper man, a writer in the *Saturday Evening Herald*, of Chicago, said:

"Mr. W. H. Busbey, managing editor of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, is perhaps one of the best examples of an honest newspaper man in the city. The most critical interviewer can not discover in him any trace of 'nonsense,' any form of affectation, any trace of latent brutality, any species of sham, hypocrisy or greed. Yet he is in no wise visionary, and leans not a hair's breadth to the fanaticism of defying public opinion and widely scoffing at 'conventionality.'

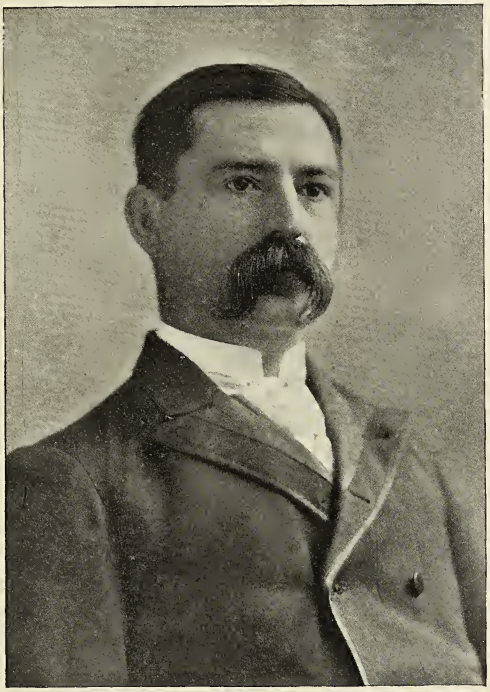
"He does not belong to that class of men who achieve sudden and notable 'success.' He is too conscientious to be other than cautious, too modest to be other than reticent, and too well informed to desire any advantage to be obtained as the price of another's disadvantage; hence it is that his 'progress,' as marked by ordinary standards of 'getting and keeping,' might remind one of Philip Van Aartvelde's assertion that he is one of those who do not take the lead because 'lighter barques push by and win the race.'"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TRADE UNIONISM ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

AWAY over on the western border of the Republic, in the three states that align the Pacific ocean, the laboring men are presenting a united and harmonious front in defense of their rights. Recently mass meetings were held simultaneously on the same evening in every city in California where trades unions existed in order that the general public might be given an idea of the objects and benefits that labor and laboring men derived from organization. The meeting in each instance was preceded by a parade of the various labor unions. In Los Angeles fully two thousand men were in line, representing twelve different trades. The mass meeting was under the auspices of the council of labor and was addressed by a number of prominent merchants, including Mr. J. T. Sheward, the largest retail dry goods dealer in southern California; Hon. Henry T. Hazard, mayor of Los Angeles, and Hon. H. Z. Osborne, editor of the Los Angeles *Evening Express*, the leading republican daily in that section of the Golden State.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Osborne. It was an able defense of trades and labor unions and the right and duty of craftsmen and laborers to combine into such organizations for mutual benefit and protection. During the course of his remarks Mr. Osborne said:



HON. H. Z. OSBORNE.

If the general principle upon which such organizations are based requires any defense, I should choose the high ground that no grander or worthier object for organized and combined effort could be found than the happiness of the toiling millions who comprise a great majority of all civilized communities.

In the scales of God's eternal justice the happiness of one of his human creatures, however lowly his circumstances in life, is no less important than that of any other human being, however exalted his station. Our conceptions of happiness vary with the bent of our several inclinations, our education, habits and many other conditions. And as happiness comes from within and not from without, it is not altogether produced or controlled by the circumstances which surround us in life. Still, there is no one thing which has so much to do with human happiness and misery—which is so potent for the promotion of one or the other—as the absence or presence of extreme poverty. Poverty without hope is to be dreaded, not alone because it deprives its victims of the material comforts of life, but because its limitations and exactions scar the soul and deprive the human heart of all generous action, unless it be sustained by a fortitude most rare. Whatever agency tends to an improvement of the condition in the scale of life of great numbers of people, and to the lifting them above the danger of dire poverty and actual distress, can be but beneficent in its character.

Entire lack of organization is a primitive condition, found only among savage races. No great end can be accomplished without it. Government is an organization in some form of all the people of a given territory, its object being the general welfare of the whole. Within governments there must be other organizations, for the carrying out of special objects, social, industrial and commercial. Railways and other great works can be constructed only by organization, and the aggregation of vast amounts of capital. In the construction and operation of such works, the fierce laws of competition require that everything that enters into them should be produced at the lowest practicable cost. The tendency of modern civilization is in the direction of combinations even more vast than those which now exist. We have "trusts" which embrace every corporate representative of certain great industrial interests, which regulate and limit production to consumption, or to suit the convenience of the parties to the "trust." Everything which these powerful combinations require in carrying on their business, including materials of all kinds, and labor, are procured at the lowest obtainable price. This is the rule necessary to be followed to insure success. The combinations must pursue this policy in order to compete with others in their line of business. With inanimate things—the iron, the oil and the other raw materials—this operates no hardship. But with labor it is quite different. It is alive. It not only has a stomach to be fed, but brains to be reasoned with, wives, children and dependents to be cared for, fed, clothed and educated. Those who own the raw material will take good care to get the most for it, and will combine for that purpose if need be. In all this system of combination, is labor—which is alone capable of suffering in its own person—to be disintegrated, and take its chances upon the fairness or philanthropic impulses of the employing classes? The necessities of human existence are so exigent that were it not for organization among the laboring classes they would be ground to powder between the upper and nether millstones of conscienceless modern competition.

For over six hundred years wages have been paid for services rendered among Anglo-Saxon people. Before that the population of Great Britain was divided between freemen and slaves. There has been a a gradual improvement in the condition of those who are employed during the period which has since elapsed. How slow that improvement has been may be judged from the fact that for 200 years the wages, clothing and diet of artificers and servants were fixed by act of Parliament, and as late as 1725 a tariff of wages was enacted by the Manchester justices, with a penal provision that any workman conspiring to obtain more wages than the rate fixed, for the third offense should be made to stand in the pillory and lose an ear. Enactments of that character were quite common in British legislation for 200 years prior to that time, fines, the pillory and loss of ears being the usual penalties for their violation. Possibly the conspiracy laws directed at labor and trades unions which disgrace the statute books of some of the United States at the present day are relics of those ancient English laws.

Trades unions with most of the features which distinguish them today have been in existence for over three centuries. They are more a necessity of society and industry, as it is organized today, than they were a century ago. Then the employer was as a rule an individual, who personally conducted his business and participated actively in his labors with his workmen. His exactions as an employer were moderated by his personal acquaintance and companionship with his employés. The journeymen themselves became in time employers. In these days millions of men are employed by great corporations, the stockholders in which know little and care less about the vast army of employés. They do not come personally in contact with them, and there is but little of that philanthropic or paternal feeling that may exist and temper the relations between employer and employed in limited establishments, and under the conditions which existed a century ago.

No human institution is altogether perfect, and there are features and occasional outgrowths of trades unionism open to fair criticism. It is not for that purpose, however, that I am on this platform. I am here to testify to the general justice of its cause, to its work of beneficence to hundreds of thousands of mankind, and to its mighty power to stand between the necessities of the toiling masses and the avarice of the few. I speak from a personal experience of twenty-seven years' membership of one of the

noblest of American trades unions, the International Typographical Union — thirteen years of which were as an active member while working at my trade as a journeyman printer, and the remaining fourteen years I have been borne on the rolls of permanent members of its central organization. I count it the greatest honor of my life that in early manhood I was elected to the second highest place in that great organization.

With this experience in earlier years, with some study of the subject of the relations of labor to capital, and of mankind to each other, and with profound convictions upon the subject which neither time nor circumstance has ever changed, I deem it a pleasure and an honor to raise my voice in favor of organized labor. I believe that such organization is essential to the maintenance of a proper relation between capital and labor, and that it is exactly as legitimate as any other organization for the carrying out of a proper object. That the general condition of craftsmen has been improved in the past twenty years through this agency cannot be doubted. Wages may not be greater, but hours of labor are shorter, and the comforts of life more easily come by. Strikes seem to be less frequent and disastrous, and arbitration a more common method of settling difficulties. A recognized ability to fight often does away with the necessity for fighting. We are yet very far from a perfect age, but the modest but firm assertion by every man, of his rights, helps to bring around the era of absolute justice.

Every man born into the world has the right to live. He has more. As set forth in the immortal Declaration of American Independence, he has the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He has just as much right to these things naturally as had Jay Gould or the Prince of Wales when they were born. If he lives virtuously and industriously and gets less than these things, there is something wrong. Organization tends to equalize to some extent the inequalities which tradition, ancestry, circumstances and law have produced between men; and labor and trades' unions, wisely administered, are great powers for human good, worthy in the line of their fundamental and general purposes of the approval and assistance of all just men.

This splendid exposition of a few truths relative to the undoubted right of labor to organize, coming from this high source, will do much to destroy mistaken impressions prevailing in many quarters regarding trades unions.

Henry Z. Osborne has for nearly fifteen years been one of the most successful editors and publishers on the Pacific Coast. He is in every sense of the term a self-made man. With nothing but indefatigable energy, ambition and a liberal conception of the rights of his fellow men for a beginning, he has risen to a position of commanding importance in the community in which he resides as well as the state at large.

Mr. Osborne was born forty-four years ago in Columbia county, New York. His start in life he obtained in a Buffalo, New York, printing office, where he served his apprenticeship in the "art preservative." When only sixteen years of age he responded to President Lincoln's last call for troops and served until the close of the war in the Shenandoah Valley. He is one of the youngest members of the G. A. R. in California.

After the struggle ceased and until 1878 Mr. Osborne followed his trade, becoming during that time thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business. Twice was he chosen as a delegate to the International Typographical Union and in 1876 he was named as first vice-president of this, the largest representative body of printers in the world. In 1878 he first came to the Pacific Coast and ever since he has been an employer of union labor, having now on his pay roll some fifty union men.

At Bodie, California, a famous mining camp, he established the *Daily Free Press*, and for seven years paid the highest price for composition of any employer in the United States — 65 cents per 1,000 ems. In 1885 Mr. Osborne purchased the Los Angeles *Evening Express*, at that time a very much neglected and exhausted property. He put new life into the paper, elevated the standard of Los Angeles journalism and succeeded in making it the most influential daily in Southern California. He was prominently mentioned as a candidate for public printer, but President Harrison conferred the honor on an eastern man. Later, though, he gave evidence of his confidence in Mr. Osborne and the regard he had for him by naming him collector of the port of Los Angeles.

If labor had more stanch and firm friends such as Henry Z. Osborne throughout the country — friends who demonstrate their friendship by deeds as well as words — strikes would be unknown in this fair land of ours.

INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, June 21, in the city council chamber, St. Louis, Missouri, the fourth session of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America was called to order at 10 o'clock A.M. Prior to the commencement of the regular proceedings Mr. Henry J. Klein, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, of St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6, introduced Mr. Frank J. Baumgartner, president of St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of that union.

Mayor Noonan was then introduced and welcomed the delegates and visitors, on behalf of the citizens of St. Louis, and extended to all the freedom of the city.

The Hon. C. P. Walbridge, president of the city council was introduced, and in a few well-chosen remarks welcomed the delegates and their friends to the city. Before retiring, Mayor Noonan tendered the use of the city harbor boat for the delegates and visitors.

President Miller, on behalf of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, thanked the gentlemen for their kind words of welcome and expressed appreciation of the efforts put forth to make the stay of the delegates and visitors both pleasant and profitable. Owing to the absence of Secretary-Treasurer Hawkins, the president appointed Mr. Fraser to act *pro tem.* The president also appointed Messrs. Galoskowsky, Kew and Foran as the Committee on Credentials. This committee subsequently reported the following delegates as entitled to seats in the convention, namely, Mr. Frank Fraser, No. 1, Washington, D. C.; William G. Loomis, No. 2, Detroit, Mich.; John W. Norman, No. 4, Philadelphia, Pa.; Theodore Galoskowsky, No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.; James J. Kew, No. 10, Toronto, Ont.; John Sullivan, No. 11, Cincinnati, Ohio; Peter J. Seley, No. 16, Kansas City, Mo.; Daniel F. Dawson, No. 27, Buffalo, N. Y.; Benjamin P. Flood, No. 32, Omaha, Neb.; John T. Ford, No. 42, Akron, Ohio; Robert D. Sawyer, No. 43, Portland, Ore.; John H. Foran and James Gelson, No. 51, New York city (Adams and Cylinder); Richard P. Stone, No. 54, Dayton, Ohio; Albert Ward, No. 55, Toledo, Ohio; William H. Dawson, Newspaper Printers, No. 1, New York city; Charles Goeke, Cylinder Feeder and Job Pressmen's Brotherhood, No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.

President Miller then announced the following standing committees: Committee on Appeals — John W. Norman, of Philadelphia, Daniel F. Dawson, of Buffalo, and Will G. Loomis, of Detroit; Returns and Finances — Theodore Galoskowsky, of St. Louis, James Gelson, of New York, Frank Fraser, of Washington, D. C., and James J. Kew, of Toronto; President's and Secretary-Treasurer's Reports — John H. Foran, of New York city, John T. Ford, of Akron, Richard P. Stone, of Dayton; Subordinate Unions — James J. Kew, of Toronto, William H. Dawson, of New York, Benjamin P. Flood, of Omaha, and John H. Foran, of New York city; Miscellaneous Business — John Sullivan, of Cincinnati, Albert Ward, of Toledo, and Charles Goeke, of St. Louis; Unfinished Business — John T. Ford, of Akron, John Sullivan, of Cincinnati, and Albert Ward, of Toledo; Thanks and Press Reports — Peter J. Seley, of Kansas City, Robert D. Sawyer, of Portland, and John H. Foran, of New York. Mr. Kew raised a point against the assignments of the committees, in that he was not mentioned for the Finance Committee or that on Laws. President Miller declared the point not well taken, which decision was sustained, whereupon Mr. Gelson made a motion requesting the president to place Mr. Kew's name on the Finance Committee. Upon a vote being taken the president was unable to decide, and a division disclosed twelve votes in the affirmative and none in the negative; whereupon the motion was adopted, and Mr. Kew's name was added to the Finance Committee.

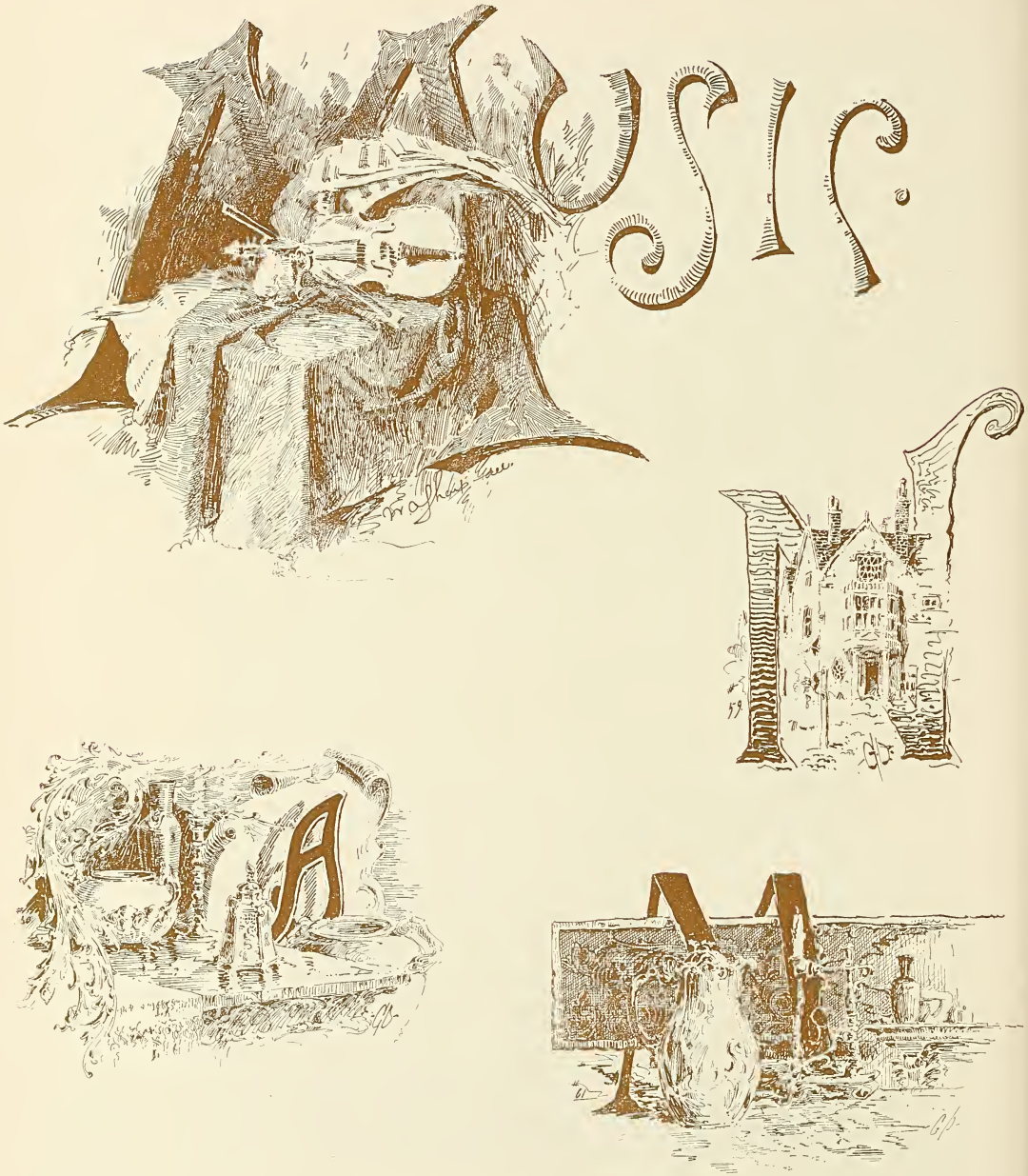
The president then read his annual report, which was referred to the Committee on President and Secretary-Treasurer's Reports. The secretary read a communication from the city registrar, extending to the convention the use of a room in the registrar's office for committee meetings; also communication from the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, through St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6, inviting that union and the visiting delegates to visit their establishment.

On motion of Mr. Flood a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Joseph A. Wherry, city registrar, for use of room. On motion of Mr. Goeke, the verbal invitation to attend the reception given by the Cylinder Feeders & Job Pressmen's Brotherhood, in honor of the delegates and their friends, at 9 o'clock P.M., was accepted. By permission, Mr. Henry J. Klein read the programme arranged for the entertainment of the delegates and their friends, and, on motion of Mr. Dawson, of New York city, the business of the convention was so arranged as not to interfere with such programme.

Under the head of reports of standing committees, that of the World's Fair Committee on Fine Printing was called up, but, pending action thereon, Mr. Norman, in behalf of himself and other delegates, recommended the employment of a typewriting machine to record the proceedings of each session, and that copies thereof be furnished the delegates the following morning. Mr. Dawson, of New York city, moved that the recommendation be adopted. Mr. Galoskowsky amended the motion so as to require the delegates to pay pro rata to defray the expense attached thereto. Mr. Kew moved to lay the subject on the table until the afternoon session, in order to allow time to ascertain the probable cost of such work. Mr. Gelson moved as a substitute — which was acceptable to all and unanimously agreed to — that the employment of a typewriter be referred to the Committee of Arrangements of No. 6, with the request that they ascertain the probable cost thereof.

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION,
St Louis, Missouri, July 21 to 24, 1892.

Plate by Sanders Engraving Co., St. Louis, Mo.



PENWORK DESIGNS.

Specially drawn or THE INLAND PRINTER by Grazeo Designers, Chicago.

The report of the Committee on Fine Printing for the World's Fair was read and referred to the Committee on Reports.

A motion was adopted referring all the printed amendments to the constitution directly to the Committee on Appeals.

At 12:30 P.M., the convention adjourned till 2:00 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 2 P.M.

The convention was called to order pursuant to adjournment, President Miller in the chair.

An invitation from Cincinnati Pressmen's Union, No. 11, was read, urging the International Printing Pressmen's Union to hold its fifth annual session in the city of Cincinnati. Mr. Sullivan was granted the floor and read a lengthy statement explaining the many places of amusement his city afforded. On motion of Mr. Flood the subject was deferred until the election of officers, and the communication was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business:

The Committee on President's Address reported the following:

To the Officers and Members, etc.:

Your committee, to whom was referred the president's report, submit the following: We concur in the opinion of the president relative to the strike fund; the hostility of the International Typographical Union and the foremanship of the government printing office pressrooms; beneficial and death features; World's Fair, and a shorter workday and provisional membership. Respectfully submitted,

J. H. FORAN,
J. T. FORD,
R. P. STONE.

The report was adopted.

The committee having in charge the bill relating to the foremanship of the government printing office pressrooms reported progress, and on motion of Mr. Ford the report was accepted and placed on file.

By Mr. Goeke: To amend Section 1—Apprentices—as follows: Insert after the word "apprentices" in second line of said section, the words "said appreutices shall be takeu from the membership of the Press Assistants and Feeders' Unions should auy exist under this International Union." Referred to the Committee on Appeals.

By Mr. Foran: Amend Section 5, Article III, by striking out all after the word "union" in second liue of said section. Referred to the Committee on Appeals.

By Mr. Foran: Amend Section 4, Article II, as follows: Insert after the word "serve" in second line of said section the words "served as an officer of said union; nor unless he shall have." Same committee.

By Mr. Gelsen: Amend Section 1, Article V, of the Constitution, requiring that per capita tax be collected semi-annually and that it be reduced to 60 cents per year on all members of subordinate unions; also that the charter fee be increased to $10. Same committee.

By Mr. Dawsou (New York): To reduce the hours of labor of pressmen engaged in operating perfecting presses printing weekly publications. Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

By Mr. Stone: That the International Printing Pressmeu's Union do not interfere with the nine-hour law until other branches of the art of printing indicate their policy in that direction. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

A communication was read from the Cleveland job pressmen, asking that a charter be granted them. Referred to the Committee on Subordinate Unions.

By Mr. Loomis: A resolution prohibiting subordinate uuions from receiving International Typographical Union cards. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Dawson (New York): Proposiug an amendment to Special By-Laws increasing the per capita tax to 10 cents per member per mouth; also a resolution to perfect a system of protection for substitutes in the various branches of the priuting trade; also making it obligatory upou subordinate pressmen's unions to establish newspaper printers' uuions iu cities where none uow exist. Referred to the Committee on Appeals.

By Mr. Ford: In relation to creating a strike fuud. Referred to the Committee on Subordinate Unions.

By Mr. Flood: To publish the names of all typo-pressmeu, or those who both run presses and set type. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Adjourned till 9 A.M. Wednesday, June 22.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 9 A.M.

The convention was called to order, pursuaut to adjournment, President Miller in the chair.

All the delegates answered the roll call. The minutes were read, corrected and approved. The Committee on Credentials presented the certificate of Dorus H. Armeut, of Fort Wayne Printing Pressmau's Union, No. 58, who on motiou was seated, and whose name was subsequently added to the Committee ou Thanks and Press Reports.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Among the propositions reported favorably by the Committee on Appeals were the following:

1. To have printed (pocket size) coustitutiou aud proceedings, to cost 5 cents per copy.

2. After non-concurring in the proposed amendment to Section 5, Article III, offered by Mr. Forau, prohibiting auy oue but a duly elected delegate holding office uuder the International Printing Pressman's Union, the following addition to said section, offered by Mr. Fraser, namely: "And provided further, that he shall have the indorsement of the local union of which he may be a member."

3. After the word "office" in line two, Sectiou 1,—Apprentices, General Laws—insert "such appreutices to be taken from the Press Assistants' aud Feeders' Union, if any such exist under the jurisdiction of the International Printing Pressmen's Union."

4. After the word "term" in line four, Sectiou 4, Article II, of the constitution, add the following: "And shall have served as a subordinate officer in said union."

Adjourned till Thursday, June 23, 8 A.M.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 8 A.M.

The convention was called to order pursuant to adjournment, President Miller in the chair. All the delegates were present. The miuutes were read and approved.

The consideratiou of the reports of committees was theu proceeded with as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

The amendment offered by Mr. Gelson to Sectiou 1, Article V, of the constitution, reducing the rate of the per capita tax from 10 cents to 5 cents per month, and increasing the charter fee from $5 to $10, was reported unfavorably; the amendment was theu, on motion of Mr. Fraser, recommitted and subsequently reported with a recommendation that the tax be reduced from 10 to 5 cents per month for each member of subordinate unions, payable monthly, which recommendation was adopted. The clause of the proposed amendment increasing the charter fee to $10 was non-concurred in.

Amendmeut, by Mr. Kew, making addition to Rules of Order, to be numbered 2, as follows: "That during the nomination and electiou of officers uo motion, except to take a recess, shall be entertained," was reported favorably.

Amendment, by Mr. Kew, striking out Section 6, of Article VII, was reported favorably.

Amendment to General Laws, by Mr. Kew, requiring applications for membership in subordinate unions of the International Printing Pressmen's Union to have the indorsement of the Press Assistants' and Feeders' Uuions, was reported unfavorably.

Amendment, by Mr. Kew, to Section 3, Article IV, adding to the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer, was reported unfavorably, the substance of the same being considered already provided for.

An informal proposition, made by Mr. Dawson, of New York, that the couvention take some steps looking to harmony with the International Typographical Uniou, was reported unfavorably.

The recommendations of the committee were adopted in each aud every of the foregoing cases.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

A proposition, by Mr. Ford, to establish the office of Chief Orgauizer, was reported unfavorably by the committee.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Ford, as follows, was reported favorably:

Resolved, That for the purpose of creating a special defense fund there shall be paid semi-annually by subordinate pressmen's unions the sum of 50 cents for each member, and of 25 cents for each member by press assistants' aud feeders' unions, the money so raised to be used as a defense fund in cases of strikes and lockouts exclusively. The said assessmeuts shall be continued until there shall be not less than $3,000 in the said defense or strike fund; and that said assessments shall be paid iu by local unions not later than the months of June and December, respectively, until the $3,000 shall be raised.

A communication from the Cleveland job pressmen, suggesting that job and platen pressmen be allowed to join the regular International Printing Pressmen's Unions in cities where the former are not sufficiently strong to form separate unions, was reported back to the committee with recommendation that the same be referred to the Organizer at Akron, Ohio.

Resolution, by Mr. Dawsou, of New York, protesting against the employment of machiuists as pressmen, was reported favorably.

The resolution offered by Mr. Flood on Tuesday, June 21, iu relatiou to job pressmeu was reported favorably.

Resolution, by Mr. Loomis, instructing subordinate unions not to accept International Typographical Union cards, but that all members of International Typographical Unions be admitted only upon direct application to the International Printing Pressmen's Union, was reported favorably.

The resolution offered by Mr. Stone on Tuesday, June 21, that the International Printing Pressmen's Uniou refrain from expressing its views as to the policy of the nine-hour law until allied trades have declared their policy in that direction, was reported favorably.

All of the recommendations of the committee on the foregoing matters were adopted, with the exception of the first, which was rejected.

COMMITTEE ON REPORTS.

The Committee on Reports, to whom was referred the report of the World's Fair Committee on Fine Printing, recommend that the latter committee be continued and that the efforts of said committee be confined in the future to endeavors to induce members of local unions to compete among themselves for the display of such printing at the World's Fair, and recommending au appropriation to defray expenses of said committee. The report of the committee was adopted but no appropriation was made.

The secretary was directed to acknowledge receipt of, and return thanks for, the following communication, uamely:

GRAND LODGE, BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN, ST. LOUIS, MO., June 21.—C. W. Miller, President International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, greeting: The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of North America, iu convention assembled, this twenty-first day of

June, 1892, extend to the organization you represent our earnest congratulations. Although the craft you represent is of a different line from the carmen, our organizations are striving for the improvement and advancement of a common cause — that of protecting and promoting the interests of a class of men who live by their labor. We trust and hope that your deliberations in this, your fourth annual convention, will result in the establishment of laws for your future government that will redound to the best interest not only of pressmen, but of organized labor generally; and the carmen wish you godspeed and success in your undertakings. Fraternally, S. KELIHER, Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

The resolution of Mr. Flood, that the International Printing Pressmen's Union indorse the action of the Omaha Printing Pressmen's Union in withholding their support from the Omaha Typographical Union in their recent strike for an eight-hour day, on the ground that they had disdained to ask the pressmen's coöperation in the beginning, was referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

Mr. Dawson, of New York: Proposition to prohibit members from holding, in connection with the craft, more than one position at a time. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Sawyer: Resolution in reference to censuring subordinate unions for failure to send delegates. Referred to the same committee.

An application was received from pressmen in Little Rock, Arkansas, for charter, with fee of $5 accompanying the same, but without copy of constitution of the union sought to be chartered. The application was referred to the president.

The secretary read a communication from Omaha Feeders' Brotherhood, containing $15 per capita tax; also per capita tax of $10.80 from Portland Pressmen's Union.

Adjourned till 2 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION — THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 2 P.M.

The convention was called to order pursuant to adjournment, President Miller in the chair. All the members answered the roll call.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

The amendment, by Mr. Ford, to Section 2 — Official Journal, General Laws — increasing compensation of editor of the *American Pressman*, as follows: After the word "labor" in third line of said section insert the following, "the sum of one thousand dollars per year and ten per cent of," and striking out the words "up to one thousand dollars a year" in fourth line of said section, was favorably reported by the committee, but, on motion of Mr. Foran, the same was laid on the table until after the report of the Finance Committee.

Amendment, by Mr. Ford, to Article VII of the Constitution, to be numbered Section 6: "Any member of this union who shall accept a position made vacant by a member of this or any other union under this jurisdiction who is on strike for any just cause, shall be declared a rat, and the card of the said rat shall be revoked by the union issuing it; provided that the said strikers are not antagonistic to this body," was reported favorably and adopted.

By Mr. Ford, to be Section 3 — Membership, General Laws — "The executive committee of a subordinate union shall have the right to issue a permit to a member of a sister union who shall enter into the jurisdiction of such sister union pending the arrival of his certificate of membership; provided the permit in no case shall be given for more than thirty days. Reported favorably and adopted.

Amendment, by Mr. Ford, to Section 3, Article VII, Constitution, to strike out the words "except in the" in the fifth line and the words "case of" in the sixth line, and substitute therefor the word "including"; and to strike out in that section all after the word "brotherhood" in the sixth line. Reported favorably and adopted.

The amendment to Special By-Laws, offered by Mr. Ford, to increase per capita tax to 10 cents per month was, by unanimous consent, withdrawn.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following resolution, by Mr. Sawyer, favorably reported by the committee, was passed:

WHEREAS, we as a body deem it not advisable at the present time to legislate on the nine-hour question, and

WHEREAS, it is the general feeling among pressmen that such a law would be just and right, as nearly all other labor organizations have carried that point,

Resolved, That we place ourselves on record as being in favor of such a movement; and urge upon all local unions to do all in their power to further the movement, this body pledging its support in all honorable means to the achievement of that end.

The following resolution, by Mr. Sawyer, was reported favorably and adopted:

WHEREAS, subordinate unions are instructed under the general laws of this body to send delegates to the annual conventions, only being prevented from doing so by lack of funds, and

WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of this body that some subordinate unions have no such excuse to offer for not complying with this law this year, and

WHEREAS, it is important that each union be represented in our annual deliberations, especially at this time in the history of our organization, therefore be it

Resolved, That this body pass a vote of censure on such unions for neglecting to comply with the law relating to sending delegates.

Resolution, by Mr. Sawyer, compelling subordinate unions to subscribe for the *American Pressman* for each member and to create an additional per capita tax of 10 cents for each member to pay the cost thereof, was reported favorably, but, on motion of Mr. Ford, it was recommitted for modification.

The following, by Mr. Sawyer, was reported favorably and adopted:

WHEREAS, it is desirable in some cities for the local union to place some kind of a trade-mark or label upon work turned out,

Resolved, That this body appoint a committee to design such trade-mark, adopting it as the official trade-mark of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, to be used on such work as may be desired by employing printers.

Resolution, by Mr. Dawson, of New York city, protesting against newspaper printers holding two positions, reported favorably, but, on motion of Mr. Foran, the same was recommitted for modification.

Resolution, by Mr. Dawson, of New York city, in reference to pledging support of newspaper pressmen of New York city, was withdrawn.

The following addition to the general laws, by Mr. Sawyer, was reported favorably and adopted: "That the secretary-treasurer shall publish quarterly statements in circular form and send copies thereof to each local union, containing the financial condition of the International Printing Pressmen's Union; and also a statement of the delinquent members of local unions, which statements shall be certified to by the president and secretary of local unions."

At 5 o'clock P.M., on motion of Mr. Galoskowsky, the convention adjourned to meet at 5:30 P.M. in executive session.

FOURTH DAY — FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 9 A.M.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, President Miller in the chair. All the members present. Minutes read and approved.

By unanimous consent the election of officers was deferred until after all other business was disposed of.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Foran, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It having come to the knowledge of some of the delegates to the International Printing Pressmen's Union convention assembled at St. Louis that some pressmen employed in interior towns not only run their presses but also make stereotype plates, contrary to the spirit if not the letter of our constitution and by-laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body wishes it to go on record as condemning such pressmen for doing an unfair thing and interfering with a trade whose friendship we desire.

The following was reported favorably by the Committee on Subordinate Unions and passed:

Resolved, That we, the International Printing Pressmen's Union, in convention assembled, indorse the action of the Omaha Pressmen's Union in refusing to come out in the late strike of the compositors at Omaha, as the compositors did not seek their coöperation until some time after the strike was on.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Business reported the following resolution (by Mr. Dawson, of New York) favorably, and the same was adopted:

Resolved, That the International Printing Pressmen's Union, in convention assembled, condemn the practice among members of the newspaper printing business of holding two positions at one and the same time.

The resolution offered by Mr. Sawyer on Thursday, concerning subscription to the *American Pressman*, was reported by the committee in the following shape, and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is very important that every pressman should be conversant with the progress of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and

WHEREAS, The *American Pressman* is the official organ of this body, to which all pressmen should look for information on subjects of interest to our craft, but for which the majority neglect to subscribe, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that some measure should be taken by every local union to see that each member's name be on the list as a subscriber.

The following resolution, by Mr. Galoskowsky, was reported favorably and adopted:

WHEREAS, Many of the trades connected with and allied to the printing business are now enjoying a shorter day than the pressmen's, and it is our belief that all branches should enjoy the same privilege, it is therefore,

Resolved, That the subordinate unions under the jurisdiction of the International Printing Pressmen's Union respectfully request of their employers that a shorter day be adopted in their pressrooms at as early a day as may be found convenient and profitable.

The president appointed Messrs. Sawyer, Ford and Sullivan as the special committee on trade-mark.

The matter introduced in relation to increasing the salary of the editor of the *American Pressman* was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Flood the affairs of the *American Pressman* were referred to the auditing committee and the executive council of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, as follows:

For president — Mr. Arment (Fort Wayne) nominated Mr. John F. Ford (Akron). Mr. Stone (Dayton) nominated Mr. Theodore Galoskowsky (St. Louis). Mr. Ford declined and moved to make the election of Mr. Galoskowsky unanimous. The motion was adopted and the secretary directed to cast the ballot, whereupon Mr. Galoskowsky was declared elected.

For first vice-president — Mr. Kew (Toronto) nominated Mr. John F. Ford (Akron). On motion the secretary was directed to cast the ballot, whereupon Mr. Ford was declared elected.

For second vice-president — Mr. Kew (Toronto) nominated Mr. Loomis (Detroit). Mr. Fraser (Washington, D. C.) nominated Mr. Kew (Toronto). Mr. Kew declined. On motion the secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Loomis and he was declared elected.

For secretary-treasurer — Mr. Fraser (Washington, D. C.) nominated Mr. Gelson (New York). Mr. Sawyer (Portland) nominated Mr. Kew (Toronto).

The chair named as tellers Messrs. Sullivan, Selcy and Foran. The ballot resulted as follows: Gelson, 13; Kew 3, and Mr. Gelson having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared elected.

Mr. Kew raised the point that the election of secretary-treasurer was illegal in that at least one of the officers shall be from a Canadian union. The president declared the point not well taken; that the Canadian delegate had declined the nomination for second vice-president, and could not select any particular office.

Mr. Fraser moved to proceed with the election of an editor for the *American Pressman*. Mr. Foran moved to lay the motion on the table. Upon a division, the motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 7 to 8. Mr. Fraser's motion was then carried.

Mr. Norman nominated Charles W. Miller, of Philadelphia, for editor of the *American Pressman*, and, on motion, the secretary was directed to cast the ballot, whereupon Mr. Miller was declared elected.

The president announced the selection of a place of meeting for the fifth annual convention as the next order of business, whereupon the invitation from Cincinnati Pressmen's Union, No. 11, to hold the fifth annual convention in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, was read, and the secretary was directed to cast the ballot for said city, which was done, and the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, was declared to be the place where the fifth annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union would be held.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of expressing our appreciation of the kind and courteous treatment while in the city of St. Louis, report as follows:

That this convention extend its heartfelt thanks to Mayor E. A. Noonan, C. P. Walbridge, president of the city council, and the citizens of St. Louis for their unbounded hospitality; to Joseph H. Wherry, city registrar, the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, the Hon. Harbor Master, the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, Mr. William Herlin, Mr. P. Carwody, Cylinder Press Feeders' and Job Pressmen's Brotherhood, and to the press for the courtesies extended to this body, and last, but not least, to the Committee of Arrangements and officers and members of St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6, for the magnificent banquet tendered us at the Hotel Rozier, for the carriage ride throughout their beautiful city and the excursion on the Mississippi river.

The newly elected officers were then installed, and President Miller thanked the delegates for the assistance given him, and, on motion, President Galoskowsky declared the convention adjourned *sine die*.

480's, 500's, 504's, or 516's.

Common sense would appear to point to uniformity of number of sheets in making up reams of printing papers, whatever may be the case with writings, drawings, or cartridges. In writings very substantial reasons can be advanced for making the ream to consist of twenty quires of twenty-four sheets each, and the maker of a hand-made paper sees good grounds for putting eighteen quires of insides and two quires of retree to a ream—that is 472 sheets, of which forty are "broke." But under the present conditions of the printing trade we see no reason for continuing the practice of varying the reams in printings. Most orders that run into thousands of copies consume even reams perfect, or 516's, making due allowance for waste. As a matter of experience imperfect reams mean waste to the printer who does not run upon stock lines that can be readily renewed: to lay out 500 sheets necessitates breaking into a second ream to the extent of a quire; or 1,000 to the extent of two quires, and so on, with further breaking of quires for "overs" in many cases. Sixteen sheets over to a ream is a reasonable allowance for waste, and therefore 516 sheets is the most sensible way of counting the ream flat, as the bulk of printings are now delivered. Printers can easily bring about this reform, or uniformity, by stipulating for perfect reams, as mill owners only have to study the convenience of their customers. Most printers when ordering a "making" do name 516's, and this is now, we should suppose, the most prevalent custom in all but folded printings. Many "shortages" in printed matter are accounted for by the variation, the warehouseman requiring all his wits about him to remember whether his reams consist of 480's, 500's, 504's, or 516's.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

THE following is a recipe for a paste that is said will stick anything: Take three parts of sugar of lead, three parts of alum, five parts of gum arabic and sixteen parts of good wheat flour. Dissolve the gum arabic in two quarts of warm water; when cold, stir in the wheat flour and add the sugar of lead and alum, which must have been previously dissolved in water. Cook until it shows signs of ebullition. Let it cool and it is ready for use.

HORACE TO HIS BOOK—EPISTLE XX.

ROSWELL M. FIELD.

You vain, self-conscious little book,
Companion of my happy days,
How eagerly you seem to look
For wider fields to spread your lays;
My desk and locks cannot contain you,
Nor blush of modesty restrain you.

Well, off with you, fool that thou art,
But do not come to me and cry,
When critics strike you to the heart:
"Oh wretched little book am I!"
You know I tried to educate you
To shun the fate that must await you.

In youth you may encounter friends
(Pray this prediction be not wrong),
But wait until old age descends
And thumbs have smeared your gentlest song,
Then will the moths connive to eat you
And rural libraries secrete you.

However, should a friend some word
Of my obscure career request,
Tell him how deeply I was stirred
To spread my wings beyond the nest;
Take from my years, which are before you,
To bloom my merits I implore you.

Tell him that I am short and fat,
Quick in my temper, soon appeased,
With locks of gray—but what of that?
Loving the sun, with nature pleased.
I'm more than four and forty, hark you—
But ready for a night off, mark you!

THE "SCARE HEAD."

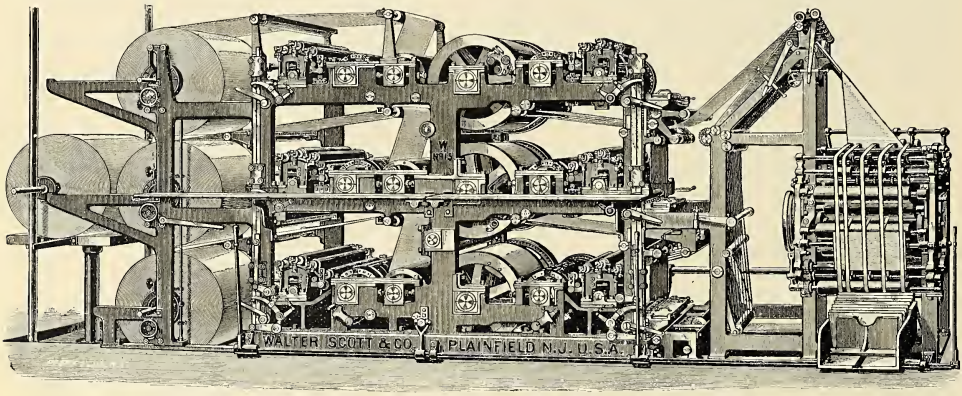
500 PEOPLE BURNED!!
GREAT WRECK ON THE X. & Y.
As Far as Can Be Learned
100 MORE WILL DIE!
From a High Embankment Hurled
INTO THE OTHER WORLD!
At Least 200 Gone
To Be Borne Whence None Return.
At Any Rate It's Known
TEN MEN WERE SEEN TO BURN!!
Hopes Are Entertained
That These Figures Exaggerate the Harm,
BUT IT'S DEFINITELY ASCERTAINED
That One Man Broke His Arm.

—*Chicago News Record.*

THE principal topic of discussion during the month of May among printers in Melbourne, Australia, was the reduction in price from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 1d. per 1,000 ens, both on morning papers and in jobbing offices, to take place from June 11, and a reduction in the wages of all "stab" hands from £3 to £2 16s. per week of forty-eight hours. The Master Printers' Association applied for a ten per cent reduction; this the Typographical Society was not prepared to accept and sent a reply stating that owing to depression in the printing trade they were willing to meet the masters half way and make a reduction of five per cent, thus reducing to £2 17s. per week and 1s. 1d. per 1,000 ens. This the Master Printers declined, and after several conferences and thoroughly discussing the rate of wages, it was decided to fix the rate of £2 16s. per week and 1s. 1d. per 1,000 ens. The reduction is brought about solely owing to the depression in the printing trade, which is worse now than for many years past.

THE SCOTT WEB PERFECTING INSERTING PRESS.

THE accompanying illustration shows the new Scott rotary web perfecting inserting press, one of which can now be seen in operation at *The Inter Ocean* pressroom in Chicago. As will be readily observed, it is practically three presses in one frame, the products being brought together into one cutting and folding machine. The presses are placed in parallel planes, one above the other. The rolls of paper shown at the left entering the machine are each printed on both sides from different matter when passing through, and as they issue from the other end of the press receive lines of paste on the center margins of two webs, the whole three webs being brought together with their printed pages in regular order, and are folded longitudinally. They are then cut off the length of each page, folded together and delivered, counted in bundles of twenty-five or fifty. This press will produce papers of either four, six, eight, ten or twelve pages, at a speed of 24,000 per hour, or sixteen, twenty or twenty-four pages at a speed of 12,000 per hour; and with double folder it will turn out papers of either four or six pages at the rate of 48,000 per hour, or eight-page papers at 36,000 per hour.



Double width machines are also made, carrying twice the number of stereotype plates, and will turn out double the above quantities, or four, six, eight, ten or twelve pages at a speed of 48,000 per hour.

Besides the machine now running in Chicago, several others are in successful operation and doing even more than the makers claim for them. The simplicity of the machine is one of its greatest advantages, enabling it to be run at high speed and at the same time permitting economy in power and space occupied, with moderate expense in operating it. The paper passes directly through the machines, there being no slitters or turning bars over which the sheets have to be run to bring them together. The rolls are all conveniently placed at one end, suitable hoisting apparatus being provided, and the finished product is issued at the other end in perfect shape for delivery.

ELECTRICIAN STROWGER, of New York city, believes he has discovered the secret of doing away entirely with the "hello" girls in the telephone offices. July 25 his automatic switchboard, which is intended to supersede them, was tested in New York. A temporary telephone exchange was constructed, where a private exhibition was given. The automatic switchboard does not require a different telephone instrument from those now in use. It is merely an automatic attachment, which does away with an operator in the central office to connect the wire of one subscriber to that of another.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

IRRELEVANCIES.

IN the western cyclone belt they do not take their carpets up when they clean house. They open the cellar door for a few minutes and let the wind blow through the cracks in the floor.

* * *

HE who trade by maxims on handbills would draw,
Is carving out wealth with the circular saw.

* * *

SMALL boys must be increasing in numbers since they are doubled every year during the green apple season.

* * *

"THE good die young!" Ah, yes, they do.
Of poultry this is doubly true.

* * *

WE might almost question the soundness of a man's mind who declares he has but four minutes in which to make a railway train.

* * *

THE Prince of Wales is a king inherent,
But a London fog is the air apparent.

THE first piano was made in 1716. It and all the others made since are yet in existence and in the immediate vicinity of our home.

* * *

IN times of war we have the "tramp of armies." In times of peace we have the army of tramps.

* * *

THE one real bore of all the race
We'd send to deepest limbo,
Is he who in a crowded place
Stands with his arms akimbo.

* * *

A DRY remark—Let's drink.

* * *

A MAN doesn't appear quite like himself when he is a shaving.

* * *

THE eye that from defects is free,
Can note the down the peaches don;
And though at first we may not see
The "down" of the banana, we
All tumble to it later on.

* * *

SOME people play cards because they think it an "I deal" pastime.

* * *

IN one respect the North Pole is like a woman's pocket. Very likely it is there, but no man could ever find it.

ALTHOUGH the pickpocket may not enjoy the society of the higher classes, still he likes to be in "touch" with well-to-do people.

* * *

Now summer tourists take their flight
With all their trunks strapped good and tight,
But, by and by, when they come back,
The tourists will be "strapped," alack!

* * *

A DISH of ice cream eaten at the midnight hour, mayhap,
Could with propriety be called "the late cold snap."

* * *

IF the police must spy about
Our steps, we'd so much rather
They'd try to "shadow" us throughout
The scorching summer weather.

* * *

IF Hibernians are quick-tempered it is because they are born in Ire-land.

* * *

Now city people think it makes
Their country cousins glad
To visit them; but goodness sakes!
Last winter when the "country jakes"
Called on them weren't they mad?

* * *

"IT'S your move now," said the policeman to the masher who stood on the corner dressed in a loud checker-board suit.

* * *

THOUGH you may be a giant,
Strong-limbed and defiant,
With pleasure o'erflowing life's cup,
If you eat a Q cumber
You'll be a back number;
It's certain to W up.

* * *

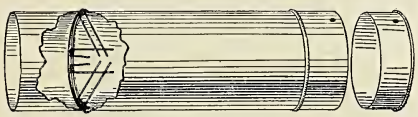
RUSSIA has sent so many unhappy convicts to Northern Asia that it is no wonder they call it "Sighberia."

* * *

THE biggest fools of all the race
Are those kind beings that
Upon a windy day will chase
Some other fellow's hat.

THE COLBY NEWSPAPER LOCK.

Newspaper subscribers in the larger cities who have suffered from the non-receipt of their paper and who therefore cannot digest its contents with their matutinal meal will hail with pleasure the introduction of the Colby newspaper lock. This is a device in the form of a metal tube arranged in such wise as to be readily adjustable to a gate or fence post, or to the side of a doorway. One end of the tube is left free of covering for the introduction of the paper by the carrier, but by an ingenious adjustment of wires, as shown in the illustration, the paper cannot be withdrawn at that end. The other end of the tube is fitted with a cap which can be locked in place, so that the subscriber can be certain to have his paper each morning with-



out fail, uncrumpled, and free from mud, snow or rain. Numbers of the metropolitan papers are investigating the merits of the lock, and large quantities will shortly be placed on the market. Samples will be sent on receipt of 25 cents by the patentees, the Colby Specialty Company, Manhattan building, Chicago.

11-5

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

A REPORT of the month's issue of patents, from the United States Patent Office at Washington, would be incomplete without the notice of one or more patents to Luther C. Crowell, of Brooklyn, New York. Every letter I have sent to THE INLAND PRINTER, up to date, has chronicled at least one granted to him, and this letter is no exception to the rule.

During the month just passed each issue day has added another to the already numerous list of printing-machine patents granted to this prolific inventor. One of the patents is for a machine for bending metal plates. It is capable of general use, but especially intended for bending stereotype and

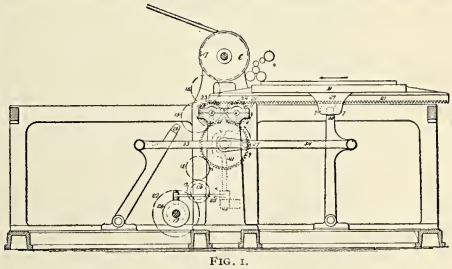


FIG. 1.

electrotype plates. The other patents all relate to improvements in bed motion in cylinder printing machines and are assigned to Robert Hoe and other New York parties. The first patent covers the use of a series of levers automatically engaged with the bed for a period at each end of its run so as to rapidly slow down, stop and restart the bed without jar. The second patent introduces an air-cushioning device to act as a take-up for the momentum of the bed. The end in view, of course, being the speedy accomplishment of the reversing operation with the least possible modification of the high speed at which it is desirable to run the bed throughout the major part of its movement. The other two patents in this line by Mr. Crowell

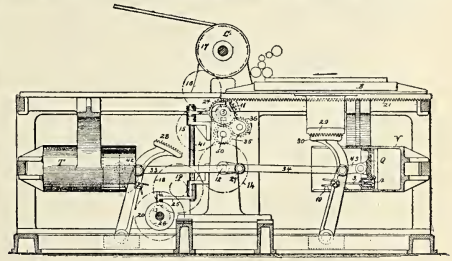


FIG. 2.

are illustrated in the accompanying cuts, Figs. 1 (478,091) and 2 (478,573), which show in side elevation the peculiar mechanism employed.

J. C. Fowler, of Washington, D. C., received a patent for a perfecting printing press, which operates upon a continuous strip or web of paper, but which severs the strip into sheets before the printing is done. The sheets are printed upon one surface beneath one portion of an impression cylinder, then transferred laterally, carried in a line parallel with but in a direction opposite to its former advance movement, and then brought into contact with a second portion of the impression cylinder.

Fig. 3 (478,085) shows a simple but convenient tool for bending printers' rules into all kinds of fanciful forms. It is the

invention of Elijah Buck, of Marshall, Michigan. The end of the rule is inserted in the groove, and then the device turned so as to wind the rule about one of the cylindrical portions. The notch "*a*" is for the purpose of making short bends wherever desired.

Cyrus Chambers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has patented a combined printing and folding machine, designed to paste

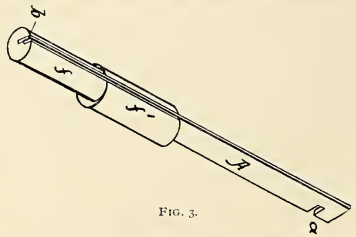


FIG. 3.

and fold a paper of sixteen pages. The folding is adapted for use in connection with the ordinary "stop-cylinder" press. The arrangement of the tapes is such that the sheet, coming from the press after the completion of both impressions and before the sheet has been let go of, is brought to rest in such a position relative to the folding machine as to receive the action of the folder and be folded in certain lines or positions relative to the printed matter thereon irrespective of the edge of the sheet. The folding rolls are adjustable to compensate for any misadjustment of the forms on the press.

A novel printing block, invented by Stephen H. Horgan, of Jersey City, New Jersey, is shown in the accompanying cuts, Figs. 4 and 5 (478,750). The base is made of two portions *B* and *C*, hinged together in such a way that after the plate is placed in position the side pressure will lock the plate securely.

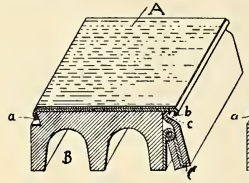


FIG. 4.

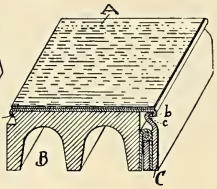


FIG. 5.

A second patent to the same party covers a modified and simpler form of printing plate and block. The base is made of unequal parts, each provided near its upper edge with a groove into which slides a curved flange upon the edge of the plate. Intermediate depending flanges fit into grooves upon the face of the base to prevent springing of the plate.

Mr. Enoch Prouty, of Chicago, Illinois, received a patent for an improved cylinder press especially designed for jobwork. The improvements relate to the actuating mechanism for moving the type bed, to means employed for regulating the impression, to the means for lifting and lowering the impression cylinder, to the devices for securing the tympan sheet to the impression cylinder, to the grippers and gauges, and means for operating both.

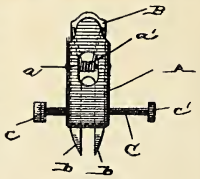


FIG. 6.

Fig. 6 (478,679) represents a printers' press guide that can be quickly and easily secured to the tympan or blanket of a press, the joint invention of J. A. Boehringer and Frank X. Müller, of Buffalo, New York. The bottom piece is provided with prongs for insertion through the blanket and the spring actuated top is provided with teeth to bite into the blanket. The top part also carries a screw-threaded rod at right angles therewith, and upon the end of this rod is a stop or guide of the usual character.

George A. Goodson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, received two patents on matrix-making machines, covering improvements on machines heretofore patented by himself. The first covers means for enabling the cross head to slide back and forth without binding and an improved form of operating lever, so as to afford a facility of touch and ease of operation far superior to the old form of construction and enabling the speed of the machine to be largely increased. The second covers improvements which will permit the production of a matrix spaced to any desired font of type both between characters and lines, exactly as if the type had been hand set.

Mr. F. J. Johnson, of the same place, has invented an improved matrix material capable of permitting a perfect cast to be taken therefrom. The body of the block is composed of lead or other soft material and the facing is of copper.

Fig. 7 (478,079) shows in plain view a paper straightener for printing presses, the invention of Albert Binkard, of Des Moines, Iowa. The operation will be evident to any pressman

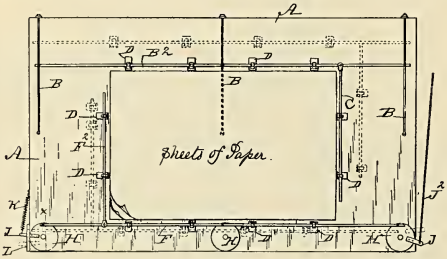


FIG. 7.

from a glance at the picture. The end of the side bars *F F2*, moved synchronously with the delivery of the sheet, move it against fixed but adjustable stops.

A type-justifying apparatus patented in this country by Alexander Lagerman, of Sweden, and also patented extensively in foreign countries, covers an improvement in typesetting machines whereby the necessary adjustment of each line is indicated to the operator and the manipulation of certain levers brings the line to the desired length without the exercise of special skill. An ingenious device selects and inserts the proper space type in the line of type to be justified.

The sheet delivery apparatus for printing machines patented to Francis Meisel, of Boston, Massachusetts, is arranged for use in connection with presses operating upon a continuous roll of paper. The sheet after being severed from the web is carried horizontally by tapes, engaging its edges. When carried far enough, a descending fly frame forces it from the tapes to the pile upon the table, one end of the fly being held lower than the other by a slight spring so as to force the air gradually out from beneath the sheet. Both the tapes and the fly are adjustable to suit the width of the paper.

A patent granted to Joseph J. Cox, of Battle Creek, Michigan, assigned to the Duplex Printing Company of the same place, covers an improved press which may be used either as a perfecting press or an ordinary single bed press. The paper is delivered at the roll end of the press, and no guide tapes are necessary. The two parallel type beds are arranged one above the other, each with its own impression cylinder.

A COLORADO judge states that by the use of certain chemicals it is possible to remove the words of a letter and substitute others without detection even under a microscope. Experts in a recent case actually made the test in the judge's court.

"THE GLOBE," TORONTO, ONTARIO.

A SHORT HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE "TORONTO GLOBE."

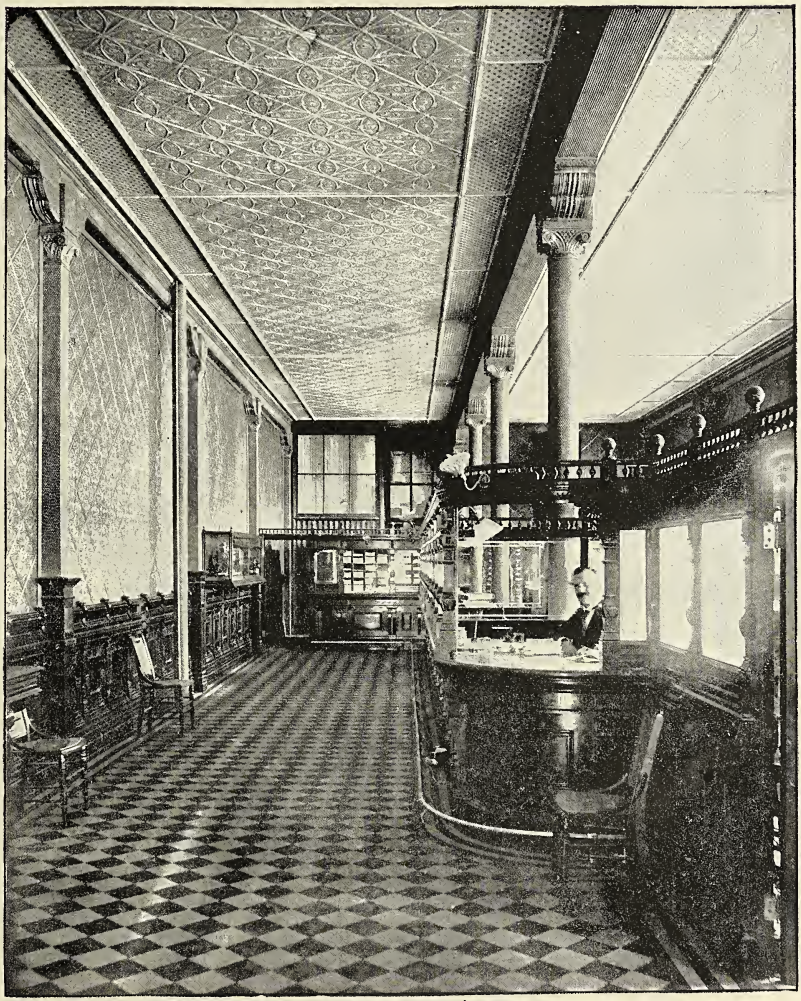
WHAT *The Times* is to Englishmen *The Toronto Globe* is to the native of Canada. The long and eventful history of the chief reform journal, its power in the practical questions of the present day, the vigor and comprehensiveness of its business management, all tend to give it a high position among its contemporaries. Newspapers, like men, gain respect because of a brilliant past; and that respect is greatly increased when there is also promise of an equally brilliant future. *The Globe*, as newspapers that live generally do, came into being with but little flourish of trumpets. Its birth occurred at a time when men whispered radicalism rather than proclaimed it from the house tops. The story of the rebellion of '37 in the Canadas against bureaucratic rule is well known. As a result of it the old order began to change and there was a cry for government by the people. Just as the reform leaders were looking about for men of ability to aid in the struggle, a young Scot, by training a journalist, by name George Brown, visited Toronto on a business mission in connection with *The British Chronicle*, a paper published by his father in New York. Young Brown showed a splendid comprehension of the Canadian political situation, and, after talking with a number of reform leaders, went back to New York, got his father, Mr. Peter Brown, to give up *The Chronicle* and returned to Toronto, where the father and son for a time conducted a semi-religious, semi-political paper called *The Banner*.

Mr. George Brown was by nature fond of fighting, and in a short time *The Globe* was founded with a first care for politics, especially the politics of the ministry of the time. The first issue of *The Globe* was on March 5, 1844. It was begun as a four-page weekly, containing six broad English columns per page. The price was £1 yearly. What manner of man this tall, undeveloped young Scotchman, afterward one of the most famous of Canadian statesmen, was at this time may be best gathered from the close of his first editorial in *The Globe*. "The old tory régime," he says, "like the elder branch of the Bourbons, has after long absence from office returned, uninstructed and unimproved. It could not endure to see the happiness and contentment engendered by a system devised by better and wiser men, and that system will be destroyed unless it be saved by a timely and strong expression of opinion from every quarter of the Canadas. The people must be up and doing—the cause is just. If they now suffer the invaluable principle of responsible government to be taken away it may be many years and cost them many struggles before it is recovered. The cause we plead is not the cause of party. The battle which the Liberals of Canada have to fight is not the battle of party, but of constitutional right against the undue interference of the executive power." Thus, well nigh fifty years ago, did the founder of *The Globe* give reason for its existence. In that time it has never swerved from its course of advanced liberalism, nor does it yet, as the following passage from a recent editorial shows. "*The Globe*," says this article, "will assert and maintain all the truths of sound and advanced liberalism. It will contend for freedom of trade. It will not sacrifice independence for patronage, nor yield conviction to the clamor of any mob, or the terror of any creed, or the whip of any party, or the fist of any corporation. It will stand for reduction of public debt, for the fullest measure of local self-government within the constitution, for the integrity of the federal system, for clean and economical government, for continental good neighborhood and unfettered commercial intercourse, for a free, self-governing Canada under British protection."

The history of *The Globe* has been the history of the reform party. Mr. George Brown was chief editor of *The Globe* from its inception until his tragic death in May, 1880, as the result of a pistol shot wound inflicted in March of that year by a discharged and somewhat dissolute employé to whom he had refused a certificate of character. Bennett, the murderer, was hanged for a crime that cut off in the midst of a splendid career the man who by voice and pen had done more than any other for Canadian Liberalism. Hon. George Brown at the time of his death was a senator of Canada. He had never been premier of the Dominion, but before Confederation had been called upon to form a ministry. He had been offered the honor of knighthood by the queen and had accepted it. His name was gazetted with those of men then deep in the mud of the Pacific Scandal, and he refused the honor and never took the title. In the editorial chair he was succeeded by Mr. Gordon Brown, his brother, who for many years had a large share in the management and did much of the work for which his better-known brother received credit. Mr. Gordon Brown retired in 1882 and was succeeded by Mr. John Cameron, the proprietor of *The London Advertiser*. Two years ago the present chief, Mr. Willison, assumed control of the editorial staff.

Some time prior to the death of Mr. George Brown, the ownership of *The Globe* passed into the hands of a company, the representatives of whom are Mr. Robert Jaffray, president; Mr. C. W. Taylor, business manager, and Mr. James Watt, secretary, the principal shareholders being prouinent liberals. The business side of the paper has been greatly strengthened as a result of this change. In 1880 the old blanket sheet was discarded and the paper changed to an eight-page six-column daily. The Saturday edition—the counterpart of the Sunday edition in most American cities—was enlarged until it has reached twenty pages. During the past few years *The Saturday Globe* has been a model of excellence pictorially, and the photogravure work done is equal to that put in some of the better-class magazines. The paper has lately been increased to seven columns and at times the Saturday issue reaches to twenty-four pages, many of the special articles being supplied by the best American and English writers, while such well-known Canadian writers as W. Wilfred Campbell, author of "The Mother," and Archibald Lampman are employed as regular contributors. In its editorial and news service *The Globe* is still the leading Canadian journal most widely quoted and studied. Not only has effort been made to get the news for the people, but also to get the news to them. *The Globe* was the first paper in the world to charter and run a special train every morning for its own use, and the model of *The Globe* flyer between Toronto and London, a run of 120 miles, is still a center of great attraction in the counting room.

During its history *The Globe* has had few changes of residence. The old *Globe* office at the corner of King and Victoria lane was vacated in June, 1890, for the present building, of which the accompanying sketch gives the outline. The building was modeled for the purposes of a newspaper office after a visit of the president and manager to several of the leading American offices. On the first floor is the counting-house and circulation departments, while to the rear of these the mailing room is located. On the fourth floor are the editorial rooms, while the top flat is given over to the compositors. Everywhere the machinery and appliances are of the most approved type. In the basement one may see the Bullock presses with a combined capacity of 30,000 copies per hour operated by shafting which obtains its power from unobtrusive little electric motors, while the steam engine still held for emergency stands unused. There are eleven electric motors in the building, aggregating over 50 horse-power, and they do everything needed in the way of power. They drive the passenger and freight elevators, aid the stereotypers in their work, operate the presses, supply power for six linotype and three Rogers typecasting machines, and light the entire building. In its most modern development electricity is to be seen, and its application has resulted in great saving of labor. House telephones between the various departments, electric messenger calls, a ticker delivering into the hand of the commercial editor direct Chicago and New York board of trade quotations and many other similar developments, make life much easier than in the good old days when the "flimsy" all came dropping from the



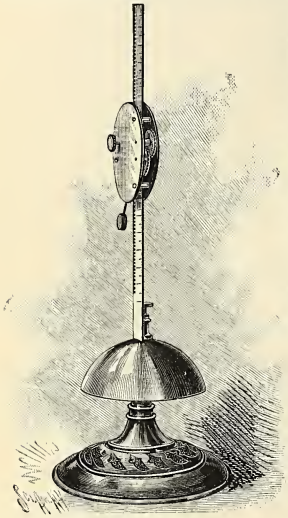
BUSINESS OFFICE, "THE GLOBE," TORONTO, ONTARIO.

telegraph office bit by bit instead of being handed in to the night editor by the operator in the next room.

During the past half century *The Globe* has been the chief training school of Canadian journalists. That it may long prosper is the wish not only of its political friends but of many who, to adapt the words of Tennyson in a recent letter, love the paper but hate its politics.

A GRAVITATION TIME ALARM.

Mr. S. E. Jones, a well-known printer of Denver, is the patentee of an ingenious contrivance which he calls a "Gravitation Time Alarm, or Mechanical Hour Glass," adjustable for various lengths of time, from a fraction of a minute to an hour or more; it is a perfect timepiece without a spring, no winding is required, can be set in an instant, and is both novel and useful. It is extremely simple, and can be utilized to good advantage by those whose occupation renders it necessary to note the expiration of short periods of time, such as photographers, nurses, chemists, dentists, cooks, etc. At the expiration of the time set an alarm is rung, and there is therefore no necessity for watchfulness on the part of the user as with the old-time sand-glass. Mr. Jones says that wherever he has shown the contrivance it has been received favorably. He has completed arrangements with the Columbia Machine Works, 11-17 South Jefferson street, Chicago, for manufacturing and handling the specialty, and quantities will be on the market in a short time.



THE TYRANNY OF BOOKS.

An exchange in an article on the tyranny of books says if a man ventures much into what passes for cultured society he is hardly seated before some well-equipped individual inquires: Have you read this or that book? "The impertinence of this kind of question as a matter of civility is evident," remarks a critic, "since it either calls upon the person questioned to confess ignorance or else tell a lie." Speaking of this species of cultured incivility a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, states that there are published every year 20,000 standard volumes, all of which are well worth reading. In order to be well up in books a man ought, then, to read at least 50 books a day. But then there are "first 400" books which it is assumed every cultivated person ought to be acquainted with. Even these cannot be attended to by a man who has to earn his living from day to day. One of the most hopeless phases of silliness resides in that element of assumed culture which becomes excruciatingly bookish when approached. People have the same freedom in the choice of books that they have in the choice of other friends. To have read a book simply because some autocrat in literature has recognized it is to McAllisterize one's mental tastes. Books are multiplying much faster than independent, self-reliant brains and wholesome manly and womanly sentiment. And the world is too busy to be enslaved by them at the hands of self-constituted literary sets.

OUR SPECIMEN PAGES.

THE capabilities of the "Childs" series of job letter are well displayed in the specimen page of Messrs. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company in the present issue of this journal. The series has the peculiar quality, esteemed by the printer who is anxious to purchase economically, of harmonizing readily with the majority of job faces. It wears well, is ornamental without loss of strength, and is easily read.

IN the Ramona series and Palo Alto series of Messrs. Palmer & Rey are shown the first original type faces ever designed and cut on the Pacific coast. The Ramona series consists of three sizes, 18, 24 and 30 point, and the Palo Alto of two, 18 and 24 point. The Art Old Style series includes ten sizes, ranging from 6 point up to 36 and is a universal favorite. No printing office should be without the series of Extra Condensed No. 4, as it combines the quality of being easily read with the greatest economy of space—so desirable when a customer demands those impossibilities that tax the ingenuity of the compositor.

A LEGACY TO THE CRAFT.

Many improvements have been offered from time to time in arranging the "boxes" in printers' cases—but as a rule they have not been adopted from the fact that special makes of cases were usually required to carry out the various plans. Mr. S. E. Jones, an old-time printer, of extensive acquaintance in Colorado, has submitted a plan for laying a case which he claims he has practically tested and found highly satisfactory as a time-

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saver. It certainly has many points to recommend it—as it will be observed that those letters which come most frequently together in the combination of words have been placed in such compartments of the case as will give the hand of the compositor the least average distance to travel when at work—the letters most frequently used it will be observed from the diagram are in a central position as regards convenience and expedition. Mr. Jones says he has studied this "lay" of the case for some twenty years, that he has left the printing business and leaves his plan as a legacy to the craft that they may by its adoption increase their strings.

AN ECONOMICAL MAILING MACHINE.

There is perhaps no department of a newspaper of more importance than that of accurate and prompt mailing of its issues. The following is a description of a mailing system which does away with all type, and which is in active operation by the *Cosmopolitan* magazine, *New York Times*, the *Great Divide* and other newspapers and journals. The use of the machines makes a great saving, it is said, in time, trouble and cost. Wooden blocks are used in place of type, and the

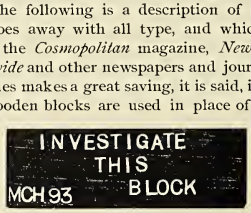


FIG. 1.

galleys, on which the blocks are fastened in an ingenious and convenient manner, cost but twenty-five cents each; the blocks from which the printing is done cost less than one cent apiece.

No skilled or expensive help is necessary; it is said that two intelligent boys can easily keep up any paper with 30,000 subscribers weekly, which shall include the printing of the wrappers, engraving of blocks, changing dates for renewals, taking the expired names from the galleys, etc. Fig. 2 shows the machine complete for engraving the blocks. The wheel has dies of the entire alphabet, and numbers, and revolves backward or forward as desired. A block is put on the small shelf, the wheel turned, the handle pressed and the letter is engraved. Any girl or boy, it is claimed, can easily engrave four to six hundred a day, according to aptness, after a week's practice.

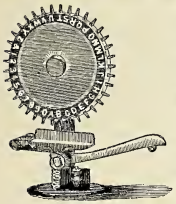


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

Fig. 3 shows the galley, which is made of sheet iron and holds thirty-eight blocks. Each galley has a patent lock, and a block can be put in or taken out in a moment.

A convenient appliance is used for inking the blocks, illustrated by Fig. 4. The galley is put on and inked in the usual way; indeed an ordinary proof press can be used, as all the blocks are made type high.

FIG. 4.

The machine for printing is illustrated by Fig. 5. The galley is slid into the iron track above the shelf on which five hundred wrappers are laid. As fast as the operator can press the foot lever and pull off the wrappers so fast are they clearly printed, as on the sample block shown. The name always appears squarely in place. The printing machine has no wheel on it. It is automatic and moves the galley along at each impression and no names can be skipped. The outfit is indestructible and nothing can be pied. A green operator can be taught to run it in ten minutes. A space 10 by 15 feet is ample room to engrave, print and mail 30,000 papers each week and store the entire list. One man runs all books, corrections, changes, etc. Total cost: one printing machine and inker, $200; two engravers, $25 each, $50; thirty thousand blocks, $6 per thousand, $180; eight hundred galleys with locks, complete, 25 cents each, $200; total cost, f. o. b. New York, $630. For further particulars write to H. H. Tammen, 1516 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado, or Stuart Thomson, 25 Times building, New York city.

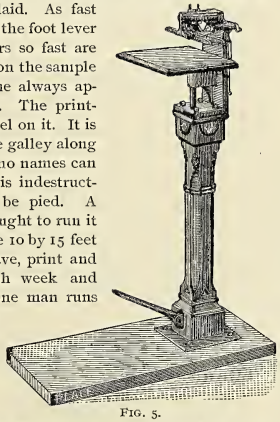


FIG. 5.

THE central idea of coöperation is of course to promote habits of industry and thrift among the workingmen, to allay all causes of discontent, and by vesting them with a certain joint interest in the output of their labor, to give them something to live for and hope for beyond the mere wages they earn. It is all right and very attractive in theory, and it has not been without beneficent results in practice; in fact, has worked so well that the profit-sharing experiment deserves the most comprehensive and fullest possible tests.—*Washington Post.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMPOSITOR: Which is correct? Should the quotations in a sentence go before or after a punctuation mark, thus, "Live and learn," "To be or not to be"? There seems to be a difference of opinion as to which is correct. I ask for information. *Answer.*—See note to contribution of Mr. Root in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

G. C. H. & Co., Lynn, Massachusetts: What is the rule for capitalizing the name of Deity when used as a pronoun? *Answer.*—Pronouns referring to the Deity or to the Saviour should be capitalized when used in direct address without an antecedent (noun); or to prevent confusion where, with an antecedent, other pronouns are used.

CHARLES H. TANEY, Wheeling, West Virginia: Would you be kind enough to inform me what, if anything, is being done by the Paige typesetting machine in Chicago. It is reported to be working successfully. A reference to it in THE INLAND PRINTER would, no doubt, be of interest to employers. *Answer.*—The Webster Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, have received the contract from the Connecticut Company, of New York city, for the manufacture of a large number of these machines, which, we are informed, are largely sold ahead. The Webster Company investigated the machine very thoroughly and it has been in successful operation, we are told, for over a year, working every day. The Webster Company do not expect to get out any of the machines before next April. There are no complete machines of the Paige type in Chicago at present, the specimen machines having been dismantled for the production of gauges for those in process of manufacture.

OBITUARIES.

JOHN MERRIGAN, a compositor on the Albany (N. Y.) *Press and Knickerbocker*, and a member of Albany Typographical Union, has suffered the loss of his wife and two of his children.

JAMES FENNELL, a member of Albany (N. Y.) Typographical Union, No. 4, died of consumption June 27. The union adopted appropriate resolutions and attended the funeral in a body. The deceased left a widow and three children.

SPORTSMEN all over Australasia received with regret the news of the death of Mr. Chapman, better known as "Augur" of the *Australasian* of Melbourne, one of the most expert sporting writers of the day. He was the idol of the sporting comps. on the continent. About a year ago Mr. Chapman was forced to resign his position on the *Australasian* as sporting editor through severe illness, and his friends rallied round him and got up a complimentary race meeting in his honor, which resulted in about $10,000 being handed to him as the profits. He has never recovered his health since his retirement, and on June 9 he succumbed.

TERENCE J. LEONARD, a well-known pressman of New York city, died at his late residence, 295 Henry street, on July 1, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Mr. Leonard was born in the first ward of New York city, on November 8, 1855. At the age of twelve he went to work at Theodore L. DeVinne & Co's (then Francis Hart & Co.). He was with this firm about twenty years and turned out many thousand tokens of cut work, having worked on the old *Scribner Magazine*, *The Century*, *St. Nicholas*, etc. About five years ago he left DeVinne's and went to work for J. J. Little & Co., remaining at the latter place about one year; he then went to Ferris Bros., where he was foreman up to the time of his death. He left a widow and two children; several brothers also survive him. Mr. Leonard was a member of the Adams and Cylinder Pressmen's Union. The interment was in Calvary cemetery.

A PURSUIT among Englishwomen is that of bookbinding. Many country houses have rooms specially fitted for the purpose, where the ladies of the family exercise their industry in this direction.

SPECIMENS.

H. A. Stone, "neat printer," of Neenah, Wisconsin, sends specimens of work which hardly bear out his claim to neatness.

C. T. Gulliver, Osage, Iowa. Specimens of billhead and letter head in tints, colors and bronzes, cleanly and well executed.

Cooper & Co., Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Commercial blank work in tints and colors, of creditable design and neatly and cleanly printed.

R. G. L. Christie, Albany, New York, submits specimen of color work of indifferent execution in composition; the presswork is below grade.

Sell T. Hawkins, with the *Republican*, Danville, Indiana. Samples of printing of average merit. Avoid piecing rules for the division of columns of type.

Ed. E. Wilson, designer and printer, with the *Democrat*, Gallatin, Missouri, submits samples of card work which, despite some imperfections, are meritorious.

Bristol Printing Company, North Easton, Massachusetts. Specimens of general work, evidently the product of a carefully selected establishment, neatly and cleanly executed.

B. F. Harb, Anderson, Indiana, submits specimens of general work, the design and composition of which are of fair merit, but the presswork is susceptible of considerable improvement.

Specimens of school catalogue work from the press of Gilbert G. Davis, of Worcester, Massachusetts, have been received; they are admirably executed in all their departments, care and good taste characterizing the work.

Charles F. Elliott Company, 912 Filbert street, Philadelphia, submit a sample of their work in the form of steel-plate, embossed, illuminated and celluloid cards; they are correct in every particular, and of unquestioned taste and beauty in conception.

J. R. Ransone, Jr., Clebourne, Texas, submits several samples of general job printing. The composition on some of the samples shows evidence of judgment and taste, but Mr. Ransone should leave color work absolutely alone until he understands its rules and laws.

W. G. Hendricks, Plymouth, Indiana, submits samples of general jobwork, spoiled through over-ornamentation, all the more to be regretted from the fact that the office is evidently well equipped with material. The colors and tints as a rule are treated in such a fashion as to lose their effect.

William H. Jackson, Waterbury, Connecticut. Catalogue of the Spring Exhibition of the Photographic Society of Waterbury, Connecticut. Mr. Jackson is to be congratulated on his product. If it is a specimen of his "quick print," his "slow print" must be something admirable. Two beautifully executed photogravures adorn the catalogue.

"Whiffletts" is the title of a unique and admirably written little brochure by E. A. Wheatley, of Chicago, specialist in the preparation of advertising matter. While there may be something to criticise in the printing of the work, Mr. Wheatley demonstrates his ability to place advertisements before the public in a bright, catchy and novel style.

S. C. Woodruff, publisher Stromsburg *Weekly News*, Stromsburg, Nebraska. Fourth of July poster to which some exception may be taken in regard to the harmony of the colors. It is well displayed, and Mr. J. A. Westenius, the foreman of the office, is to be congratulated on his efforts in wood-carving—two of the principal lines having been carved by him out of pine blocks "right in the office."

We have received No. 2 of the practical specimen books issued by Messrs. McCulloch & Whitcomb, "the Country Printers," of Albert Lea, Minnesota. It is very handsome and thoroughly practical. We are informed that the edition is a limited one, and that from a large number of orders already received it will be necessary for intending purchasers to send in their orders at once. The book sells for 25 cents—2-cent stamps if preferred.

The San Francisco Printing Company, James Pariser, manager, have been recently incorporated, and have fitted up a printing office second to none in the United States; they are the contractors for printing the *California Magazine*, the numerous illustrations in which afford them an admirable opportunity to display their high grade of work. Mr. Pariser submits a sample of a card recently produced by the company, which is highly creditable.

Bert H. Vernet, with Griffith, Axtell & Cady Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, submits samples of superb embossing and printing. Indeed the name of the firm is synonymous with the highest class of work, and the versatility, good taste and judgment of Mr. Vernet are displayed in a hundred ways, and in none more so than in the production of catching advertisements, the humor of the figures in which are doubly effective from their appropriateness to the subject.

H. E. Tuttle, of H. E. Tuttle & Co., printers and binders, of Osage, Iowa, submits a number of highly artistic specimens of general job printing. Artistic taste is shown in the designs of the specimens throughout, with a nice appreciation of the fitness of things; from the finest to the most common kind of work, superior judgment and workmanship is shown. To this cultivation of taste and its evidence in the work submitted, Mr. Tuttle attributes the credit largely to the influence of The Inland Printer.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Mr. Hobart Chatfield Taylor has been made the consul of Spain at Chicago.

The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company will soon start a branch auxiliary at Little Rock, Arkansas.

C. H. Blakely & Co., printers and blank book manufacturers, have been succeeded by Blakely & Rogers.

Mr. C. F. Pietsch, for many years business manager of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, sailed from New York on July 16 for Europe for a few months' visit.

A rate of $15 for the round trip has been arranged from Chicago to Toronto, Ontario, on the occasion of the convention of the United Typothetæ at the latter city, August 15 to 20.

Owing to the continued and oppressive heat during July several of the job printing establishments were at times compelled to dismiss their employés and suspend business for the day.

A. C. McClurg & Co. have sold their interest in the *Dial* to Mr. Francis F. Browne. Mr. Browne has been the editor of the periodical since its establishment. He has also been a part owner since that time.

The exhibit to be made at the World's Fair by Krupp, the celebrated gunmaker, will represent an expenditure of $1,500,000. The largest cannon ever made, weighing 122 tons, will be in the exhibit, as will be also several hundred tons of war material.

A special meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, was held in Uhlich's Hall on Saturday, July 23, to consider the question of shorter hours of labor. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and a committee was appointed to report at the next regular meeting.

Mr. A. T. H. Brower, of the Union Typefoundry, 337 Dearborn street, informs us that he is willing to pay $25 for a copy of any printers' journal which will show a cut that is substantially the same as the Hempel quoin now in use, said publication to be dated prior to March, 1876, and states that a search of this kind will prove of interest and of benefit to most any

one undertaking it. He is also willing to pay $50 for a pair of Hempel quoins of substantially the same construction as those in use during the past ten years, upon being accompanied by adequate proof that they were purchased prior to March, 1876.

"The Violin Maker," painted by the talented artist and illustrator, Charles A. Gray, which has received so many favorable criticisms by connoisseurs and which has been extensively noticed in the press, has been disposed of in Chicago by Mr. Gray at a round figure.

The many friends of Mr. A. L. Fyfe, ex-president of the Old-Time Printers' Association, heard with sincere sorrow of his bereavement in the death of his wife at Canton, Missouri, on July 10. The body was brought to Chicago and interred on the 13th; the funeral being attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances.

The Northwestern Directory Company of Chicago will move their headquarters to Danville, Illinois, soon, and the members of the firm will reside in that city permanently. This company does a large business in its line of publishing directories, and hereafter all the printing and binding will be done at Danville. The Elgin directory, compiled by this company, is now in press at office of Oscar Freese, Danville, Illinois.

W. D. Boyce has leased the Barnhart Bros. & Spindler building on the northeast corner of the alley on Fifth avenue, between Washington and Madison streets, from A. M. Barnhart for five years at $12,000 a year. The building is five stories high, 60 by 71 feet, and Mr. Boyce will make improvements on it which will make the rental about $1,000 more. He will occupy it with his newspaper business, and will call it the Boyce newspaper building to distinguish it from the Boyce office building which he is constructing at 112 and 114 Dearborn street. Mr. Boyce will make his Dearborn street building a headquarters for newspaper advertising agents and correspondents.

The Old-time Printers' Association held an old-fashioned basket picnic at Lincoln Park on Saturday, July 23. Out of the forty members of the association about twenty veteran typos came out and brought their wives and children. The air was full of reminiscences of interest. About 6 o'clock the members sat down to a spread on the sward. Those present with their families were: John Anderson, J. S. Thompson, Nels Johnson, H. A. Crowell, Michael Kearns, James A. Peck, Charles Lindsay, Fred Tracy, C. B. Langley, George W. Morris, B. W. Rowland, John Stewart, John Gordon, A. H. Brown, William Mill, C. F. Sheldon, John McCaffrey, Charles Kirby, J. T. Russell, Conrad Kahler. Not until nightfall had tempered the atmosphere did the old-timers shake hands and depart for their homes.

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

The *American Bookmaker* begins a new volume with its July issue. It is full of crisp comment and timely suggestions, and throughout its departments is brief and comprehensive.

The *British Bookmaker* (May-June) is beyond criticism. It is a bulky treat to every lover of fine and artistic printing. "Strength of design and delicacy of treatment, superb typography, exquisite harmony of colors" — this describes it.

The *Century* for August contains an illustrated article on "An Ascent of Fuji the Peerless." Japan's great sacred mountain is called variously Fuji-no-yama, Fujisan, Fujiyama, Fusiyama and Fuji plain and simple, but the first two are considered the proper spellings.

Fred Nichols, of Lynn, Massachusetts, has recently issued an "Order and Record Book" for printers, which is one of the most convenient books for offices of moderate size that we have seen. It simplifies bookkeeping, serving as it does both as an order book and journal. By using the book one can tell at a glance whether orders are complete, what their cost is, and if they have been posted. Once entered in the book it is impossible to omit charging an order. They are neatly bound in half Russia, and are sold at $3. Orders can be sent direct to the publisher, or the book may be obtained through typefoundries and dealers in printers' supplies.

A curious book in which the text is neither written nor printed, but woven, has been lately published in Lyons. It is made of silk, and was published in twenty-five parts. Each part consists of two leaves, so that the entire volume contains only fifty leaves, inscribed with the service of the mass and several prayers. Both the letters and the border are in black silk on a white background.

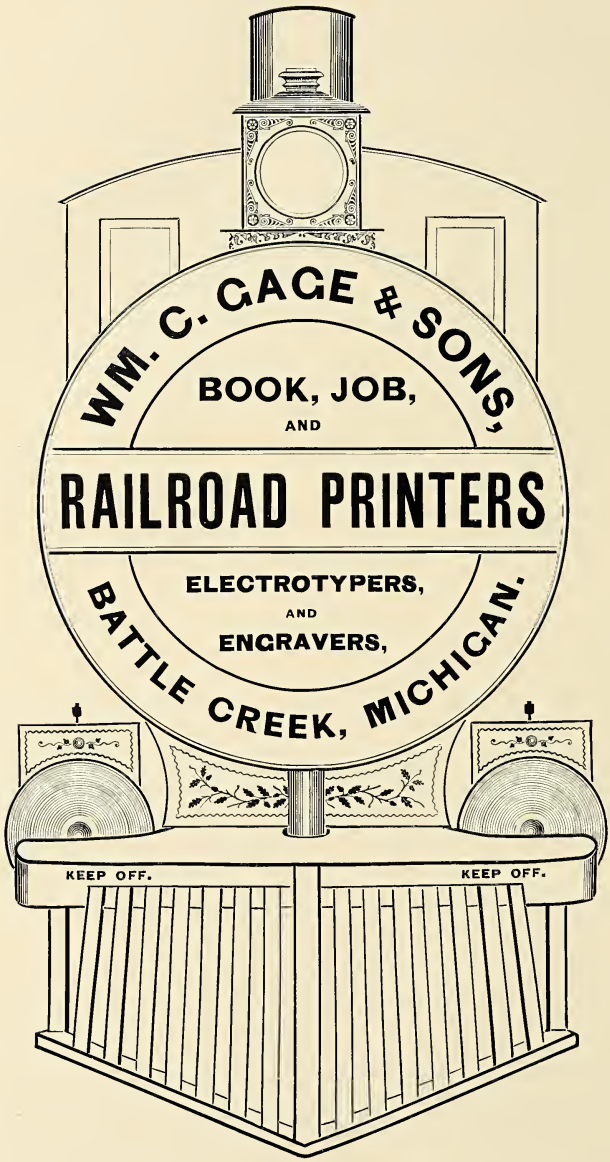
The midsummer (July) number of the *Inland Architect and News Record* (Chicago) is sumptuous in illustration — it is a *chef d'œuvre* of the high-class typography of the present age. The numerous photogravures are exquisite in their soft clearness, and the etchings are of rare design and execution. The table of contents displays the names of gentlemen at the head of their profession, as contributors.

"Wheaton and its Homes" is the title of a brochure published by Messrs. Prout & Burnham, of Wheaton, Illinois. Wheaton is a beautiful suburb of Chicago and Mr. Graham Burnham, the author of the work in question, presents its advantages as a home-center very strongly — the numerous and well-executed illustrations in half-tone and designs in linework by the Marr & Richards Engraving Company, Mack block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beautifying the text and driving conviction home to the city-worn seeker for country air and quietude.

The *Lithographic Art Journal*, of New York, which is as beautiful typographically as it is interesting in its contributions and editorials, published with its July issue, as a supplement, a handsome chromo-lithograph 13 by 20 inches in size,— the subject being an autumn landscape representing a placid sheet of water reflecting the last glow of a glorious sunset surrounded by a forest, the trees of which have almost been bared of their foliage by the chilly autumn storms. The reproduction is a work of G. H. Buek & Co. The *Lithographic Art Journal* is to be congratulated on its enterprise.

Once again Messrs. Lockwood & Co., publishers of the *American Bookmaker* send out their quarterly premium, the "American Dictionary of Printing and Bookmaking," and as each part, of which the one just received is No. 6, is laid in place the pile grows, is more often referred to and its value more appreciated. It is the most comprehensive book of the kind ever published; and affords a valuable premium to subscribers of the *Bookmaker*. "To parties who remit $6 in advance, for three years' subscription to the *American Bookmaker*, the publishers will guarantee to deliver the parts of the Dictionary complete without extra charge, regardless of the size of the work." Such is the announcement, and no printer can afford to neglect the offer. In part 6 twelve pages are devoted to the subject of imposition, showing practical examples.

Opie P. Read sold his first novel outright for $125. This was "Len Gansett," and the purchasers were Ticknor & Co., of Boston. The novel did not sell very well, but a Chicago publisher, F. J. Schulte, fancied he could make money out of it if he had the copyright. To this publisher the Boston firm sold the copyright and stereotype plates for $100, and the Chicago man forthwith printed a new edition, and began to push it with the trade. Up to this time 60,000 copies of the book have been sold, and the sale continues steadily. The same publisher took Ignatius Donnelly's story of "Cæsar's Column," after it had been rejected in manuscript by the leading publishers of the country, and 150,000 of this work have been sold already, although 2,500 copies had to be given away before the press could be induced to read and notice the book.— *Chicago News.*



SPECIMEN OF BRASS RULE WORK.

By J. L. Rathbun, with Wm. C. Gage & Sons, Battle Creek, Michigan.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Patriot*, of Jackson, Michigan, has put in its pressroom recently a new Dispatch press, double feed.

THE *Daily Bee*, of Roanoke, Virginia, afternoon paper, has been incorporated, with five printers as owners and stockholders.

TWO new papers have been started at Charleston, West Virginia, *Kanawha Valley Democrat* and *Nonpareil Review*, both democratic weeklies.

A NEW afternoon paper, the *Record*, will make its bow at Roanoke, Virginia, July 15, with H. Q. Nicholson, formerly of the *Evening World*, as managing editor.

There is *talk* of another morning republican paper being started at Lima, Ohio. The Fort Wayne Press Company are said to be at the head, and it will be Shermanite.

THE subscription price of the Omaha *Daily Bee* and Omaha *Daily World-Herald* have been advanced from 15 cents to 20 cents per week each, including the Sunday edition.

THE *Cairo Bulletin*, Cairo, Illinois, has taken out water power and put in a Van Duzen gas engine. They have also added a large size Gordon job press to their pressrooms.

IT is rumored that the *Iron Belt*, a monthly publication, of Roanoke, Virginia, will, by September 1 next, have its own plant in operation in connection with a first-class job office.

THE *Free Press* (evening), of Ottawa, Ontario, has put on a new dress, with a Goss perfecting press, and has changed from a four to an eight page paper, much improving its appearance.

THE *Rensselaer County Eagle* is the name of a new weekly paper published in Greenbush, New York, by William H. Nichols and Frank H. Wood. It is a five-column, eight-page paper.

A LABOR paper has been started at Logansport, Indiana, under the auspices of the Logansport Trades Assembly. It is called the *Union Labor Gazelle*, and is an eight-page four-column monthly.

THE *Champion*, of Atchison, Kansas, has changed hands, Lieut.-Gov. A. J. Felt now being sole proprietor. He has improved the appearance of the paper, and will make it better for printers and everybody concerned.

RUMOR says that the Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Post* has been purchased by proprietor James H. Manning of the *Argus*, and that it will have telegraph service, and otherwise be improved and made a lively 1-cent evening paper.

WILLIAM B. WESTERVELT, formerly of Poughkeepsie, New York, is now city editor of the *Evening Press*, Newburgh, New York. He was recently superintendent of Mount Hope Cemetery, which position he held for a number of years.

A NEW republican morning daily is to be started in Boston, Massachusetts, September 1, ensuing. Stockholders—Messrs. Long, Ames, Beard, Lodge, Tom Reed, Godfrey Morse, Chandler, Senator Hoar, ex-Governor Brackett, Congressmen Walker, Soley.

THE *Daily Times*, of Bethlehem, has favored us with a copy of its "Sesqui-Centennial Industrial Edition," of thirty-six pages, published in June, containing matters of great historical and industrial interest. It is well printed and sumptuously illustrated.

THE *Evening Post*, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, will soon move into its new building on Cannon street. The structure is an elegant one, and being erected for a newspaper office, consequently the conveniences are all on hand. When settled in its new quarters the *Post* can boast of the handsomest newspaper office in its section of the state.

THE *Evening Public*, a new daily six-column folio, 7½ cents per week, has been established at Omaha, Nebraska, in the interests of the People's party. The first number was issued on the Fourth of July, the big day of the new party's convention. Major Wilcox, proprietor of the late *Daily Republican*, is at the head. The *Weekly Republican*, which he still continues to publish, has been changed to the *Weekly Public*.

HERMAN P. HEVENOR, formerly editor and proprietor of the Rhinebeck *Gazette*, Rhinebeck, New York, who has been employed as a writer on several papers in western cities, but more recently on a Buffalo, New York, paper, while attempting to alight from a moving train on the C. N. E. & W. R. R. at Rhinebeck, had his foot so badly lacerated that his removal was necessary to Vassar hospital, in Poughkeepsie, where the foot was amputated at the ankle. He was doing well at last reports.

THE *Daily Post*, of Houston, Texas, has inaugurated a pleasant rivalry in the Lone Star State, having offered to award two scholarships in the Hamilton County College to the two most popular young ladies—one for the state of Texas at large, the other for the city of Houston—the final result to be decided by popular vote, either by coupons cut from the *Post*, or in solid lots of one hundred votes, when money is forwarded to pay for papers set aside, at the rate of $2.50 per hundred; $25 per thousand. Miss Ella Banks Lambert, daughter of Colonel Will Lambert, proofreader on the *Post*, and President of Houston Typographical Union, No. 87, is a candidate for the "All Houston Scholarship," and is known as the "Printer Girl." She is the only representative of the craft in the race. A stirring circular has been sent out by the printers of Houston calling upon their brother printers to vote. The contest closes July 30.

TRADE NOTES.

THE *Morning News*, of Wilmington, Delaware, put in a new Cox duplex perfecting press July 11.

A. A. RUSSELL, pressman on the New Haven, Connecticut, *Leader*, has started a job office on Orange street, that city.

THE firm of Rottman & Pugh, proprietors of the Star Job Office, Terre Haute, Indiana, has been dissolved, Mr. Rottman retiring.

WILK & CRUMPTON, printers, Memphis, Tennessee, have moved to 16 and 18 Union street and have put in steam fixtures and a cylinder press.

WILLIAM F. BOSHART, of Poughkeepsie, New York, has removed his job printing office from 241 to 315 Main street, and is enjoying a good patronage.

THE Atchison Printing Company, of Atchison, Kansas, has changed hands, W. W. Clark, formerly of the St. Joe Steam Print, purchasing a controlling interest.

THE Fishkill *Times*, of Fishkill, New York, shows prosperity, and has just added a new Campbell newspaper press. Editor Dean wants to keep up with the times.

THE Will S. Marshall Printing Company, Lexington, Kentucky, capital $25,000, has been recently incorporated, to do book, job and newspaper printing, and binding.

MESSRS. LONGWELL & CUMMINGS have canvassed the city of Logansport, Indiana, for the publication of a new city and county directory. They expect to have it out by September 1, 1892.

THE job printing firm of Lane, Kuster & Chauncey, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has been dissolved, Mr. Chauncey retiring. The concern now carries the name of the Lane-Kuster Printing Company.

F. A. LAZENBY & CO., Baltimore, Maryland, have bought the patents, patterns, jigs and special machinery of the Eclipse, the Eclipse Junior and the Baltimore Jobber printing presses, as also the good will of that branch of the business of J. F. W. Dorman & Co. pertaining to the sale of printers' supplies. It is possible that a large stock company will be organized and

the manufacture of these presses entered into on a large scale. The demand for them has already grown so extensive that with the present factory facilities it is difficult to fill orders.

THE job printing firm of Griscom & Small and the Methodist Journal Publishing Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, have consolidated, retaining the name of the Methodist Journal Publishing Company.

L. H. MERCHANT & CO., Gloucester, Massachusetts, box manufacturers, have closed their branch house in New York at 90 Nassau street, which has been run for the sale of printing machinery, material, etc., for some time.

BRAMHALL & KLINE, Kansas City, Missouri, announce in a well-designed circular their removal to larger quarters, better adapted to their business, at 710 Wyandotte street, ground floor. They also announce extensive additions to their mechanical department.

THE Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company seem to have made a decided hit with their "Dispatch" fast newspaper press. Their western agents, Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, of Chicago, have placed no less than half a dozen of them within the past month.

THE Tolan-Cook Printing Company succeeds Frank C. Tolan at Fort Wayne, Indiana. They intend to add wood and copperplate engraving and a general line of stationery. Mr. Tolan has built up a nice trade, and with the assistance of Mr. Clarence Cook, formerly city editor of the *Sentinel*, will now be in better shape to push onward to further success and wealth.

VAN LEYEN & CO., designers, photo-etchers, wood engravers and half-tone engravers, 149 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Michigan, announce through the medium of a highly artistic card that the firm which has hitherto consisted of Albert J. Van Leyen and Will S. Hensler, will hereafter be known as Van Leyen & Hensler, and solicit the continued patronage of their clients.

IN spite of the fact that less than six months ago the Dexter Folder Company's plant and facilities at Fulton, New York, were more than doubled in capacity, still the report comes from them that they are unable to keep up with their orders, having on July 1 in the neighborhood of forty machines ordered. The force of men employed is being constantly increased and is kept at work night and day.

THE Grazeo Designers, an association of specialists, at the Manhattan building, Dearborn street, Chicago, are prepared to furnish original and artistic designs and illustrations for books and catalogues of a high order, pen and ink sketches, wash drawings and unique display advertisements for reproduction, equal to anything done in the United States. They are not identified with any particular publishing or engraving concern.

THE Publishers' and Printers' Supply Company, 325 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of plates for printing purposes, have recently issued a very complete catalogue of cuts in great variety. This specimen will be found valuable to any one in search of cuts for illustrative purposes. It will be mailed free of postage charges on receipt of 75 cents, which amount will be deducted from the first order or remitted on return of the book.

A RECENT British consular report on trade echoes a complaint which has been heard very frequently of late. Foreign traders, says the writer, are positively inundated with circulars and price lists, while parcels of similar things are loaded upon the consuls. Most of these, we are told, go straight into the wastepaper basket. "Trade papers, on the other hand, are," says the consul, "read with avidity, and such advertisements as they contain receive a certain amount of attention."

MESSRS. SMITH & MCLAURIN, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, England, have favored us with samples of their leather and calf papers, for printers' and bookbinders' use, made expressly for gold blocking without preparation. Both papers are made in various colors and patterns, 20 by 30 inches in size, and of excellent quality. The leather papers are a most perfect imitation of real leather. The firm solicits export orders, which are delivered f. o. b. any port in Great Britain. Samples and prices will be sent those interested upon request.

THE Agawam Paper Company, of Mittineaque, Massachusetts, are beginning to push the sale of their U. S. linen. Their regular laid U. S. linen has been made for a number of years, but the paper they are now making has a new water mark with the words "U. S. Linen" and a vignette of "Uncle Sam," and is a wove paper. The trademark and vignette have particular reference to the patriotic spirit of the day; no better or more taking one could have been adopted, and the paper will no doubt meet with a large and ready sale, as its merits warrant.

THE new Scott color-printing press lately put into *The Inter Ocean* office, Chicago, is doing some very good colored work, although the first illustrations produced are not as fine as those that will be turned out later on when the machine has had a more thorough test. It has proved, however, the possibility of printing pictures in several colors at one operation and at great speed, thus enabling daily papers to present to their subscribers plates that could only be done before at great expense and by slow processes. It is safe to say that with better designs and with a little more experience in the work, these illustrations will soon compare favorably with any of that nature turned out by the slower methods.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

ROBERT HARCOURT, a job printer, of Stillwater, New York, has started a weekly paper called the Stillwater *Journal*.

PRESIDENT EDWARD A. KEYES, of Albany (N. Y.) Typographical Union, No. 4, is the happy father of a bouncing boy baby.

POUGHKEEPSIE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 315, held a picnic on the afternoon and evening of June 25, and had a very pleasant time, netting about $60.

THEO. A. ARENS and Thomas ("Scotty") Kerr recently purchased the job office of W. H. Woodrow, at Youngstown, Ohio, which is now running nicely under firm name of Arens & Kerr.

THE *Telegraph*, of Macon, Georgia, has seven machines in operation, thereby throwing out of work about twenty men. They are paying 12 cents for machine work, or $20 per week of seven days.

AT its next meeting Typographical Union No. 40, St. Joseph, Missouri, will consider a raise of scale to 40 cents morning papers, 35 cents evening papers, 40 cents bookwork, $17 per week job offices.

MEASURES have been taken by Newburgh (New York) Typographical Union, No. 305, to raise the price of composition to 30 cents per 1,000, and jobwork to $13 per week, to take effect October 1 ensuing.

A MOVEMENT is on foot by the typographical union of Lima, Ohio, toward presenting an increased scale of prices, especially on jobwork. It is thought there will be no trouble in getting more for that class of work.

HENRY DORSEY, manufacturer of printers' rollers and roller composition and dealer in pressroom supplies, 247 Elm street, Dallas, Texas, will receive subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE compositors of Brantford, Ontario, are a little handicapped by not having sufficient type, and frequently work evenings to throw in their cases. The *Expositor* needs the attention of the typefounders, it would seem.

CLAYTON C. CLOUGH, a Boston job printer, has been left $5,000 by the will of the late Herford Drummond, of London, as a reward for stopping a pair of runaway horses, and saving

the lives of Mr. Drummond and his daughter in Halifax in January, 1891. Mr. Clough is about twenty-six years of age and is a native of Shirley. He will leave for England about August 1 to be legally identified and get the money.

THE strike of York, Pennsylvania, Typographical Union, No. 225, for an increase of wages, which occurred on April 1 last, is still in progress, but two firms having agreed to pay the scale of wages demanded, and at present there are twenty-three members of No. 225 still on strike.

A COMMITTEE was appointed at the June meeting of Riverside, California, Typographical Union, No. 254, to wait on proprietors in regard to nine hours constituting a day's work. Each and all of the proprietors agreed without hesitation, and the nine-hour day went into effect July 1.

MR. J. W. SWINBURNE, of the Swinburne Printing Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has lately invented a quick and satisfactory process of embossing for job printing. No special presses are necessary — and in this the merit chiefly lies, that it can be worked on any job press. Specimens submitted bear out Mr. Swinburne's claim — that he has in his possession an economical, rapid and satisfactory method of embossing in job printing. Application for a patent has been made.

CHARLES G. BURGOYNE, the law printer at 146 Center street, New York, who is known to nearly every lawyer and law firm in New York, July 25, sent the following dispatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Streator, who is in command of the 10th regiment, which is stationed at Homestead during the trouble at the Carnegie works :

Lieutenant-Colonel Streator, Homestead, Pennsylvania: Law-abiding men who believe that every man is entitled to trial before condemnation and punishment will agree with me that the outrage perpetrated by you, indorsed by your superior officers and participated in by your regimental surgeon, is a crime only paralleled by the crimes of a mob.

My check for a good round sum is at the disposal of any Pennsylvania lawyer who will undertake to bring you to justice. Believe me, there are many men in this city, not only humble citizens like myself but military men as well, who are willing to loosen their purse strings that such a monumental crime may not go unpunished. C. G. BURGOYNE.

—Mr. Burgoyne is an American by birth and served with a Pennsylvania regiment in the late war. The "outrage" he refers to was the stringing up of a private by the thumbs for thirty minutes because he had given three cheers for the man who shot Frick. The private was then shaved on one-half his head and drummed out of town, being threatened with a volley of bullets if he turned his face toward camp. Bergmann, the would-be slayer of H. C. Frick, manager of the Homestead iron works, is said to be a Russian and a job printer.

THE typographical unions of the state of Minnesota, together with the allied crafts, met in St. Paul, July 12, and perfected a state organization. There was a large attendance of delegates and considerable enthusiasm manifested in the organization of a state union to improve the printing trade generally among the workmen. E. C. Ives, St. Paul, called the convention to order, and upon motion, was declared temporary chairman, and H. S. Woodward, Minneapolis, temporary secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, the committee to report at 3 P. M. The convention then adjourned to meet at that hour. Upon assembling at 3 o'clock the committee's report was read and accepted, with some minor changes. The permanent organization was then perfected with the following officers : President, E. C. Ives, St. Paul ; vice-president, W. D. Dean, Duluth ; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Woodward, Minneapolis ; state organizer, T. R. Drake, Minneapolis ; board of directors — J. J. Ryder, G. H. Smith, J. J. O'Rourke, A. Meltzer, W. F. Dunn, all of St. Paul. Various matters of interest to the craft were discussed and acted upon. When the location of the next meeting was brought up, there was a spirited rivalry between Minneapolis and Duluth, resulting in favor of the latter by a vote of nine to five, and the next meeting of the Minnesota state union of allied printing crafts will be held in that city on the last Tuesday in September.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Fox River Paper Company, of Appleton, Wisconsin, are building a new writing mill.

CRANE BROTHERS, of Westfield, Massachusetts, are increasing their capacity by a substantial enlargement.

CYRUS W. FIELD was formerly a paper maker, of Lee, Massachusetts, and a rag and paper dealer in New York city.

THE Linden Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, is the name of the new mill being built by the McElwains and others.

J. C. LANE & Co., of Elkhart, Indiana, have thoroughly rebuilt their tissue-paper mill and will have a complete mill of its class.

MR. GEORGE H. LAFLIN, an old-time paper dealer of Chicago, is now enjoying his new residence in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

THE Morley Copying Press and Paper Company, of Lee, Massachusetts, will make A. W. Eaton, of South Lee, their treasurer.

EATON DIKEMAN & Co., of Lee, Massachusetts, makers of blotting papers, have secured a large government contract and are of course happy.

THE annual meeting of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Massachusetts, occurred on the fifteenth. The old officers were reëlected.

GROUND has been broken and the work of excavating for the new Riverside paper mill at Holyoke, Massachusetts, is being rapidly pushed forward.

THE new writing mill of the Mitteneague Paper Company, West Springfield, Massachusetts, is all inclosed and will be making paper at no distant day.

THE Elkhart Paper Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, which recently suffered by fire, are now running again. They are making extensive improvements.

GEORGE K. BAIRD & BRO., of Lee, Massachusetts, whose mill recently burned, has settled with insurance companies and is now building on a more improved plan.

GEORGE B. HOLBROOK and Henry J. Beebe, of the Beebe & Holbrook Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, have gone to Europe for a six weeks' trip. Their families accompany them.

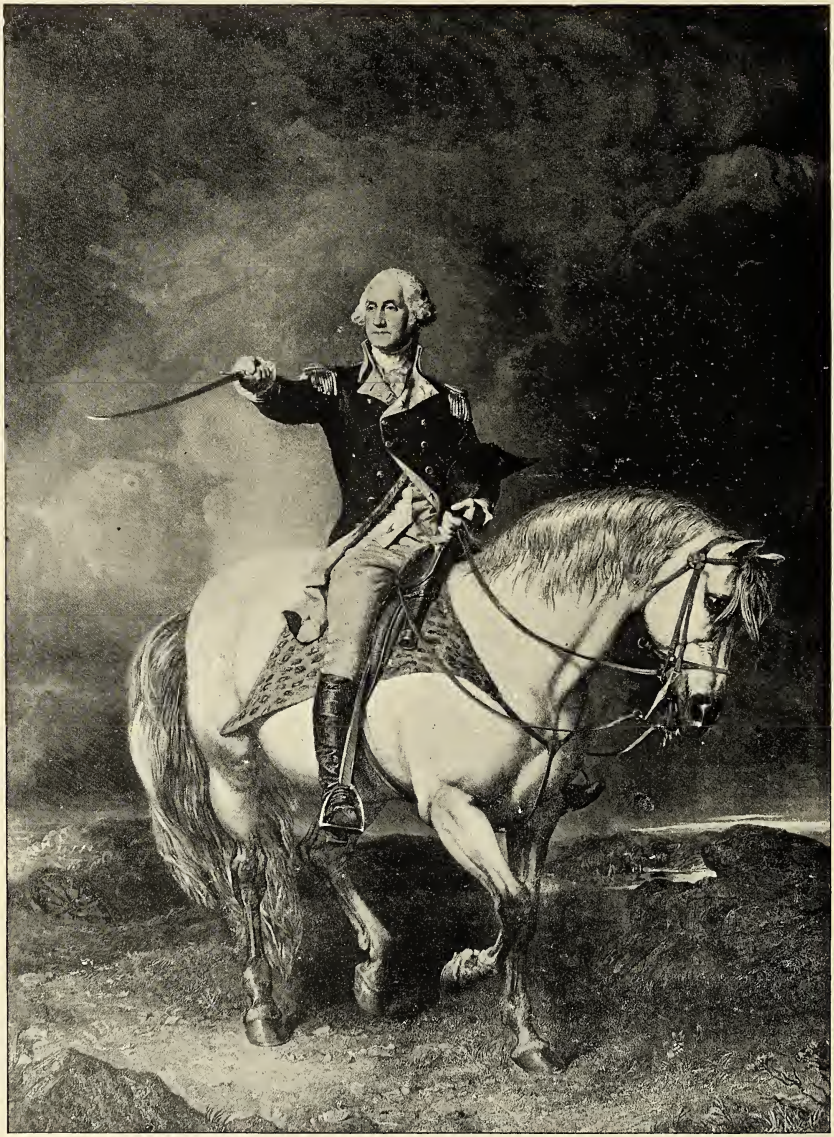
JOHN DE VARRENNES, the veteran paper manufacturer, formerly of Lee, Massachusetts, has taken charge of the American Wood Paper Company mill at Spring City, Pennsylvania.

THE immense mill at Fort Edward, New York, controlled by the Glens Falls Paper Company, has started up two machines. The total product of this corporation is one hundred tons daily of wood news.

THE Carew Manufacturing Company, at South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, are building in common with other printing mills and will make four tons of writing daily instead of two tons as heretofore.

THE annual meeting of the American Paper Makers' Association will be held at Saratoga, New York, on July 27, at the Grand Union hotel. Western paper makers may turn out strong to induce the association to meet in Chicago next year.

THE paper mills are running up to their usual capacity this summer all over the country, and seem to have no difficulty in placing their product. They have been remarkably free from labor troubles, as they always pay good wages to their help. Rags and paper stock were never lower than at present, and meet a ready sale. There are less rags going east from the west than has been known for years, as there is much more demand for good grades west at the prevailing low prices. Foreign rags have come in quite freely at very low prices. The rag dealers are solid for protection and sigh for a duty on foreign rags and paper stock.



Engraved by Blomgren Bros. & Co., Chicago.

WASHINGTON AT TRENTON.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

Below is given a list of corporations, chartered recently to do business in the line of printing and allied trades, with capital stock of each.

Albrecht, Cahill and Martin Co., Chicago, Ill. $5,000. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Allen Publishing Co., Martinsburg, W. Va. $100,000. To publish and print books and buy and sell advertising privileges.

American Druggist Publishing Co., New York city, N. Y. $12,500. To publish a periodical, *American Druggist*, print circulars, pamphlets, etc.

American Playing Card and Printing Co., Chicago, Ill. $1,000. To do a general printing business and manufacture and sell playing cards.

American Publishing Co., Lawrence, Mass. $20,000. To print and publish newspapers, periodicals, books and engravings.

Arkansas Lithograph and Printing Co., Little Rock, Ark. $50,000. To do a general printing, lithographing, bookbinding and such other business as is usually carried on in a general printing office.

Bloom Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. $10,000. To do publishing, printing, advertising and distributing.

William C. Brown Co., San Francisco, Cal. $50,000. To do printing, lithographiug, publishing, bookbinding, advertising and manufacturing.

Bryant Printing Co., East Orange, N. J. $100,000. To do printing and publishing in all its branches.

Budget Co., Portland, Maine. $40,000. To own and manage a weekly journal known as the Boston *Budget*, and any other books or papers.

Calvert and Allen Printing Co., Seattle, Wash. $6,000. To do a general printing and bookbinding business.

Campaign Publishing Co., Newark, N. J. $10,000. To publish portraits, pictures and other pictorial matter, and to establish agencies throughout the United States for the sale thereof.

Chicago Publication and Lithograph Co., Chicago, Ill. $25,000. To buy, sell, publish and print publications and lithographs.

Champion Publishing Co., Atchison, Kan. $20,000. To transact a general newspaper publishing business.

Chief Publishing Co., Keokuk, Iowa. $10,000. To edit and publish a daily and weekly newspaper.

Clay Record Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. $10,000. To publish the *Clay Record* or any other journal, to act as agent for the sale of brick machinery, etc., and to locate brick yards, etc.

Commercial Printing and Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. $12,000. To do printing and publishing.

Connihan, Kirchner & Co., Chicago, Ill. $20,000. To do a general printing, lithographing, binding, electrotyping and publishing business, etc.

Construction Reporter Co., Jersey City, N. J. $100,000. To report the construction of buildings and to carry on a general publishing business.

Corbett Press Co., Racine, Wis. $6,000. To manufacture printing presses, etc.

Crown Printing Co., Denver, Colo. $10,000. To do a general printing, publishing and bookbinding business, including lithographic work.

Darling Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich. $15,000. To print and publish books, etc.

Economy Printing Co., San Diego, Cal. $10,000. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Farmers Publishing Co. (incorporated in W. Va.), Baltimore, Md. $25,000. To publish books, newspapers, etc.

Farmers' Publishing Co., Denver, Colo. $9,000. To print and publish newspapers and periodicals, and to conduct a general publishing and printing business.

Foster Press, Chicago, Ill. $25,000. To carry on a general advertising, publishing and printing business.

Fraternity Publishing Co., Seattle, Wash. $5,000. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Gilmer County Publishing Co., Glenville, W. Va. $3,000. To publish a newspaper at Glenville, W. Va.

Goodform Co., Chicago, Ill. $500,000. To publish the *Goodform* magazine, and do a general printing and publishing business.

Grit Publishing Co., Williamsport, Pa. $100,000. To transact a printing and publishing business.

Hastings & Sons Publishing Co., Lynn, Mass. $40,000. To print and publish newspapers, periodicals, books and engravings.

Herald Publishing Co., St. Joseph, Mo. $100,000. To print and publish a daily and weekly paper and do job printing.

Albert D. Hubbard Publishing Co., New York city, N. Y. $5,000. To publish newspapers, books, etc., to buy and sell stationery, musical instruments, etc.

Hubbard Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $125,000. To carry on a general printing and publishing business.

Journal Co., Kansas City, Mo. $300,000. To own and publish a daily and weekly newspaper.

Journal Publishing Co., Washington, Pa. $7,000. To transact a printing and publishing business.

J. M. Kelly Printing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. $20,000. For the transaction of a printing and publishing business.

Knights Jewel Co., Omaha, Neb. $5,000. To print and publish newspapers and periodicals, and to do a general printing business.

Leader Co., Port Townsend, Wash. $15,000. To do a general printing and publishing business, to deal in books, stationery and merchandise.

Livingston Middleditch Co., South Orange, N. J. $7,500. To manufacture and sell printed matter, books, stationery, etc.

Long Island Printing & Publishing Co., of Queens county, Long Island City, N. Y. $5,000. To print books, pamphlets, newspapers and printing matter generally.

Mail Printing Co., Kansas City, Mo. $50,000. To publish daily or weekly newspapers.

Mercantile Adjuster Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. $25,000. To furnish a legal directory and journal of information for credit men and lawyers.

Meridian Publishing Co. of Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Va. $10,000. To publish and print books.

Mexico Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. $7,000. To publish a newspaper.

National Press Co., Jersey City, N. J. $300,000. To manufacture and sell stereotype plates, etc.

Neosho Printing Co., Neosho, Mo. $3,600. To publish a paper and do general jobwork.

New Whatcom Book & Bindery Co., New Whatcom, Wash. $2,500. To do printing, publishing and bookbinding.

New West Engraving Co., Tacoma, Wash. $3,000. To manufacture and sell printing cuts, to publish papers, pamphlets, circulars, etc.

F. E. Okie Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $35,000. To manufacture and sell printing inks and bronze powders.

Orange Chronicle Co., Orange, N. J. $30,000. To print and publish newspapers and to sell the same, etc.

Oregon Publishing Co., Portland, Ore. $125,000. To print and publish newspapers at various points and places in the state of Oregon.

Peerless Printing Co., Temple and Belton, Tex. $10,000. To do a general publishing and printing business and in connection therewith to carry on a stationery and blank book manufacturing business.

People's Publishing Co., Baker City, Ore. $5,000. To print and publish a daily and weekly newspaper.

Plumas County Publishing Co., Quincy, Cal. $10,000. To publish a newspaper and do general job printing.

Plymouth Place Printing House Co., Chicago, Ill. $200,000. To print, publish and deal in books, papers, periodicals, stationery and printers' supplies, and do a general printing business, constructing, maintaining and operating a building for that purpose, etc.

Polish Daily Telegraph Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. $10,000. To publish in the Polish language a daily newspaper and do a general printing and publishing business.

Printing Press and Outfit Co., Lindsborg, Kan. $5,000. To own, control, operate and hire a full line of printers' materials.

Printers' Exchange Co., Chicago, Ill. $5,000. To deal in printing machinery and material.

Reform Publishing Co., Monmouth, Ill. $1,000. To publish a paper called *The Truth* and other reform literature.

Reese Printing Co., Baltimore, Md. $5,000. To do a general printing, engraving, lithographing and stationery business, and also to manufacture blank books.

Republican Publishing Co., Hamilton, Ohio. $30,000. To publish daily and weekly newspapers and do a general printing and publishing business.

Review Printing Co., Clifton Forge, Va. $4,000. To publish a newspaper and do printing.

Right End Ticket Co., Muskegon, Mich. $10,000. To manufacture and sell Leonard's patent coupon tickets, do general job printing, etc.

Sidney Printing and Publishing Co., Sidney, Ohio. $20,000. To print and publish newspapers, and do book and job printing.

Spectator Company, Rockford, Ill. $5,000. To print and publish a weekly literary paper.

Springfield Leader Publishing Co., Springfield, Mo. $10,000. To print and publish daily and weekly newspapers, books, etc., and to do jobwork.

Sun Publishing Co., Oakesdale, Wash. $5,000. To publish newspapers and do general job printing business.

Sun Publishing Co., Tacoma, Wash. $50,000. To publish a newspaper in interest of the People's party and do a general publishing business.

St. Louis Book Co., St. Louis, Mo. $2,000. To publish school textbooks, etc.

Syracuse Catholic Publishing Co., Syracuse, N. Y. $20,000. To print and publish books, pamphlets, etc., also a Catholic newspaper.

Transcript Publishing Co., Little Falls, Minn. $20,000. To print and publish daily and weekly newspapers and do a general job printing and bookbinding business.

Trenton Press Publishing Co., Trenton, N. J. $22,000. To print, publish and sell the Trenton *Sunday Press*.

Thompson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. $10,000. To publish, print and issue books and periodicals.

United Truth Publishing Co., East St. Louis, Ill. $25,000. To own, manage and publish a periodical or newspaper.

Union Publishing Co., Newton, Kan. $50,000. To do a general printing, publishing, binding and bookselling business.

Vindicator Publishing Co., Portland, Ore. $1,500. To print and publish daily and weekly newspapers.

Woodrow-Ryder Co., Cincinnati, O. $50,000. To carry on a general stationery and printing business.

Young Folks Co., Portland Maine. $10,000. To edit, print and publish all kinds of printed publications.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, AUGUST, 1892.

COMPILED FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AND CHANGED AND REVISED FROM DIRECT ADVICES FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION.				Hrs pr wk	REMARKS.
			Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork.	Time.		
Anniston .... Ala.	very dull	discouraging......	32	27	32	$15.00	60	
Birmingham .... Ala.	quiet	fair	40	35	35 & 40	16.50	59	
Little Rock .... Ark.	dull	dull	35	35	—	16.00	59	Papers non-union.
*Victoria .... B. C.	good	good	50	45	45	21.00	53	
Oakland .... Cal.	dull	fair	45	40	40	18 00	59	[July 1.
Riverside .... Cal.	dull	poor	40	35	35	16 to 20	54	Nine-hour day went into effect
San Diego .... Cal.	good	bright	40	35	40	18.00	59	
San Francisco .... Cal.	very dull	very poor	50	45	30	18.00	59	
San Jose .... Cal.	fair	fair	40	30	35	15 to 18	59	
Colorado Springs .... Colo.	very dull	not good	45	40	45	19.00	59	
Bridgeport .... Conn.	good	good	35	33⅓	35	12 to 15	59	
New Haven .... Conn.	fair	good	40	35	30 to 40	15.00	59	
Wilmington .... Del.	dull	indifferent	30	25	25	10 to 12	55	
Pensacola .... Fla.	good	excellent	35	30	30	15 00	60	All offices union.
Macon .... Ga.	very dull	very discouraging	12	30	—	15.00	59	Morning papers, machine work,
Savannah .... Ga.	good	fair	37½	35	35	15 to 18	59	[12 cents per thousand or $20 per
Honolulu .... H. I.	quiet	not encouraging..	60	50	50	20.00	53	[week of seven days.
Boise City .... Ida.	fair	good	50	45	45	21.00	53	[Aurora *Blade* closed to union.
Aurora .... Ill.	fair	poor	30	25	25	10.00	59	*Daily Express, Daily News* and
Bloomington .... Ill.	very good	good	27½	25 & 27½	$13.50	13.50 to 18	59	
Cairo .... Ill.	fair	not good	31½	29	35	12.00	59	All offices are union.
Champaign .... Ill.	fair	fair	—	$10	$12	13.50	59	
Chicago .... Ill.	quiet	quiet	48	43	40	18.00	59	
Danville .... Ill.	good	good	25 to 30	$10	25	12.00	59	
Galesburg .... Ill.	good	fair	—	25	—	12 to 16.50	54	
Joliet .... Ill.	good	fair	30	27	27	12.00	59	
Ottawa .... Ill.	dull	better	29	27	30	12.00	59	
Peoria .... Ill.	dull	dull	38	36	40	16.50 to 21	59	
Quincy .... Ill.	fair	fair	33⅓	35	33⅓	15.00	59	Reliable subs not too plentiful.
Rockford .... Ill.	good	good	30	25	28	12 & 15	59	
Springfield .... Ill.	fair	uncertain	35	32	33⅓	15.00	59	
Anderson .... Ind.	good	good	—	20	25	13.25	59	
Crawfordsville ...... Ind.	good	fair	—	25	25	12.00	—	
Fort Wayne .... Ind.	fair	not so good	35	30	—	13.50	59	
Logansport .... Ind.	good	fair	28	23	28	12.00	59	
Marion .... Ind.	fair	poor	—	23	$10	12.00	59	
Terre Haute .... Ind.	very good	uncertain	32	30	32	14.00	59	
Sioux City .... Iowa	very fair	better	38	33⅓	35	16 & 18	59	
Atchison .... Kan.	fair	fair	30	25	25	15.00	60	
Kansas City .... Kan.	medium	better	33⅓	30	32	15.00	59	
Leavenworth .... Kan.	dull	not good	25	25	30	15.00	59	
Topeka .... Kan.	fair	fair	33⅓	28⅓	40	15.00	59	
Frankfort .... Ky.	fair	fair	37	37	37	15.00	59	
Lexington .... Ky.	dull	excellent	33⅓	30	33⅓ & 35	14.00	59	
*New Orleans .... La.	fair	fair	45	40	40	18.00	59	
Shreveport .... La.	very dull	very poor	35	32½	35	18.00	54	
*Winnipeg .... Man.	good	not so good	37½	35	40	16 to 18	54	Overstocked with subs.
Boston .... Mass.	fair	fair	40 to 45	38	40	15.00	56	
Haverhill .... Mass.	fair	fair	—	22 & 27	25	12.00	59	[by time.
Lowell .... Mass.	dull	dull	30	25	†23	10 to 13.50	58	† Weekly papers; bookwork done
*Portland .... Me.	fair	good	30	25	25	14.00	—	
Adrian .... Mich.	fair	fair	—	25	25	12 to 15	59	[office.
Jackson .... Mich.	fair	fair	33	30	—	13.00	59	Hunt & Bridgman again a union
Lansing .... Mich.	good	fair	32	28	30	13.00	59	
St. Paul .... Minn.	good	dull	42	37	35 to 43	16.00	59	
Kansas City .... Mo.	good	better	—	—	—	18.00	59	Pressmen's scale.
Sedalia .... Mo.	very good	good	30	25	30	12.00	—	
Springfield .... Mo.	extra good	very good	30	27	30	13.50	59	
St. Joseph .... Mo.	good	uncertain	35	30	35	15.00	59	
St. Louis .... Mo.	fair	fair	43	38	45	18.00	59	Plenty of men.
Helena .... Mont.	fair	uncertain	50	45	—	24.00	53	
Missoula .... Mont.	quiet	fair	50	40	—	24.00	59	
Asheville .... N. C.	bad	fair	35	30	30	12 to 15	54	
Charlotte .... N. C.	fair	good	25	25	25	10 to 12	60	More than enough printers.
Durham .... N. C.	good	encouraging	—	25	25	9 to 12.50	59	
Raleigh .... N. C.	very good	encouraging	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	15 to 18	59	
Bismarck .... N. D.	very good	good	35	—	35	16.00	56	
Lincoln .... Neb.	good	fair	35	30	30	15.00	—	
Omaha .... Neb.	very poor	must get better ..	40	37	37	18 00	59	Trade cannot get worse.
New Brunswick .... N. J.	fair	not encouraging .	—	25	25 & 30	10 to 16	59	
Paterson .... N. J.	fair	favorable	35	30	30	12.00	59	
Binghamton .... N. Y.	good	good	28	25	25	12.00	59	
Newburgh .... N. Y.	fair	good	—	27	27	12.00	59	
New York .... N. Y.	dull	poor	50	40	37 & 43	18.00	59	[$15 per week of six nights.
Rochester .... N. Y.	better than usual.	fair	33	30	30	14.00	59	Machine scale in non-union offices,
Columbus .... Ohio	dull	not encouraging .	35	33⅓	36 & 38	15.00	59	
Dayton .... Ohio	quiet	quiet	35	32	—	15.00	59	
Findlay .... Ohio	good	fair	28	25	28	12.00	59	
Lima .... Ohio	fair	fair	27½	24½	24½	11.00	60	
Massillon .... Ohio	dull	quiet	—	25	25	10 to 12	59	
Youngstown .... Ohio	good	good	37½	33⅓	—	15.00	59	
Brantford .... Ont.	very dull	fair	—	19	—	8.00	—	
London .... Ont.	dull	fair	30	28	28	9 & 10	56	
Ottawa .... Ont.	dull	poor	—	33⅓	—	11 to 13	54	
The Dalles .... Ore.	quiet	not encouraging .	45	45	40	18.00	59	
Guthrie .... O. T.	good	fair	25	20	25	12 & 15	60	
Harrisburg .... Pa.	poor	gloomy	30	30	30	12.50	59	
Philadelphia .... Pa.	fair	encouraging	40	40	40	16.00	59	
York .... Pa.	dull	encouraging	28	25	25	9 & 10	59	Only one union paper.
Montreal .... Que.	fair	good	30	28 & 30	28	10 00	60	Too many printers in town.
Pawtucket .... R. I.	fair	bright	—	30	—	14 to 18	58	
Columbia .... S. C.	dull	not encouraging..	40	40	$15	18 & 20	54	
Chattanooga .... Tenn.	good	good	35	33⅓	37½	15 to 19	59	
Knoxville .... Tenn.	good	good	33⅓	32	—	15.00	59	
Memphis .... Tenn.	good	not encouraging .	—	—	—	18.00	59	
Nashville .... Tenn.	dull	dull	40	35	40	18.00	59	
Austin .... Tex.	fair	good	40	40	40	20.00	54	
Galveston .... Tex.	fair	fair	42	42	45	20.00	59	
Waco .... Tex.	fair	fair	37½	35	35	16.50 to 18	59	
Salt Lake .... Utah.	fair	quiet	50	45	50	20.00	53	
Lynchburg .... Va.	dull	moderate	30	30	30	12 to 15	—	
Roanoke .... Va.	very good	bright	30	30	—	13.50 to 18	59	Plenty of printers here.
Bellingham Bay ...... Wash.	dull	not promising	50	45	45	21.00	54	
Oshkosh .... Wis.	good	good	25	23	25	11 to 15	60	
Cheyenne .... Wyo.	dull	no better	45	40	45	21.00	59	

* No report.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Rockford Folder Company, of Rockford, Illinois, are now making and placing on the market a new label sticker that embodies many advantages over the ordinary mailing machines. They are also manufacturing a combination fly and make-ready table and jogger which is worth looking into. Notice their advertisement on another page.

THE largely increasing business of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, at its Chicago house, made it necessary in May last for them to seek larger quarters, which they were fortunate in securing at 411 Dearborn street. The Queen City specialty is the H. D. book ink for fine catalogue printing and fine illustrated work. The firm is at present sending out handsome specimens of half-tone printing, showing the working qualities of their ink, which works equally well on hard or soft paper; its quick drying qualities recommending it specially to printers. The unusually heavy sales of last year, which made it necessary for Mr. C. W. Battell, manager of the Chicago house, to obtain larger premises, has made the ink of the Queen City well known to the best printing houses in the largest as well as the smallest cities in the Union, where its merits are appreciated. A trial order is solicited by Mr. Battell, which he assures his customers will be convincing of the desirability of the goods.

SOME months ago Messrs. Golding & Co., the well-known manufacturers of printing presses and tools, of Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, offered to employing printers throughout the United States prizes for the best lists of printing office outfits and plans for office arrangement. There were three prizes, the first a No. 3 Pearl Press with attachments, value $126; second, Little Giant rule shaper with standard gauge, value $40; third, twenty-four inch Boston card cutter, value $20. Much interest was manifested in the competition, and a large number of printers entered into the contest. The judges were Mr. C. W. Calkins, Boston; Mr. H. I. McIntire, business manager of the Times Printing House, Philadelphia, and Mr. F. C. Foster, late of the firm of Foster, Roe & Crone, Chicago. The judges have just announced their decision and the prizes have been awarded as follows: First, Mr. J. W. Strohm, Newville, Pennsylvania; second, Mr. A. S. Prentiss, Norwalk, Ohio; third, Mr. Eugene Baker, of Chicago, Illinois. The competition was divided into two classes, one being for job outfits ranging in value from $500 to $3,000, and the other for combined job and newspaper outfits varying from $1,000 to $5,000. The competitors were required to submit five lists from whichever of the two classes they might elect. The lists of the winners will all be printed in the next number of the *Printer's Review*, issued by Messrs. Golding & Co., together with the diagrams of office arrangement. There will be fifteen sets altogether, and they will be interesting to all printers, more especially those who are contemplating fitting up offices. Copies of the *Review* will be mailed to all whose addresses are sent to Messrs. Golding & Co., Fort Hill Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

FOR SALE—Colt's Armory Press, half medium, latest pattern; new; still in boxes; must be sold at once; price reasonable. Address "S. R. C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Small job office. Golding No. 6, water motor, staple binder, about eighty fonts wood and job type in cases, borders, tools, etc. Cheap for cash or long time with approved security. Address A. H. LINAWEAVER, Findlay, Ohio.

NO. 2 PRACTICAL SPECIMENS is now ready. "Better than ever" is the general verdict. Inclose 25 cents in stamps at once to McCulloch & Whitcomb, Albert Lea, Minn. A few left of No. 1 at 15 cents additional until sold.

11-6

FOR RENT—Desk room at 212 and 214 Monroe street (second floor), Chicago. Suitable for paper salesmen, artists, or any trade allied to printing; all conveniences. Call or address THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY.

PRINTER PARTNER WANTED—One-half interest in well established (two years) job printing office in Sioux City, Iowa, the Corn Palace City, for sale to a good job printer. Well equipped with three large Peerless jobbers, electric power and large and good type assortment. Present average monthly output, $800, which could be largely increased with capable management inside; present owner's time occupied exclusively as outside solicitor. Liberal terms to right man. Plant invoices $3,500; little cash required, but capability imperative. Address MORGAN PRINTING HOUSE, Sioux City, Iowa.

PRINTERS' "Ivory Paste," new tableting composition; no glue, easy made; strong, elastic, not sticky; white; recipe $1. A. L. KNOX, Hoopeston, Ill.

TO EMPLOYING PRINTERS—Man of eighteen years' experience, eight as superintendent, is open for engagements. Have handled successfully printing department of largest blank-book and commercial establishment in Boston. Address full particulars to FRANKLIN M. WARREN, care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A first-class wood engraver who can also do copper-plate engraving. Address "T. C. P. CO.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A reliable party to manufacture a cylinder press feeder machine on royalty, exclusive privilege. LEVI ORSER, Auburn Park, Ill.

WANTED—Art printer, a man with ideas, new and unique; rapid, sober and a hustler. Permanent work and good salary to the right man. Send specimens of every-day work, state salary, experience, references, etc. THE WILL S. MARSHALL PRINTING CO., 37 West Short street, Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—An eastern photo-engraving and printing company wants a first-class representative, as salesman, in the West; good salary to the right man. State former connections and references. Address "MIDDLE," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—First-class experienced solicitors in connection with our printing department, exclusive territory given. Terms on application. Address THE W. W. WHITE CO., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—Job compositor; experienced, steady man on commercial job work. Permanent situation and good pay; strictly first-class office, references required. Address "COMMERCIAL," care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

COUNTING MACHINES.

Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, *Washington, D. C.*

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

A NEW TOOL FOR BENDING BRASS RULE.

THE MODE OF OPERATION IS SIMPLE, AND WITH THE

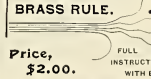
ELITE RULE BENDER

YOU CAN EASILY LEARN THE ART OF RULE BENDING.

Price, $2.00. POST PAID.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH BENDER.

ELITE MFG. CO., MARSHALL, MICH.



3 of Our PAPER JOGGERS 4 are sold after giving first order. Evening Bars can be instantly removed.

OUR TWO FACED ALARM COUNTER

Rings at any desired number. Set instantly with thumb screw. Made of Iron and Brass, only $10.00.

R. A. HART & CO., *Battle Creek, Mich.*

PALMER & REY, TYPE FOUNDERS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and PORTLAND, OREGON.

8A, 26a. 18 POINT PALO ALTO. $5 00

SUMMER RAMBLE NEAR THE SEACOAST

Recreation and Pleasant Loitering by Numerous People from our Large City

$ 1 2 3 4 5 6

6A, 20a 24 POINT PALO ALTO. $5.50

AMONG THE LAKES OF WISCONSIN

The Delightful Resorts will soon Ring with Merriment of the Tourist

$ 1 2 3 4 5 6

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

10A, 32a. 18 POINT RAMONA. $4.50

TO THE TOP OF PIKE'S PEAK BY RAIL

Snowball Sandwiches, Snowflake Cake, Ice Cream, Frozen Buttermilk, etc., served at Toocold's

Ch Th ng ly 1 2 3 4 5 6

8A, 20a. 24 FOINT RAMONA. $4.60

MISSOURI RIVER FISH

Piscatorial Amusement on this Stream is limited to Catfish, Bullheads and Dogfish

Qu Th Ch ly and ng 678

6A, 14a. 30 POINT RAMONA. $4.75

A BIG FLOWER HOUSE

The Finest in the Country and Situated nicely on Mount Maraboomding

$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

Carried in Stock by { UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, Chicago, Ill.
H. P. HALLOCK & CO., ATLANTIC-PACIFIC TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha, Neb.

PALMER & REY, TYPE FOUNDERS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and PORTLAND, OREGON.

18A, 36a. 12 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $2.50

IN THE YEAR 1492 COLUMBUS Sailed the Ocean Blue. Chicago, '92.

16A, 32a. 14 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $2.65

BIG TIME AT THE WORLD'S FAIR! Only $1892 to See the Sights.

14A, 28a. 16 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $3.00

CHICAGO'S BIG ELEPHANT at Lincoln Park cost $95342

12A, 24a. 24 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $3.75

CALIFORNIA FRUIT for Jack Bull & Co., $7498

10A, 20a. 30 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $4.50

DAKOTA as a Summer Resort 98 in Shade

8A, 16a. 36 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $5.50

FISHING at South Chicago, No. 86

8A, 16a. 42 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $6.00

RED HOT Summer Weather, '92

6A, 12a. 60 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $8.00

BIDWELL is Out of Sight and Can't Get In 1892

5A, 10a. 72 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $10.50

WEAVER says that He will Get There 1892

4A, 8a. 96 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $11.00

HARRISON is also very Confident 1892

3A, 6a. 120 POINT EXTRA CONDENSED No. 4. $12.50

GROVER thinks it's Sure 1892

SPANISH ACCENTS TO ALL FONTS OF THIS SERIES.

Carried in Stock by { UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, Chicago, Ill.
H. P. HALLOCK & CO., ATLANTIC-PACIFIC TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha, Neb.

Other Type Founders and Dealers can procure these faces from the UNION TYPE FOUNDRY at the regular discount.

PALMER & REY, TYPE FOUNDERS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and PORTLAND, OREGON.

24A, 48a. 6 POINT ART OLD STYLE. $2.00

BELIEVE NOT AMBITION WISE BECAUSE 'TIS BRAVE!
Soar Not too High to Fall but Stoop to Rise.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

20A, 40a. 8 POINT ART OLD STYLE. $2.10

PRACTICE OR THEORY IN HORTICULTURE!
Plowing Deep into the Mind.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

20A, 40a. 9 POINT ART OLD STYLE. $2.25

DAILY MEANDERINGS IN SHADY GLENS
Enjoying Nature's Sweet Solitude.
1 2 3 4 5 6

18A, 36a. 10 POINT ART OLD STYLE. $2.35

THE ASCENSION OF ALPINE HEIGHTS
Tourists in Switzerland.
The Mountain-Climbers' Paradise.
1 2 3 4 5 6

16A, 32a. 12 POINT ART OLD STYLE. $2.65

PRETTIEST FRAGRANT ROSES
Sweet Scented Flowers.
Forms of Leaves and Buds.
1 2 3 4 5

14A, 28a. 14 POINT ART OLD STYLE. $4.00

COLLECTION OF SPEECHES BY EMINENT MEN AND WOMEN
With Original Maps and Portraits.

12A, 24a. 18 POINT ART OLD STYLE. $4.30

POLITICAL MEETING AND PIE-EATING CONTEST
Republicans and Democrats.

10A, 20a. 22 POINT ART OLD STYLE. $4.75

LESSONS IN DANCING AND SITTING UP
287 Lightfoot Street.

8A, 16a. 30 POINT ART OLD STYLE. $6.00

NORTH POLE ICING COUNTRY
180 Miles from Freeze.

6A, 12a. 36 POINT ART OLD STYLE. $8.15

POOR BOB'S Dinner 1762

SPANISH ACCENTS TO ALL FONTS OF THIS SERIES.

Carried in Stock by { UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, Chicago, Ill.
{ H. P. HALLOCK & CO., ATLANTIC-PACIFIC TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha, Neb.

Other Type Founders and Dealers can procure these faces from the UNION TYPE FOUNDRY at the regular discount.

TRADE MARK
HIC ET UBIQUE
The
AULT & WIBORG Co.
MAKERS OF FINE
DRY COLORS,
PRINTING AND LITHO. INKS.
CINCINNATI, O.
NEW YORK.
CHICAGO.
REFLEX BLUE
349-30.

Photo by Scholl, Chicago.

EMILY BANCKER,

Frohman's "Junior Partner" Company.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, on copper, by BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.

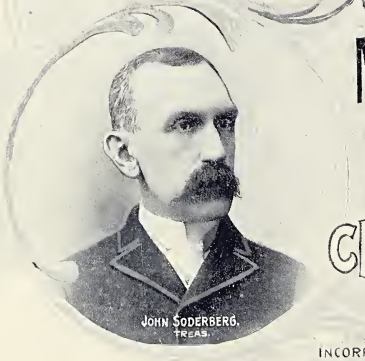
BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

Half-Tone Engravers

ELECTROTYPERS, PHOTO, ZINC AND WOOD ENGRAVING.

175 MONROE ST.

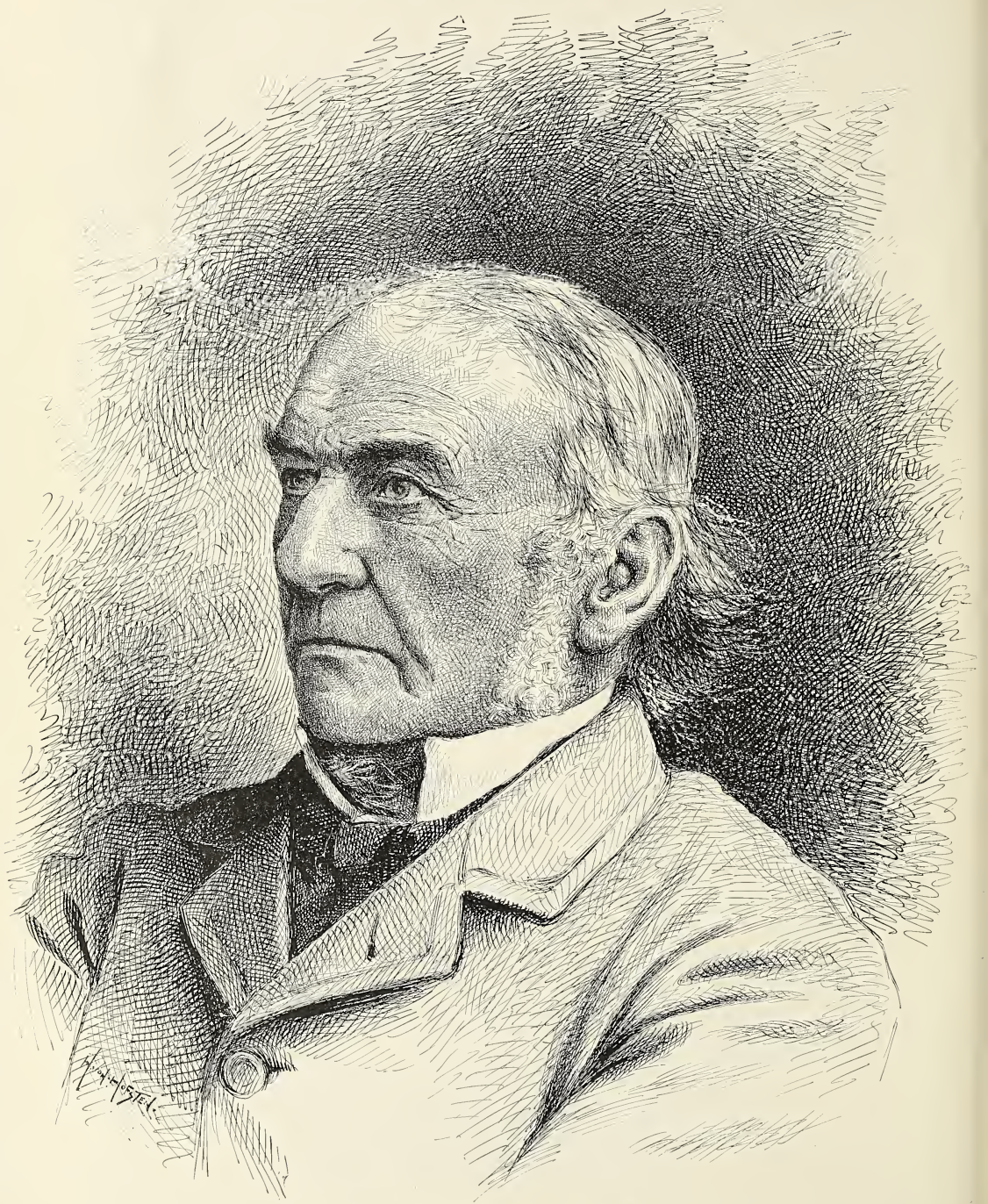
CHICAGO.



INCORPORATED MARCH 1890

VOLUME TEN.

BEGINNING with the October, 1892, number, **THE INLAND PRINTER** starts a new volume. The management of this printers' art magagine desires to thank its patrons for the kindly support extended in the past, and asks a continuation of all subscriptions expiring with the present issue, and assistance in securing new names for Volume X. The year about to open will be a busy one in America, and especially so in the city in which the World's Fair is to be held. **THE INLAND PRINTER,** being located there, proposes to do its share in chronicling events of interest to all connected with the graphic arts, and in its pages its admirers can look for the information so much desired relating to all that is new in this important branch of trade. Do not fail to get your name on our list for Volume X. You cannot spend $2.00 to better advantage. Let us hear from our friends.



RIGHT HON. WM. E. GLADSTONE,

The fourth-time Premier of England.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER, by Hugo Olof von Hofsten, from a recent photograph.

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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE EYES AND EYESIGHT OF PRINTERS.

BY CASEY A. WOOD, C.M., M.D.,

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I — FIRST PRINCIPLES.

IN dealing with a subject like the above it is wise to study the conditions under which both healthy and defective vision is accomplished. To attain this end it is not necessary that the reader should make an extended study of physiological optics or that the writer should express himself in severely technical language. On the contrary, anyone of average intelligence can, by the aid of a few columns of reading matter and a small number of diagrams, obtain a practical knowledge of the method — for method it is — employed by the eye in seeing.

First of all let us examine the normal eye, which from the optical standpoint may be regarded as an irregularly shaped globe whose long diameter is about an inch. An organ of this proper shape and size is called the *emmetropic* eye.

I have begun by giving prominence to the idea of size and shape in the eye because, as we shall afterward see, it is almost invariably deviations from the normal shape and the normal size, or deviations from both of these, that produce most of the ills to which human eyes are subject.

The contour of the healthy eyeball is that of a watch glass set upon a regulation baseball; the watch glass is the *cornea* or external transparent portion of the globe, while the almost complete segment of the larger circle is covered by the *sclera* or tough white coat.

Immediately behind the cornea is the outer plane of the *iris*, that beautifully tinted velvet-like curtain whose contraction and expansion regulate the size of the *pupil*. A very curious thing about the iris and a fact not generally known is that differences in the color of the eyes depend not upon *variety* in the iritic pigment but in the quantity and disposition of the coloring matter of the iris. That is to say, the only difference between deep blue eyes, hazel eyes, gray eyes and the various shades of brown eyes is that each possesses a different quantity of pigment from the others. This coloring material is in all eyes a sort of dull brown substance whose appearance of brilliancy is produced by seeing it through the cornea and a certain fluid

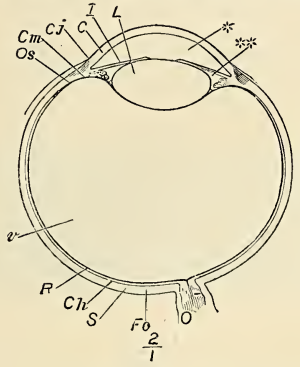


FIG. 1.

SECTION OF EYE.—*O*, optic nerve; *S*, sclerotic or sclera; *R*, retina; *v*, vitreous; *Cm*, ciliary muscle; *C*, cornea; *I*, iris; *L*, lens; **ciliary body; *aqueous humor.

(called the *aqueous*) lying between cornea and iris. In much the same way bright color impressions are obtained in a certain kind of glass paper weight. When, however, the glass is broken the optical illusion disappears and the colored background is found to be dull and commonplace.

Immediately behind the iris curtain lies a remarkable structure — the crystalline lens — a veritable double convex "magnifying glass," inclosed in a thin capsule and held in position by innumerable "guy ropes" by which it is attached to the sclerotic. These strong, thread-like fibres are joined to a small but powerful and very active muscle (called the ciliary muscle). Owing to the attachment of these ciliary fibres both to the anterior capsule of the lens and to the tough

sclerotic the front surface of the lens is kept rather flat. This constant action of these fibres should be remembered in connection with a most remarkable adjustment which the eye undergoes in seeing at various distances, to be shortly considered.

The principal space within the eye is filled by a transparent jelly-like substance called the *vitreous*.

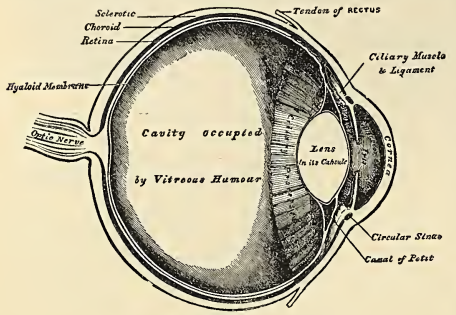


FIG. 2.
VERTICAL SECTION OF THE EYE.

This glass-like substance is in contact with the posterior surface of the lens in front. It touches, behind, the *retina*—that complex expansion of the *optic nerve* which coats the inner part of the globe throughout two-thirds of its whole area and acts as the sensitive plate of this optical camera. The nerve of vision, as seen in the diagram, carries impressions made upon it to the brain, and the individual interprets them as color, light, form, etc. We must not forget the *choroid*, which forms a dark, almost black, background to the retina. This coat is of especial importance in the eyes of printers and those who habitually use their visual organs for near work of all kinds, as by means of it the superfluous light entering the eye is absorbed and prevented

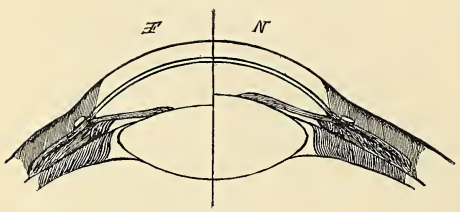


FIG. 3.
Showing how the eye adapts itself for vision at all distances; *N* shows the contracted ciliary muscle and more convex lens for near work; the left side (*F*) shows the lens adapted for distant vision.

from rebounding against other parts of the retina, and so making a blurred picture upon the nervous "plate."

In the case of the normal eye, rays of light from all objects more distant than a couple of yards are focused on the retinal background without much effort upon the part of or change within the organism, but if the object be brought much closer a very decided alteration of the optical apparatus is necessary. This change must be made "in the twinkling of an eye," and to understand how it is accomplished necessitates a brief reference to some of the first principles of optics.

Convex lenses make parallel rays convergent, divergent rays less divergent, and convergent rays more convergent.

Concave lenses make parallel rays of light divergent, divergent rays more divergent, and convergent rays less convergent.

Figure 4 shows the course of the parallel rays (*a*, *a*, *a*, *a*) of light from a distant object as they strike the cornea and enter the *normal* eye through the pupil. A ray of light coming from a rarer medium (air) into a denser one (cornea) is turned toward a perpendicular let fall at the point where it strikes the surface. Hence we find that the hitherto parallel, or almost parallel, rays begin to approach one another. Farther on, a still denser substance — the crystalline lens — is met with and the rays are still further refracted until finally they are accurately focused on the retina at *c*. But let us suppose that rays of light (b, b, b, b) from a *near* object strike the eye. In such a case they would be distinctly *divergent* rays, and if left to themselves

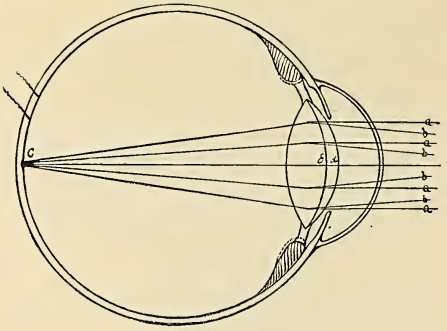


FIG. 4.
Showing how both divergent and parallel rays are focused on the retina by action of the ciliary muscle on the lens.

would not come to a focus *on* the retina but *behind* it, and a blurred image of the object would be transmitted by the optic nerve to the brain. Or suppose the eyes, arranged for focusing upon the sensitive retina divergent rays from near objects, to be suddenly turned upon distant objects. Manifestly these more parallel rays would come to a focus in *front* of the retina and an equally blurred image would result. *This defect in the visual apparatus is remedied, as indeed most optical defects are remedied or attempts at a remedy are made, by a change in the shape of the crystalline lens.* This wonderful power of *accommodating* the eye to all distances resides mainly in the ciliary muscle. As before mentioned, the elastic lens is kept flat in front by the pulling upon it of certain "guy rope" fibers by which it is attached to the sclera. When it is necessary to look at a near object (or, what amounts to the same thing, make the lens *more convex* so as to render

divergent rays properly convergent) the ciliary muscle *contracts*, pulls the parts about it forward and the taut fibers loosen ; the lens, left to itself, swells out, becomes more convex, and in an instant the work is done.

FIG. 5.

The small, hyperopic or long-sighted eye whose images come to a focus beyond the retina.

In this way the lens can adjust itself to almost any required degree of convexity, and consequently to any distance needed.

However, eyes are not all of that convenient size which permits of the ready focusing of images on the retina.

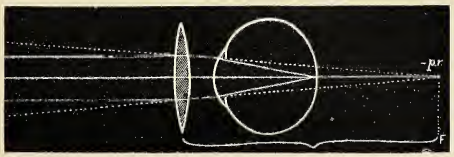


FIG. 6.

Showing how convex lenses bring rays of light to a focus *on* the retina of a long-sighted eye.

They may, for example, be *too small*, and in that case the ciliary muscle is constantly at work. An eye that is too short from before backward belongs to the class of long-sighted or hypermetropic eyes. For habitual distant vision, the ciliary muscle of a long-sighted eye adjusts itself pretty much as the driver of a cable car does his "grip" between stopping places, to hold the lens in proper shape. Young people do this easily, as their lenses are soft and not only expand easily but are quickly and readily compressible ; but as time goes

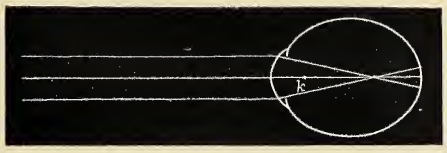


FIG. 7.

In the large or myopic eye the focus "falls short" of the retina, as shown above.

on the crystalline grows, gets harder and less elastic, and the ciliary muscle has a greater struggle than ever, especially in hyperopic eyes, to make the refractory lens sufficiently convex for reading and other similar purposes. When the individual has reached the age of forty, or thereabouts, the lens has become so firm that it cannot be readily made more convex by relaxing the fibers that "hold it down" in front, and as time passes on and the lens gets still harder, convergence of the rays (so as to make in reading a clear image on the retina) must be accomplished by the use of stronger and stronger convex glasses.

This is the reason why long-sighted persons are obliged to hold their books, papers, etc., farther away from them as they advance in years, and why so many decidedly *hyperopic* individuals who do much near work require glasses (convex glasses, recollect) for comfortable reading, writing, etc.

The converse is true of eyes that are too large, and consequently too long from cornea to retina. These belong to *myopic* or short-sighted people.

In spite of all efforts to relax itself sufficiently, the myopic image is focused by the ciliary muscle in front of the retina ; then the rays cross and form a blurred image on the back of the eye. The only thing to do is to get close to the object so that the rays are more divergent, or to wear concave glasses which accomplish the same end.

Here the ciliary muscle has not much to do and does that little within a narrow range ; like Bre'r Fox, it mostly "lies low"; and as a matter of demonstration the ciliary muscle of the long-sighted eye is developed to twice the size of that of the myopic eye and is much larger than in the emmetropic eye. Indeed we find in this fact an example of a rule universal in the human organism : an organ constantly

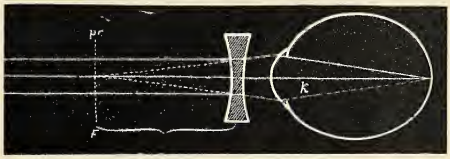


FIG. 8.

Showing how concave glasses act in focusing rays of light *on* the retina of a short-sighted eye.

used develops in size and strength ; a part whose function is rarely utilized dwindles away and in time may even disappear.

The one advantage possessed by the moderately short-sighted man is that when he falls into the "sere and yellow" he is not obliged to wear glasses for reading. Such persons often pride themselves upon this and never cease to talk about it. They even hand it down as a legacy to their children, and one hears echoes of it when he is informed that "grandma at seventy" never needed glasses when reading or sewing. The fact that the old lady could not differentiate between a cow and a horse at a hundred feet was left out of the story.

There is another form of optical defect, due to a malformation of the eye, called *astigmatism*. Not only should the eyeball be neither too long or too short from before backward, but it should be of the normal

shape. When it is not, when the watch glass of the cornea is wider from side to side than it is from above downward, or *vice versa*, the rays of light become mixed, as it were, and a blurred image also results. The unfortunate ciliary muscle still tries to neutralize this burdensome defect; pulls on a few "guy ropes" here, and lets out a few there, and does its best to focus the picture aright, and so long as the astigmatic person is young and in good health, often succeeds pretty well; but some day too much application to study, or too frequent reading by an improper light, or an acute illness furnishes the last straw that breaks the muscular back, and then headaches, eye-aches, blurred vision and a host of other symptoms may result. Properly fitting cylindrical glasses — plane in one part and convex or concave in another — must be used to correct such an error.

In the vast majority of cases infants are born hypermetropic, and as they grow older the eyeballs enlarge a little so that they become emmetropic or retain a slight degree of the original hyperopia. If the enlargement of the ball, through overstudy, constant close work, etc., goes on, the individual becomes myopic and the eye may be the subject of disease. Astigmatism is nearly always congenital.

That the human animal has two eyes must not be forgotten. Vision with both eyes together — *binocular* vision — is a much more important and useful thing than monocular sight, and to obtain it we must have not only two fairly good eyes but they must be directed toward the object to be seen in much the same way. The image of this object must fall upon corresponding points of both retinas. For this purpose the eyeballs are provided with six muscles: four straight, two oblique ones. By means of the latter the eyes are rotated — by the *superior oblique* inward and upward, by the *inferior oblique* outward and downward. The straight or recti muscles have a less complicated effect upon the eyeball.

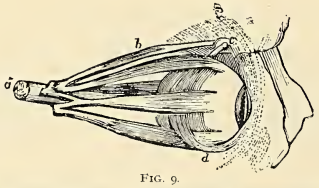


FIG. 9.

MUSCLES OF THE EYEBALL.—*a*, optic nerve; *b*, superior oblique muscle with its pulley, *c*; *d*, inferior oblique. The other four are the recti.

The superior recti draw the front of the eye up; the inferior oblique draw it down. Acting alone, each external rectus draws the eye out and each internal rectus draws it in toward the nose. Acting together, both recti cause the eyes to *converge* — as when looking at a near object — while the externi again direct the eyes toward the distance. It is evident that all these muscles should be in equilibrium; that none should be stronger than and tyrannize over the others. That, however, sometimes happens, and is not an uncommon trouble with persons suffering from "weak eyes."

In conclusion it is remarkable how few persons have their eyes placed in symmetrical sockets. Look at your opposite neighbors in a street car and you will almost certainly see at least one whose left eye is placed higher or lower in his face than the right! This, of course, makes it difficult for images to be accurately focused on corresponding retinal points and is often a source of ocular weakness.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SHOULD ARBITRATION BE COMPULSORY?

BY S. K. PARKER.

TWO trains are heading for each other on the same track, through some mistake caused by human fallibility. The engineer of each train proceeds in confidence that he has the right of way until an imminent collision awakes him to the fact that something is radically wrong. He is unable to avert the consequences. The train being confined to the one track, he cannot turn aside to let the other train pass — and the crash comes.

Two teams approach each other on the street. The driver of each thinks he has a clear way ahead until he perceives the other team. Unlike the engineers of the railway trains, the drivers of the teams have the power to give way to each other, and doing so, a collision is averted.

A man walking along the street has the presumptive right to proceed in a straight, undeviating line. But can he do so if there are others on the street each of whom has the same right? No, he cannot. He and everybody else must waive their technical right and concede to each other — give as well as take.

So it is in the relative positions of capital and labor. Each side may believe itself to be in the right on certain questions, and to have the right of way, figuratively speaking, to carry out its idea of that right. Persisting in this idea and carrying it to its conclusion, neither side giving way, the result is collision, as with the railway trains; or, in the case of the teams, if each driver persists in holding to the middle of the road, there is collision. But when people pass on the street, everyone giving way as required, even if but an inch be necessary, there is perfect order and smoothness of progression, and no one's rights are actually injured, though technically infringed upon.

The only way to avoid disputes between labor and capital will be to recognize this principle of giving and taking — waiving the technicalities — each side conceding an inch or two.

How shall this be brought about? When the number of people on a street becomes so great that the individuals in the crowd become confused and excited, so that they cannot see their way clear where to give or where to take, and a deadlock or jamb ensues, a

third party steps in — a policeman — who with his baton of authority directs and compels the tangled mob of individuals to "move on." The principle involved in the order to "move on" is that there are still others who are entitled to the use of the streets, and the rights of these must be respected also.

In the case of a dispute between two great interests, as that at Homestead, both parties to the quarrel lose sight of the fact that there are still others who have rights to be considered, namely, the public in general; the public that requires the use of the products of the factories; the public that pays the taxes incurred by the maintenance at the place of dispute of a military force which under proper conditions would be unnecessary. Left to themselves, the irritation of the disputants toward each other increases in intensity, reason is set aside, acts of violence and destruction of property are committed, which, justly or otherwise, are charged to the account of labor. Under such conditions how is it possible for an agreement to be reached?

Right here is where the supreme power of the government, representing the public at large and protecting its interests, should step in with the function of the policeman, and compel the opposing parties to give an inch or two to each other and "move on."

Large manufacturing institutions are of a quasi-public character, and in the natural order of things bring in their train many interests that should not be ignored. The workmen must have places to live, and therefore establish their homes in convenient proximity to the works. In the presumptive and reasonable expectation of permanent employment, they acquire property interests that demand consideration, and therefore should not be brushed aside at the caprice or in consequence of the stubbornness of a corporation controlled only by greed.

Had the principle of arbitration been recognized and put into practice at the inception of the difficulty between Carnegie and his employés, the whole train of deplorable events which have since occurred would have been prevented — not even thought of, to say nothing of the financial features involved. Prevention is better than cure.

The objection may be made that compulsory arbitration would be an unconstitutional infringement of liberty. Is it unconstitutional to disentangle a crowd that is unable to extricate itself from a jamb? The policeman in such case does not undertake to dictate to each individual just exactly in what manner he shall move or in what direction he shall go; the policeman simply insists upon each person accommodating himself to the exigencies of the occasion — not to persist in attempting to go in a straight line regardless of the rights of others. So in like manner no one would attempt to dictate to parties to an arbitration just what they shall do,— only that they get together and listen to reason and guidance by a disinterested party, that the business of the community may "move on." Our civil courts are but methods of arbitration. The plaintiff and defendant present their case, giving the facts involved in the dispute as understood by each, and the judge and the jury are the arbitrators. The intervention of the court is compulsory to the extent that the misunderstanding must be settled that way or not at all, if both sides persist. But suppose either side of the case had the power to invoke the aid of an armed force to sustain its position, what would become of right and justice?

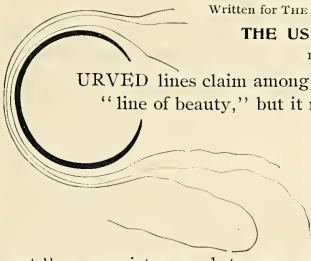
"In union there is strength." This is exemplified in the fact that the larger the body of men involved in a dispute the more attention their cause receives. The smaller the body, diminishing in ratio down to the single individual, the less chance is there of its cause being heard.

Supposing such a case as that of the American Federation of Labor, or of the whole Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and other railway organizations, or all combined, being involved in one gigantic strike. Would not the whole nation rise up and demand that it be settled at once, or would the entire standing army of the United States and the states' militia be called upon to protect the employers' position? Would not the interests of the public at large be the paramount consideration? Would not such a wholesale stoppage of commercial and industrial affairs demand the intervention of some power that should compel the disputants to take steps to come to a speedy agreement and "move on"? Certainly it would. And the same principle is applicable to industrial difficulties of a lesser degree of magnitude. "Come now, and let us reason together."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE USE OF RULES.

BY ENO.



CURVED lines claim among their number the "line of beauty," but it may be truthfully said that with the straight ones lies the line of utility. "Give us something straight and neat," a proprietor used to say, with a significant emphasis that indicated neatness, in his opinion, depended directly on straightness.

There are times when a rule gracefully bent, or a line of type nicely curved, adds much to the effect of a job, and eliminates a stiffness or monotony that might otherwise have been apparent. These curves and twists, however, like all good things, must be used sparingly. There are those, who, on entering the field of labor, see only a path strewn with roses — roses made with fantastic curves and peculiar wrinkles, and the harvest of usefulness outside of these falls to less esthetic but more worthy printers.

Nothing, perhaps, so easily made, adds as much to the symmetry of certain jobs as a shaded panel

carefully mitered. It appears so simple and is used so often by good workmen that no mistakes should occur in making it. Yet there are rules of light and shade that must be followed as persistently as though the panel were an elaborate picture, and to vary therefrom in one detail mars the entire work.

An error that sometimes occurs is in mitering the ends of the shaded rules at opposite angles,

and when the panel is constructed it refuses to "jibe" according to the taste of the really refined printer.

Another error is not to miter the shaded rules, as shown on the side of the accompanying panel. Since the time consumed in mitering wrongly is thereby saved, the latter error is the lesser one.

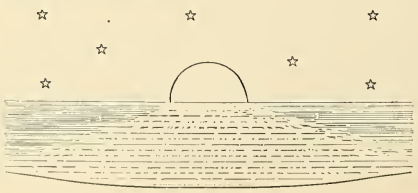
But the right way and the only way to make a shaded panel is to miter the shaded rules so that the angles will be parallel. Then if care is taken

to have opposite rules of equal lengths, the panel will be accurate.

In making a parallelogram, as the name indicates, care must be taken to make opposite rules parallel. The shaded rules should have parallel angles, also. It will be observed, however, that no angles here employed are right angles. The shaded rules should be mitered so as to form an obtuse angle, and the light ones should form a corresponding acute angle in meeting the shaded rules,

and an obtuse angle in meeting each other. The degrees of these angles vary, of course, with the slant of the parallelogram desired.

A great deal of neatness and usefulness lies in straight lines, and the careful printer is not slow to utilize them. There is a degree of poetry among the humble, straight ones, too.



Adapted to THE INLAND PRINTER from the *Printing World*.

THEORY OF COLOR.

BY MALCOLM L. WADE.

LONG before the invention of printing came to revolutionize the world, the use of color in books and pictures was brought to a fine art. The old monks, in illuminating their writings, produced results which not only compare, from an artistic point of view, with the best efforts of modern workers, but in respect of brilliance and permanence are unrivaled by any colors which, notwithstanding the advance of chemical knowledge, can today be obtained. Considering how much science is now mixed up with the ordinary everyday education, we should naturally expect the industrial arts to be in a far better state than in the time of our great-great-grandfathers; but it is to be feared that the modern system of education only teaches a little of everything and not much of anything. "One thing at a time, and that done well," is a motto no longer possible; and the consequence is, that while the many follow an art which formerly only claimed the energy of the few, not one per cent of them give their whole mind to whatever they take in hand.

Here is the secret of success. Those monks of old mixed their own colors and made their own dyes; they knew what was in them, and they knew, by long experience, the exact effect of certain mixtures. Moreover, they were in no hurry; if one did not live long enough to finish a book, it was taken in hand by his successor. How pleasant was life in those days, compared with the present rush for existence!

The moral of all this is, that if we are to reach the highest grade of color-art or color-science, we must bring theory to the aid of practice, and make practice more perfect by going back a page or two in history, and taking a leaf from the book of those whose infinite painstaking and accurate artistic instincts created the art which now means life to so many hundreds of their descendants.

In these articles I can do little more than point out the advantages to be gained by acquiring a complete knowledge of the various branches of the arts which bear upon color work, and to roughly indicate the road to go. Were I to attempt a complete treatise, the next six months would not suffice to do the subject justice. I wish to give such practical hints and experiments as will serve to introduce the study of it systematically; and I shall endeavor, where possible, to give information in the form of tables, as I consider they assist the memory, although, perhaps, they are not conducive to literary excellence in an article. It must, however, be understood, that in the space allotted to me, I can only deal with general principles; the application of them to particular cases must be left to individual ingenuity.

Let us glance briefly at the present state of color work. It cannot be denied that many beautiful prints are produced, both in litho and letterpress; but, as a rule, they are the work of trained artists, translated, so

to speak, by a trained mechanic. I contend that if the mechanic also understood the principles which governed the original conception, he would be able to make his work more at one with the artist's idea. But, after all, the great majority of color work comes from the average printer, and here we find all sorts and conditions of things. Of course, we cannot always be thinking of high art. Practical considerations must have some weight. There is, as printers all know, such a thing as a parsimonious public which will not pay artistic prices; and then some advertisements, in order to be sufficiently startling, have to be made extremely ugly. But as far as advertising goes, those who study the pages of the better class of printers' technical journals must feel convinced that art, cheapness and effectiveness need not necessarily be antagonistic. As a rule, it may be safely laid down as a principle that in all color work art should be the first consideration, and for this reason if for no other: *that it pays*. I think it is well known that during the depression in trade which we have been (and I fear still are) passing through, those printers who make a specialty of artistic work have had more than enough to do, and have been able to charge prices considerably in advance of those which generally obtain.

I hope I have said sufficient to show the necessity of encouraging the rank and file of the army of printers to take a deeper interest in their work, and to make themselves something more than mere mechanical appendages to a printing plant.

Let us now proceed to consider, in their proper order, the various important points which must be fully understood before we can hope to obtain a complete mastery of our subject.

First, to commence at the beginning. What is color? It seems hard to believe that color has no more concrete existence than sound — that it is a mere sensation; a manifestation of a form of energy, made palpable to us by the sense of sight. Light is but ethereal wave-motion, just as sound is atmospheric wave-motion, and as various rates of vibration in air produce different notes of music, so the different movements of the ether-waves produce the sensation of colored light. It will be seen later on the importance of grasping this idea clearly, for though, apparently, a mere scientific fact, it has a great influence on the branch of art which we are now considering. The relation between sound and light is somewhat curious. There are many sounds too low and too high for us to hear, our aural nerves being adapted to receive only a certain series, and it is the same with light and our eyesight. We are able to see only seven primary colors, and these may be compared with the seven notes in an octave. Four out of the seven colors, red, yellow, blue and violet, form a sort of chord, the other colors, orange, green and indigo, completing the scale. And just as the last note of one octave is the repetition of the first note and the commencement of a fresh octave, so the ultra-violet may be considered as a higher repeat of the red, and a starting point for a new series of rays duplicating the yellow, green and blue, etc.

The rays of light having rates of vibration too fast or too slow for our eyes to see, are chemical and heat rays respectively, and can be recognized in the one case by the photographic plate, and by the thermometer in the other. With the heat rays we have little or nothing to do, but in order to produce unfading color work we must pay considerable attention to the chemical rays.

The seven colors composing the solar spectrum, united together, produce white light; and those substances which reflect *all* the rays, appear to us to be white, while those which reflect next to none, appear black. All substances, however dark they may seem, have the power of reflecting some of the light that falls upon them; and they also have the power of *absorbing* more or less of it. The selective power of certain articles is a thing but little understood, and all we can do here is to accept the acknowledged fact, that every different solid and liquid (and some gases also) have special fancies in the selection of light rays. Those which absorb the lower rays reflect the higher, and therefore, appear to us to be blue or violet, while those which absorb the blue and violet, appear green, yellow or red, or such a shade as a mixture of those colors would give. An important point is to remember that, though the rays that are absorbed are lost to sight, they are by no means wasted. They came from the sun teeming with energy, and although that energy may not be made manifest to us in the form of light, it takes some other form such as heat or chemical activity, and works changes none the less marvelous because we are not made aware of it.

It will be seen, therefore, that the color of every substance depends upon its power of using up the energy of the sun's rays, and that what it does not use it reflects back as light, which, striking our vision, becomes interpreted to us as this or that color, according to the number of vibrations per second of the ray or rays.

If, then, we can give to or take away from any substance, the power of absorbing certain rays, we can alter its color. If, for instance, to a blue substance we add something which will prevent it absorbing the yellow rays, it will reflect those rays mixed with the blue, and the color of the substance will appear to be green; but if we go a little farther, and make the substance reflect part of the red rays also, the green will lose its brightness and become a dirty gray-green. If also red rays are reflected from a substance with some of the indigo, the red loses its brilliance and becomes brownish.

This, simply, is the theory of color. The color chemist is striving day by day to discover substances which will reflect only pure color rays, and therefore give intense brightness. At the same time he endeavors to impart certain properties to those bodies, to prevent the absorbed light-rays from working such

changes in the substance as would eventually destroy the original brightness. We should study how we can assist him, instead of, as at present, neutralizing his work through our ignorance of his mode of working. All we now do is to take those beautiful bright colors, and, in the interest of art, mix them together to produce dirty grays and greens and browns. Why do we do this? Because we have not yet learned to combine bright colors without gaudiness, and such bright colors are usually so fleeting. Both faults are capable of being remedied, if we set our minds to it.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. X.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

LEADEN BLOCKS OF A SINGLE PIECE AND SYSTEMATIC BLOCKS.—*Continued.*

NO matter what means are employed to give to blocks the lacking height, the result is always disastrous to the plate and the impression if the workman is not exceptionally careful, perfectly habituated in securing the plumb and understanding the locking from the foot. A printer who is desirous of having not too many plates broken, and wishing to be as sure as possible of economically obtaining a passable impression, should have recast all blocks each time they are found to be too low, which is often the case now since the competition between the stereotypers has brought about a continuous cutting of the thickness of their productions. Accidents to plates are never caused by the material being too hard or too brittle, as is usually claimed by those who do not care to investigate the true reason for any mishap. They are invariably due to the insufficiency of the material and the lack of experience of the workman.

When the plate is larger than the block, it receives on its sides the pressure of the clamps, which should only touch the top of the sidestick. From this condition arise two certain causes of breakage:

1st. The plate locked in this fashion becomes convex, and, forced to descend as far as the block at each passage of the cylinder, is forcibly battered by this succession of repeated tortions.

2d. The pressure on the side of the plate produces the locking from the head, which in turn causes the rising and breaking of everything.

In this state of things the sidesticks and text are in pieces before the end of the make-ready, if the pressman does not add to the block a reglet giving it at least a point more than the plate from the first locking.

SOILING OF BLANKS IN PLATES.

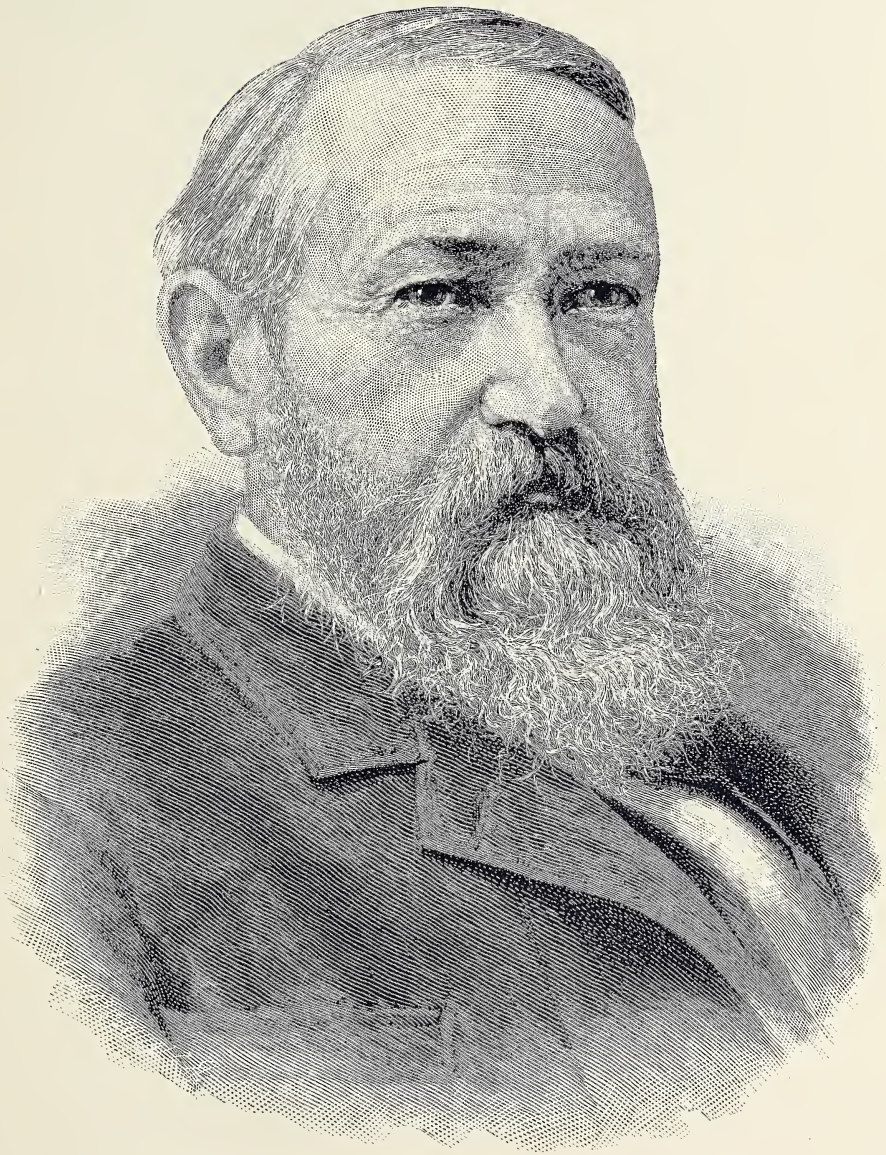
Leaden blocks, whether of one piece or put together with systematic pieces, require, in order to hold the plates, to be always of the dimension of the page plus that of the sidestick. In all the tails and heads of pages, on the sides of poetry, in all blanks, there are surfaces of lead upon which the paper becomes soiled. On the handpress the frisket covers those parts of the plate without text, but on the rotary machine they can only be preserved and protected and the paper prevented from soiling by suppressing the defects on the plate, and for these an extra fastening is required. This method of procedure is not handy on leaden blocks and constitutes the principal inferiority. One means to preserve the blanks of plates without soiling the paper too perceptibly was no doubt discovered by a pressman who had been prohibited from making these amputations. On these soiling points several screw-nails are used of very fine and delicate quality, which make the metal rise around the utensil in light crowns, scarcely marking the paper which they support. In this way, sustained by numerous points of support, hardly visible, the sheet in pressing these spots only slightly takes the ink, to a very tolerable and unavoidable degree. On such occasions I prefer the wooden block to the metal one, and cut the parts of the plate which have no text.

SYSTEMATIC BLOCKS.

Composed of pieces very different in size but calculated to form by combination all dimensions possible, the systematic block is theoretically the most perfect of all; but in practice it is generally the one which causes the most accidents to plates and gives the least satisfaction in the impression. It has all the inconveniences of the leaden block of a single piece; moreover it is nearly instantly deteriorated in a manner as annoying and vexatious as it is little appreciable without a minute examination. The stroke of the gripper-cam, always exaggerated, is felt even on the block, which becomes crushed more or less. No matter how little, the lead lowers as it enlarges on its exterior parts. This enlargement, hardly ever apparent to the eye and without great inconveniences with the block of a single piece, is disastrous when the systematic blocks are employed. In this case the pieces on the edges in the first combination are by hazard or accident placed in the center or on edges when they are made up again and used in a new-size block. Changing place with each new form, it arrives quickly that numerous pieces, that have been on the edges and have received the pressure of the gripper-cam, become enlarged at the head. This swelling cannot be seen, but it exists strongly enough to break the squaring. Then, the locking being done from the head, everything springs and lifts in the form; the plates having no longer a proper seating, rise and descend and become bruised in giving impressions which are alternately greasy or scratched.

(*To be continued.*)

THE Mergenthaler linotype machine is being manufactured in Montreal, Province of Quebec, by a firm called the Linotype Company, employing about forty machinists, etc. As yet, however, no machines manufactured by it are in use in Montreal, though several are stated to have been sent to Toronto and to be in working order. One printer only is working on the machine at the factory, presumably learning the machine and testing them before they are sent away.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Specimen of line engraving, from pen drawing by the F. A. RINGLER Co., 26 Park Place, New York.

MUSIC.

Specimen of half-tone engraving from photograph, by SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri.

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.
[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Faringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

VOLUME NINE.

THE present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER completes its ninth volume. The events of the year carry many weighty lessons to both employer and employé, to manufacturer and consumer, and the discussions thereupon which have appeared in the columns of this journal from month to month from all classes interested in the printing and kindred trades clearly show that its pages are appreciated as those of a fair and impartial medium in which an exposition of individual views may be had. Its ninth volume, therefore, forms a compendium of the twelve months which cannot be duplicated in interest and value by any one publication. On all questions on which THE INLAND PRINTER has treated editorially, opinions have been expressed without thought of expediency; assured of the truthfulness of its statements, convinced of the soundness of its position, sincerity has been and will continue to be its only policy.

The assistance THE INLAND PRINTER has rendered the purchasers of printing material in aiding them to determine their selection through its advertising pages has been warmly acknowledged, and in every department the supremacy of this journal has been avouched. Its steadily increasing circulation is a warranty of the favor in which it is held by progressive printers both at home and abroad, and we have pleasure in assuring our subscribers that their appreciation which has been displayed so generously has formed an incentive to deserve their esteem in an even greater degree than ever before, and in the first number of our first decade we hope to shadow forth our purposes for the World's Fair year.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

WHAT is collectively and in general terms referred to as the labor question is receiving more attention at the hands of men of letters and students of social ethics now than at any previous time in the republic's history. The cause of this is easy to find. The population of the country is increasing at a very rapid rate, and at the same time the manufacture of labor-saving appliances of all descriptions and for all industries goes forward with immense activity, doing away with a vast amount of skilled and unskilled labor. This results in what is termed an overcrowded labor market. Strikes follow on the one hand in the vain effort to maintain a fair rate of wages, while lockouts are resorted to on the other to force wages down. A greatly demoralized condition of the industrial interests of the country is the natural consequence.

Many writers of national prominence have entered the lists with the purpose of finding a remedy for this state of affairs, the result of their labors often being very interesting whatever they might lack in practicability when put to an actual test. The August number of the *Forum* treats of this question under the general term of "Studies in Practical Religion," comprising two articles by well-known authors. The first of these studies is by far the most interesting contribution on this subject that has as yet come under our notice. The title is "An Example of Organized Thrift," and is prepared for the reader in a masterly manner by John Graham Brooks, formerly lecturer on economics at Harvard College, who has been studying social and economic questions in Europe for the past five years.

Mr. Brooks finds an ideal condition of affairs in the Val-des-Bois, in northern France, where the extensive woolen mills of the Harmel family are situated. The present head of the business is M. Léon Harmel, but the first exceptional feature of the business we encounter is found in the fact that the entire family, male and female, find their principal source of pleasure in performing their share in carrying out the great principles founded and put in practical operation by a

previous generation of the family. The splendors of Paris are not sufficient to allure them from the more contented life they lead among the one thousand or more people of both sexes and all ages, whose families are in one way or another dependent upon and connected with the works. Here they go to school until they are of a certain age, their spiritual instruction being amply provided for at the same time. Every facility is provided for the pleasure of the people, libraries and debating clubs, hunting and fishing, dancing and lectures, every conceivable form of improvement for body and mind, and every department in business or pleasure, church or state matters, under charge of a separate committee composed of a number of the workmen and a number of the firm, *the workmen on every committee being in a majority*. Every question affecting the pleasure or interest of the people is managed in this way, the workingmen being made practically responsible for everything.

The reader will no doubt vaguely imagine that this is socialism. But the author takes quite a contrary view, saying: "Any theory of industrial society which accepts the wage function as a permanent fact, which sees in present forms of property a 'divine significance,' which stands both for private rent of land and capital, is as precisely opposed to socialism as Herbert Spencer is opposed to it." Whatever estimate we may place upon its practicability when applied to the conditions found in this country, there is little doubt that the reader will find himself well repaid for a perusal of this article. We commend it to the attention of both employer and employed.

"The Churches and Labor Unions" is the title of the second article appearing under the heading before named, and is a review of the efforts of the Congregational ministers of Massachusetts to ascertain whether industrial discontent had produced any effect upon the attitude of the workingmen of that state toward the churches, and is the work of the Rev. John P. Coyle. The work of the ministers was accomplished by means of circular letters sent to a large number of the officers and prominent members of trades unions and other industrial organizations throughout the state. The author takes no pains to conceal the fact that the result of the inquiry was in every way unsatisfactory. As might have been expected, many of the circulars were never answered. Of the answers sent in a large number evaded the questions, while the remainder developed a diversity of opinion that would render logical deductions entirely out of the question.

Not to be outdone in this direction, Mr. Forrest Morgan presents to the readers of the current number of the *New England Magazine* a sketch bearing the title: "Professions and Trades for Workingmen's Boys." The article is evidently intended as a defense of the practice — if it can be called a practice — of workingmen sending their sons to the professions instead of teaching them the trade they learned themselves. This will be the more evident when we take the author's own words as an indication of his intentions. "Suppose I have a boy just out of the grammar school, why do I fit him for college if I can, with a view to the law, or medicine, or a professorship; or, failing in this, get him into a store or an office, instead of apprenticing him to a plumber or a boilermaker, or a job printer? For several of the strongest reasons that can move a rational man who loves his children. One is, that he would stand a good chance of going to ruin before his trade was learned. He would very likely be for years the daily companion of workmen often foul-mouthed and profane, and not seldom drunken."

Of course, this author avoids the principal, and, in fact, the only reason why boys should be given an opportunity for getting on in the world independent of the uncertainties surrounding the future of trades in this country. He likewise neglects to inform us how men, under present conditions, can afford to equip their boys for the professions. Perhaps he thought that this was not essential.

However instructive a perusal of these subjects may prove, we believe our readers will agree with us in the conclusion that the author has not yet appeared in print who offers a practical remedy for the present congested state of the labor market.

ADVERTISING.

AN advertiser, who is quite a success in his line, says a great deal of money is lost in spasmodic advertising. It takes a great deal more capital to get returns from advertising after the advertiser has allowed his advertisement to be withdrawn for a time than if he had allowed it to run continuously. Too many advertisers break up their advertising in small lots and advertise indiscriminately. Their returns are not commensurate to the money expended. Advertisements should be frequently changed and adequate space to give a proper exposition of what the advertiser has to offer should be purchased. Small, crowded advertisements are usually ineffective, and in all cases it pays to place advertising with the mediums which go directly to the purchasing class.

A NEW SYSTEM OF STEREOTYPING.

ADVICES from London, England, announce a remarkable development of the stereotyping process which has taken place and which will be presented to the trade very shortly. Mr. Harvey Dalziel, the inventor of the patent twin-clamp stereo blocks, it is said will introduce the new process. It has been carefully examined by reliable persons. Mr. Bassett of the *Printing World* says of it: "Excellence of reproduction and economy of time over electrotypes are two special features in this new system of stereotyping. A perfect plate can be produced from a wood engraving, a facsimile of a half-tone process block, or a plain letterpress page in about two hours' time, and the plate will compare favorably with, if not actually excel the finest

electrotype possible. The next important feature is that these plates are made of hard metal that will stand more wear and tear than electrotypes. The plates have been tested at the Camden Press, where Messrs. Dalziel Brothers have recently run off over 100,000 of *Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday* without any appreciable signs of wear and tear to the stereos. A cold press is used in taking the matrix, so that all the damage hitherto done to engravings, type, etc., by the hot press of the old system of stereotyping may now be avoided. A very moderate outlay only is necessary to put this manufacture of fine-art hard-metal plate within the reach of any printer possessing the smallest jobbing stereotype foundry plant."

ARTISTIC TYPE.

TYPEFOUNDERS and their designers are no less ingenious and inscrutable in their ways than are the manufacturers and designers of new jewelry and women's headgear. A few days ago the advertising manager for a large publishing house complained bitterly that "simplicity in displaying types and in the setting of advertisements is rapidly joining the lost arts. Our English cousins are rather more conservative than we are, but even in England, there is chance for improvement. Look at these two pages of book announcements in the *Nineteenth Century* and you will note that the composition is clear and the titles of the books are in a type which, in its simplicity and uniformity is actually restful to the eye. There is no straining after effect, no 'ornamentals' or other abominations so wearisome in their variety and inartistic designs. Yet in America we cannot make the job printers see the matter from our standpoint. They seem to vie with each other in eccentric composition, just as the founders do in varying the designs."

There is some truth in these charges, but it is not so easy to locate the responsibility for the evils complained of as it may seem. The job printer, as a rule, has not served an apprenticeship under a master, and to the selection of an outfit he does not bring that intelligent discrimination necessary for his proper guidance, but must depend largely upon the taste of the typefounder. The typefounder is making type to sell, and he must have on hand the newest, latest and most ornamental designs, and be a persuasive talker to compete successfully with his neighbor.

Here our friend chimes in again with the remark, "Well, I see, you want to make the advertiser responsible. Now what is a man to do who goes with his copy in his hand to his job printer and by him is given a specimen book of the 'newest and most artistic' types and asked to make his own selection. There are no simple roman characters in this specimen book — which is largely made up of modern 'fancies.' So the advertiser is confronted with an embarrassment of riches and the longer he looks at it the more he don't know what he wants. In brief, the printer presses the button which opens his cabinet of types and the advertiser is expected to do the rest." We are again tempted to remind our interested readers of a paragraph on "simplicity in printing" in Mr. Theo. L. De Vinne's Lecture to the National Editorial Association. "I stand by my early teachings," says Mr. De Vinne. "I believe that simplicity is beauty. I believe that the plainest types are the most beautiful types. I believe that a clear-cut roman has in it more lines of grace and beauty, that it shows more art in the designer, more skill in the engraver, than all the ornamentals made. I believe it will be in fashion, and in daily use, when ornamental styles have been forgotten or are remembered only to be hooted at. Think of it. Typefounders whose judgment I respect and defer to say that there are not six men in our 60,000,000 population who have the ability to design and cut a symmetrical series of roman letter. Yet we all know that there are thousands who are ready to design original ornamentals."

EXAMPLES AND QUERIES.

ON another page are shown a number of specimens of printing, under the heading "Examples and Queries." These are exact reproductions of cards accepted by customers of printing offices. We have given attention, heretofore, to the work of the amateur printer, and the question has sometimes arisen, "Is the amateur as much to blame as the customer who accepts cheap, inferior work?" It may be that our queries will convince the printers of the specimens shown that they should endeavor to improve their work instead of offering it at cheap rates. We have before us some specimens from large printing establishments, which we shall reproduce in due time.

A FRENCH SYNDICATE OF PUBLISHERS.

IT is announced that a syndicate of publishers has been formed in France with a view to prevent underselling.

The subscribing publishers bind themselves (among other things) not to favor any correspondent to the detriment of others, but to allow a uniform discount to all booksellers for orders of the same importance. The publishers require that retail catalogues shall only give the selling prices of books. They undertake to exercise moral pressure on certain retailers and bazaars to prevent an undue reduction of prices. Having taken into consideration the complaints of certain retailers that the discount allowed by some publishers is insufficient, the syndicate has decided, by common accord, to ask booksellers to state the minimum of price below which they will provisionally undertake not to descend when affixing prices to books in their catalogues and advertisements until it be possible to return to the selling price. The publishers, on their side, promise to use all means in their power to prevent the cataloguing or selling of their publications at prices lower than those submitted by the booksellers. What influence

the syndicate will have in avoiding the slaughter sales of books, which is one of the attractions upon which the large general stores depend for drawing custom, remains to be seen — assuming this American practice has gone across the water. A refusal to sell to other than bona fide booksellers might prove effectual with adequate combination among the publishers.

It is unreasonable to suppose that authors will look with any lively degree of satisfaction at such a combination — as they may be the objects of the syndicate's attention at a later date. However, combination for protection is as feasible as any other.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ANARCHISTS, SOCIALISTS AND WORKINGMEN.

BY THE LATE O. S. JENKS.

ANARCHY is defined as "absence of government; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power." An anarchist, therefore, is one who advocates the abolition of law and government. That this is his object is evident, for the significations of the words "anarchy" and "anarchist" have not changed; that he seeks to accomplish his object by the employment of force, everyone knows who is informed as to the events of our time and has heard of the admitted remarks of anarchistic orators.

It is a common mistake to confound the socialist and anarchist. The socialist seeks to bring the government to his ideal by a greater paternalism and concentration of power (comprehending, of course, the contentment of the individual). The anarchist endeavors to bring about the overthrow of government and social order. Socialism, whatever its merits or demerits, works with a definite purpose in view, and it seeks to attain to the realization of its purpose by lawful agitation and legitimate means. If the anarchist has any formula of government or society to substitute for existing conditions, it is seldom if ever enunciated. It can hardly be that he has, else his appellation would be a misnomer.

Many persons who have never studied the works of Karl Marx are socialists in a degree at least. That part of the socialistic plan which comprehends the acquirement of the railroads, lighting plants and other public industries by national, state or municipal government finds favor with many whose socialism extends no further.

The socialist has suffered from associating with the anarchists. The anarchist has often found it to his advantage to take upon himself for a time the mantle of socialism with the object of propagating his malevolent teachings more safely and effectually. The socialist now sees the disadvantage to him and his cause of such an association. On a number of occasions of late, socialists have made expressions of their repudiation of anarchists and anarchy.

The tendency of the world is for the better. Every century, every decade, witnesses great triumphs of right and of genius. Labor, looking upward to a greater independence, and a larger enjoyment of the higher, the better things of life and nature, has gathered its forces for a conquest, guided by convictions of justice and right. With many victories gained and future triumphs assured, its advance is becoming steady and its forces unified — when there appear the advocates of the bomb and firebrand policy. Blind to the victories already achieved, they madly counsel violence as the only method of redress for labor. Destitute of any moral code, they have no compunctions of conscience in urging to pillage and murder.

These disciples of chaos in the pursuit of their reckless policy come in conflict with those appointed for the enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace and order; meetings are disrupted, and forthwith there is a storm of protest, charges and countercharges, and many citizens see, in the large discretion allowed the police in determining the character of meetings, a serious menace to the right of free assemblage and of free speech.

It has been suggested that in the case of meetings of an anarchistic character, officers should be present to write down any violent or unlawful language on the part of the speakers, and have the latter arrested by due process of law. This method, clearly, would be unavailing to put a stop to anarchistic agitation. It would be as fallacious as for a town board to ordain that in case of fire the marshal should make requisition for a hosecart on the treasurer of the town. When the wily speaker has convinced his ignorant auditors that they have a moral right to the homes of the wealthy, when (though perhaps in guarded language) he has justified the use of the bomb and firebrand, when words of treason have moved the audience to a fever heat of hatred of our government and laws — then is the time for police interference.

Workingmen should in no way identify themselves with these revolutionists. There is a widespread misconception as to the attitude of labor toward the law. This misconception, fostered by occasional arbitrary and illegal acts on the part of organized workingmen, has retarded the progress of labor reform legislatively and in popular favor. Any act or expression of affiliation with men who preach murder and riot will seriously embarrass and hinder all legitimate efforts for the advancement of labor.

Though the methods of the anarchists cannot be too forcibly denounced, we should look beyond the speaker and his wild harangue, and the chafing, lawless, impatient audience, to the causes of the trouble, for the complaints of the anarchists are not entirely without foundation. Anarchy is the outgrowth from the seeds of discontent sown among the vicious and ignorant. The causes which give rise to this discontent (which pervades all society) are found in "man's inhumanity to man"; and, if we go back of this, we find the most fruitful cause in the love of money — the root of all evil. The penurious employer who takes advantage of the poverty of little children to enforce a

service of labor extending from early morning into the hours of the night, for a mere pittance; the unscrupulous capitalist who employs the imported, downtrodden creatures of other lands to the exclusion of American workingmen; the "public benefactor" who reduces the wages of already underpaid workingmen in order to establish universities and libraries — these are some of the disturbing factors in society; these are *breeders* of anarchists.

There is one fact, however, that cannot be too often reiterated for the benefit of the anarchist. It is, that the foundation stone of our government is the right of the majority to rule. Through the ballot box is to be sought the remedy for inequality and injustice. The exercise of the voting franchise, supplemented by organization and peaceable agitation, will accomplish much in the future of labor, as it has in the past. Violence and disorder retard the progress of all reform.

Written for The Inland Printer.

WHAT DO ONE THOUSAND BILLHEADS COST?

BY F. W. THOMAS.

ESTIMATING, or in other words, the fixing of prices, is a matter of the utmost importance to any employing printer. Upon the correct adjustment of prices depends the retention and satisfaction of his trade as well as his own financial profit.

In view of these facts it appears singular to a "man up a tree" that the very men who could realize most from a frank, honest discussion of the subject seem to be averse to talking in any other than a very vague and lofty style upon this matter. We read much of the ruinous competition which is daily lowering the value of our plants and reducing our profits. We hear printers accusing each other of cutting rates. Jones says Smith did a job at less than cost. Smith says the same of Jones. Business men, our patrons, wonder that there can be such variations as there are in different firms' prices for printing..

Why do these lamentable conditions exist? Simply because Jones' idea of what the job costs differs radically from Smith's idea on the same point. Few printers have any correct idea of the cost of executing individual jobs. Their education on this point is necessarily picked up. No other printer will ever tell them anything about it; oh, no. It might hurt his business. The very idea! If every printer could be educated up to a proper knowledge of what work costs, would not the condition bewailed of disappear?

It may be stated, to begin with, that few printers purposely accept orders at less than what they believe to be the absolute cost of filling the same. It would follow, then, that if we can establish uniform and correct ideas as to the cost of printing, we will have gone far toward adjusting prices upon an equable basis.

It is my purpose to deal minutely with an actual example. I have chosen to analyze the individual items which enter into the cost of 1,000 billheads, a job so common as to be most familiar to all. We will suppose the conditions under which these bills are produced to be as follows: Please note that the conditions are as favorable to the accomplishment of the work at as low a cost as could probably be found anywhere.

Conditions.— An office with an invested capital of $4,000, doing an average monthly business of $1,000. Trade well established so as to need no soliciting and little advertising. Union labor being employed. Composition, $15. Platen pressman, $8. General expense, rent, power, etc., low.

Items to be discussed.— 1,000 ⅙-sheet billheads, 16 pounds, good stock, reasonable composition. No special trouble with proof and printed in one color of ink. Price current, $2.50.

ITEMIZED COST.

Advertising	$ .02½
Stock	.72
Composition, 1½ hours	.37½
Pressman's time, 1½ hours	.20
Material in pad bottoms	.01½
Time cutting and padding	.05¼
Time errand boy delivering	.01¼
Ink	.02
Insurance	.01
Light	.00½
Power	.01¼
Heat	.00½
Superintendence	.06½
Distribution	.05
Wear and tear	.07
Interest on investment	.07
Time submitting proof	.02
Time correcting and locking up	.06¼
Time collecting and allowance for bad debts	.05
Telephone	.01¼
Rent	.06¼
General— Taxes, gasoline, repairs, machine oil, tympan paper, wrapping paper, twine, spoiled stock, sharpening cutter knife, etc., etc.	.10
Total	$2.02½

A slight explanation of how these figures are obtained will possibly be in order. It has been stated that no soliciting and but little advertising is necessary in the case of this supposed office. I have allowed an expenditure of $10 per month for advertising, certainly a modest amount. It is a simple problem in proportion, to figure that if it costs $10 per month to sustain a patronage of $1,000, then each dollar's worth of that patronage costs to procure it, 1-1,000 by $10.00-1 or 1 cent, and $2.50 worth of work, or our billhead order, must be charged with 2½ times 1 cent, or 2½ cents. The next five items are plain enough. It is calculated that it will be a fair average to say that at $3 per week, errand boy will use fifteen minutes' time in delivering. This figures exactly 1¼ cents. It is quite probable in actual practice that a dog fight, so often seen by errand boys, would probably result in a considerably increased cost to the employer, but we are considering favorable conditions. The next five items are all figured in the same manner as the advertising detailed above. For instance, I allow an expense of $5

per month for power. The proper amount chargeable to our billheads would be $2.50-1,000 by $5.00-1 or $.01¼.

Regarding the item of superintendence, I figure that it will take a good hustling foreman at $18 per week one-third of his time in the actual planning, giving out and watching of work, together with reading proof, etc. The cost of superintendence on our job will be as follows: $2.50-100 by ⅓ by (4⅓ weeks by $18.00) or $.06½. Wear and tear is figured on the basis of ten per cent of the value of the plant per year. Interest on investment at eight per cent. Distribution is allowed at about twenty minutes' time of $8 or $9 "two-thirder." Rent at $20 per month. The remaining items speak for themselves.

Now it would seem that these items have all been figured at a price low enough to satisfy anyone. It appears, however, that we have a total of a few pennies over the $2 point, which you will readily observe gives the employer a very scant twenty per cent profit on the selling price. It must also be borne in mind that we are discussing favorable conditions, that no allowances are as yet made for time necessarily lost, and nothing for time lost by the soldiering of employés, which is a large item. Serious accidents have not been considered. And most of all, we have been considering a plant working at its maximum capacity. A falling off of $100 or $200 in the month's business increases the *cost* of what *is* done, for the obvious reason that the output is curtailed while the expenses remain the same. Now if you have never figured this way, would you have thought the absolute *cost* of 1,000 billheads to be as much? I fancy most printers, if asked to figure actual *cost*, would write

Stock	$ .72
Composition	.37½
Press	.20
Total	$1.29½

and then tell you in an offhand manner that $1.50 would surely cover the *cost*. They do not realize the *incidental cost* attendant upon the production of job printing.

It is evident from the facts and figures submitted that under entirely favorable conditions it is possible to produce 1,000 billheads at an exact cost of $2.2½. It would also be reasonable to suppose that, lost time, decrease in business or other matters not always possible to control, would often increase the *cost* to as much as $2.25. We would then be led to the conclusion that from ten to eighteen per cent is all the profit there is in such commercial work. This condition has been brought about largely by the fact that for years printers generally have not realized the full *cost* of their work and have fixed prices at too low a point. The remedy, if there is any, is in educating printers up to proper knowledge of the *cost* of work. In other words, they must learn to estimate. My object in this article is to show the items printers usually omit from their estimating, or only partially account for, and to emphasize their amount. It is not my idea that every job should be figured out in detail as above, but the employing printer should study this subject intelligently, so that he will know the proper total percentage to add for these items. He should have a certain knowledge of the cost of his productions.

Do you suppose that a corner groceryman could be found so ignorant as not to know just what his goods cost him, not approximately, but exactly. Now think of it; here are employing printers, men engaged in a calling requiring brains, skill and capital, producing and selling a product the cost of which they do not know. This fact they themselves confess.

Fellow printers, reform, do more thinking. Determine the average production, labor, cost and miscellaneous expense of your office, and in estimating see that every job bears its just percentage. The profits for the year are the sum of the profits on each individual job. If the separate jobs do not pay, the year's profits will be nothing.

Remember this when you estimate: *Be sure you know the cost.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DR. JOHN BROWN'S COPY OF FELLTHAM'S "RESOLVES."

BY W. I. WAY.

A NOTE on a book that has been owned, read, and marked by the author of "Rab and His Friends," Dr. John Brown (the "Beloved Physician," Sir Noel Paton called him), may not be without interest to readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. Owen Feltham seems to have been quite as successful as Shakespeare in concealing his identity, but his "Resolves, Divine, Moral and Political," like the nightingales of Heraclitus, will never die. True, they seem to be resting peacefully at the gate of forgetfulness just at present, but before they are quite within, some tender, appreciative publisher must recall them to life and comparative popularity again. Hallam did the book almost irreparable injury, but Hallam is only one authority, and Feltham has had many champions. Yet his book is scarce today, and the writer knows of no edition of it since the one of 1840, by William Pickering. The first edition is without a date, but it must have appeared in 1625 or thereabouts, as the second and third editions appeared in 1628. Up to 1709 the book had passed through twelve editions, when it quite sunk into forgetfulness until Mr. James Cumming, having accidentally met with a copy, was so impressed with its beauties that he published an edition in 1806, which was shortly thereafter reprinted. Then the book seems to have again dropped out of sight until 1840 when William Pickering issued his daintily printed edition, a copy of which, bearing the autograph of Dr. John Brown, has for some time been in the writer's possession. The editor of the Pickering edition, like a writer in the *Retrospective Review*, Vol. X, was no half-hearted admirer of Feltham and his book, yet he was unable

to adduce any new facts relative to the author, of whom little is known; but of the text of the essays, and the arrangement thereof, we may believe that he has left nothing to be desired. Mr. Cumming, in his edition, took some liberties with the text which seem to have been unwarrantable in view of the fact that the poet Randolph found nothing in the "Resolves"

"To dye maid's or matron's cheek in red."

The editor of the present edition agrees with the *Retrospective's* reviewer, who says, "For our parts, we confess, that we cannot so easily consent to part with the little quaintnesses of style, which to our minds convey a greater charm than more polished diction."

Surely no one can read Owen Felltham's work without the improvement of his understanding and strengthening of his virtue, and which, to use a felicitous expression of the author, in speaking of a wise man, displays "a knowing and a practical judgment, that can direct us in the maze of life — in the bustle of the world — in the twitches and twirls of fate."

The first hundred of Felltham's essays were written when the author was only eighteen and dedicated to Thomas Lord Coventry; but the second "Century" were issued during the reign of Charles II and dedicated "To the most virtuous, discreet and noble, The Lady Dorothy Crane." We must concur in his opinion expressed in this dedication, that "If ever resolutions were needful, I think they be in this age of looseness; wherein it were some unhappiness to be good, did not the consciousness of her own worth set virtue firm against all disheartenings." He was modest in his praises of the noble lady, because discreet nature, "deserving best, loves least to hear of it," and he had ever "found face-commendation to dye wisdom's cheek of a blush-color." Felltham had married and lost his wife. He was well along in years when he wrote thus, and The Lady Dorothy was young and doubtless unmarried.

The "Resolves," not unlike the Essays of Lord Bacon, are on the most important objects of life, "exhibiting a profound knowledge of the human heart, and inculcating, in nervous, and often eloquent language, pure morality, warm benevolence, and natural, fervent and practical piety." Felltham's style is occasionally prolix, and his "language sometimes loose and familiar." He has been charged with being pedantic because prodigal of metaphor and quotation. Many of the quotations from classical authors are accompanied with his own translations, but these translations Doctor Brown does not seem to have had a very high regard for, as his markings are invariably against the originals. These markings, however, are not confined to quotations, but are far more frequently against original passages by Felltham, which seem to have caught the doctor's fancy. Here is one of these, "The heart of man, to man, is a room inscrutable; into which nature has made no certain window, but as himself shall please to open." So much of the book is quotable that one hardly knows where to begin or where end, so we shall confine the selected passages mainly to those marked by the book's former owner. In the essay on "Preaching," Felltham says, "A good orator should pierce the ear, allure the eye, and invade the mind of the hearer. And this is Seneca's opinion: Fit words are better than fine ones: I like not those that are injudiciously made, but such as be expressively significant; that lead the mind to something besides the naked term. And he that speaks thus must not look to speak thus every day. A combed oration will cost both sweat and the rubbing of the brain. And combed I wish it, not frizzled nor curled."

What a noble passage is this on Learning, which "is like a river, whose head, being far in the land, is, at first rising, little and easily viewed; but still, as you go, it gapeth with a wider bank; not without pleasure, and delightful winding; while it is on both sides set with trees and the beauties of various flowers; but still, the further you follow it, the deeper and broader it is; till, at last, it enwaves itself in the unfathomed ocean. There you see more water; but no shore, no end of that liquid, fluid vastness. In many things we may sound Nature, in the shallows of her revelations; we may trace her to her second causes; but beyond them we meet with nothing but the puzzle of the soul and the dazzle of the mind's dim eyes. While we speak of things that are, that we may dissect, and have power and means to find causes, there is some pleasure, some certainty; but, when we come to metaphysics, to long-buried antiquity, and to unrevealed divinity, we are in a sea which is deeper than the short reach of the line of man."

Of good and bad ends he says, "sin in the bud is fair, sweet, pleasing; but the fruit is death, horror, hell." And of idleness, "the idle man is the barrenest piece of earth in the orb."

One passage more and we have done. "I find many that are called Puritans," he says, "yet few or none that will own the name. Whereof the reason sure is this; that it is for the most part held a name of infamy; and is so new that it hath scarcely obtained a definition; nor is it an appellation derived from one man's name, whose tenets we may find digested into a volume; whereby we do much err in the application." In conclusion, the "Resolves" of Owen Felltham may be safely recommended to those who shall be so fortunate as to set eyes on them. We lay them aside, "as we part from our dearest friends, in the hope of frequently returning to them."

A PRINTER with a taste for statistics has figured out that an old-style Gordon, quarto medium, with a wheel 123½ inches in circumference travels 17,542 miles, 3,240 feet in one year, with an average of 5,000 impressions a day. The following figures give the exact number of inches the wheel travels in one day, in one year, and the exact number of miles and feet it travels in one day, and the exact number of miles and feet it travels in one year: Inches in one day, 3,705,000; inches in one year, 1,111,500,000; miles and feet in one day, 58 miles, 2,510 feet; miles and feet in one year, 17,542 miles, 3,240 feet.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY IRVING.

AMONG those writers in New York who gossip pleasantly about books and authors, Mr. Lawrence Hutton holds a place of honor. A collector himself, a club man in close affiliation with the members of "The Players" and "The Grolier," he is one of those entertaining dabblers in literature whose province seem to be to please. The Messrs. Harper Brothers are bringing out a brood of charming little books, many of which, besides being of a distinctly literary character, and dainty and pretty in all ways from a mechanical point of view, have a certain bookish flavor that must commend them to readers of refined taste everywhere. "From the Books of Lawrence Hutton" is the title of the latest issue of this series. In this booklet are chapters upon "Some American Book Plates"; "Grangerism and the Grangerites"; "The Portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots"; "Poetical Dedications"; and "Portrait Inscriptions," from some of which Mr. Hutton ventures to hope the booklover may "glean certain odd and curious facts concerning the dainties that are bred in books." The chapter on Grangerism contains the best defense one may hope to find of that species of vandalism, and Mr. Hutton is, perhaps, the only one who has written on the subject who has no apology to offer for his peculiar affliction. But, with all deference to Mr. Hutton's opinion, there are many who still agree with Dr. John Hill Burton, that the Grangerite "is the very Ishmaelite of collectors," whose mania is only less reprehensible than that "of our aboriginal collectors of scalps who spoiled many valuable heads in order to gratify their enthusiastic hobby."

Among the doubtful portraits of Mary Queen of Scots mentioned by Mr. Hutton he might have called attention to the imaginative sketch prepared by Sir Noel Paton for John Skelton's volume of essays, "The Impeachment of Mary Stuart."

In the chapter on Some Portrait Inscriptions Mr. Hutton has this paragraph: "Marshall engraved a portrait of Jonson, 'a laureated bust,' which appeared on the frontispiece to 'Horace,' published in 1640. It was 'printed for John Benson.' Ben Jonson for John Benson is good"! This is a little confusing. John Benson was the bookseller or publisher who sold the "Poems: Written by Wil. Shake-speare. Gent.," printed by Tho. Cotes in the same year, and if one's memory is not at fault he also sold the "Horace" Englished by "Rare Ben" Jonson.

The chapters on poetical dedications and inscriptions, two of the most interesting in the book, contain much new matter. In the former is reprinted, not out of place Mr. Hutton thinks, Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's poetic epistle to Mr. Andrew Lang, beginning with the famous line:

"Dear Andrew, with the brindled hair,"

and Mr. Lang's reply, which will be altogether new to readers of THE INLAND PRINTER:

"Dear Louis of the awful cheek,
Who told you it was right to speak,
Where all the world might hear and stare,
Of other fellows' 'brindled hair'?
'Shadows we are,' the sophist knew—
Shadows—'and shadows we pursue.'
For this my Ghost shall chase your shadow
From Skerryvore to Colorado."

With such amusing trifles are Mr. Hutton's pages sprinkled, and, inaccessible as they are elsewhere, they make his dainty little volume a necessity to booklovers everywhere. It is hard to take leave of them, but we must do so, and may, very properly, with Mr. James Whitcomb Riley's "Lines on an Error," written on the front cover of a copy of "Afterwhiles," on discovering that he had inadvertently written his name on the back:

"In the back of the book,
With his heels in the air,
You'll find your friend here,
Ef you look anywhere."

One rarely stumbles over a more eccentric example of bookmaking than the volume of Shakespeare's "Hamlet and As You Like It, A Specimen of a New Edition of Shakespeare: By Thomas Caldecott, Esq." A letter from the bookseller in the copy before me says that Thomas Caldecott's principal fame, bibliographically speaking, is as the author of three quarto volumes, London, 1786–1800, on "Reports of Cases relative to the duty and office of a Justice of the Peace." But should he send a letter from the Land of Shadows to Andrew Lang, for instance, he would doubtless mention as his chief claim to immortality a "Hamlet" he edited and had published as "a Specimen of a New Edition of Shakespeare." One is tempted to transcribe the notes on one of the covers of this unique specimen, which read as follows:

"From the library of Mr. Joseph Crosby, of Zanesville, Ohio, with MS. notes by him on the margins.

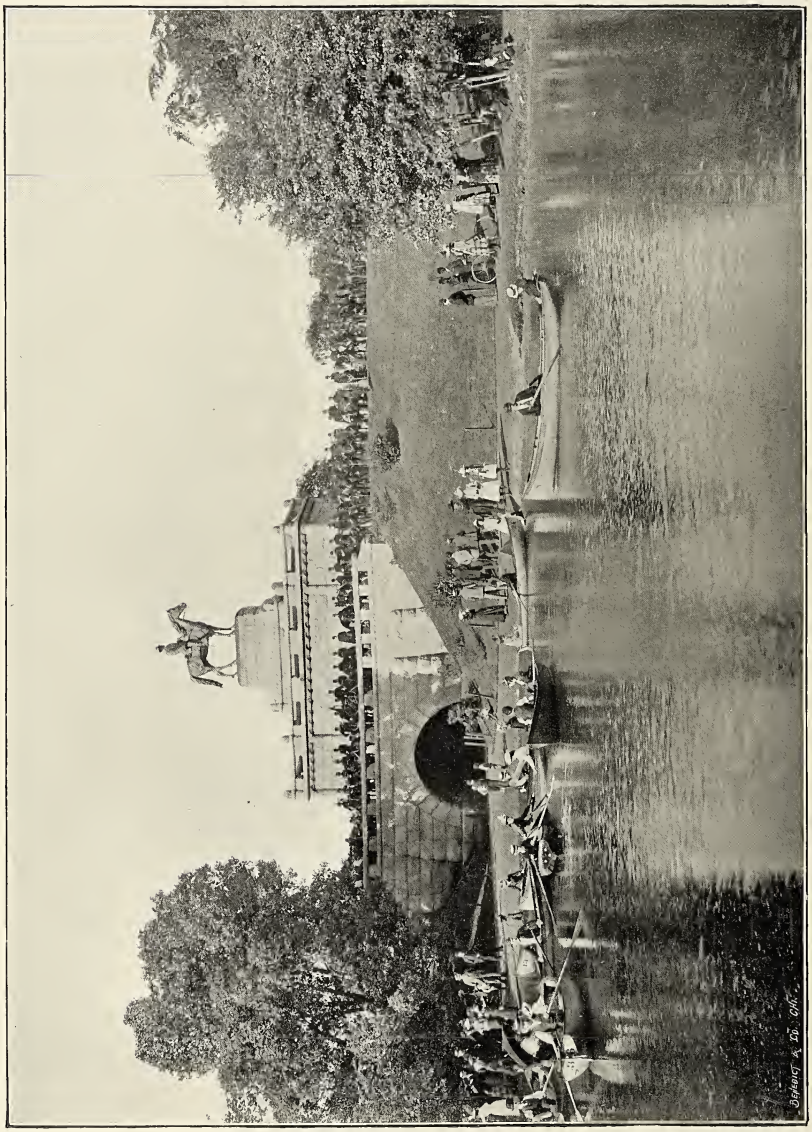
"Mr. Crosby was recognized as an eminent Shakesperian scholar. He was a modest man, and content that even in crime Shakespeare should surpass him. Forgery for the disciple, the hanging crime of *sheep*-stealing for the master." But these notes have nothing to do with Mr. Caldecott's specimen of "how it should be done." Lowndes says there were only one hundred copies of the 1820 edition, and that a later edition of 250 copies contained "improvements." Let us hope that one of the improvements was consecutive pagination instead of the four separate sections of the original, two each for the plays and notes. This idea of pagination may have been a hobby of Mr. Caldecott's, however, though he does not mention it in his "Advertisement to the Reader." The labor of editing in Mr. Caldecott's fashion must have been considerable, and rather wearisome. At any rate he seems to have stopped short with the one volume. This enterprising editor had some positive notions on the orthography of his author's name, and his remarks are worth reproducing:

"Licentious and conjectural emendation has not been confined merely to our author's text. His name has, without any sufficient warrant, and against the use and evidence of his own age, and a century and a half afterwards, been barbarously corrupted. As he published it, it was uniformly Shakespeare; and in his Sonnets, printed seven or eight years before his death, it is given with a hyphen, Shake-speare, not only in the title but in the running line at the head of every leaf throughout the book. It is so also published in the address of one of the copies of commendatory verses, prefixed to the folios. As he published it, all his contemporaries printed it; and such printing, with the pronunciation correspondent with the spelling, descended to the middle of the last century. It is only then upon his subscriptions to his will and a mortgage deed, facsimiles of which are given in Reed's edition, that the modern alteration of his name to Shakspeare is founded. But as in one out of these four signatures the last syllable of his name is abbreviated, and in two others spelt by abbreviation differently from what is on all hands admitted to be the proper spelling of his name, it is not easy to conceive why his having, solely in these instances, spelt the first syllable also differently, should be taken as a decisive proof that his name was not there also abbreviated, and was other than he had himself in print given it, and the whole world besides had for many generations supposed it to be, and had so printed and pronounced it. For these reasons, and others to be another day set forth more in detail, we have continued the old reading of his time, and call our author Shakespeare."

THE same everlasting treadmill sort of existence makes machines of people, unless they can get away from it once in a while to see life under some other conditions. Nothing so benumbs a man's faculties, so narrows and cramps his mind, and so unfits him to enjoy life and therefore do acceptable service, as unbroken and unvarying routine.—*Hardware, Toronto, Ont.*

ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR MENU TITLE.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.



GRANT MONUMENT, LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

A of halftone engraving, on copper, by Geo. H. Benedict & Co., 175 Clark street, Chicago.

CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

SHOULD JOB LETTER BE CLASSIFIED IN SERIES?

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., July 30, 1892.

We are regular subscribers to your paper and desire to get the opinions of your readers on a matter connected with the printing business.

We are about to change our job department somewhat by the addition of some new faces, etc., of type, and we wish to entirely reclassify our jobroom. Which is the better way to do it? By putting all the series of job types together or by putting all the nonpareil job type together in one cabinet, all the brevier together in one cabinet, all the long primer in another, and all the pica job type in another, and so on, having all the different sizes of job type kept together in their respective cabinets, so that a workman, if he wants a pica job line, can see at a glance all the different lines of pica job type we have by going to the pica cabinet.

We hope we will have an expression of opinion from your numerous readers. INQUIRERS.

EXTEND THE POINT SYSTEM.

To the Editor: HARTFORD, Conn., August 20, 1892.

Since the point system has been adopted, there are many other things that printers use, which, if they were made to comply with the point system, would be the means of facilitating work, increasing the employers' bank account, and save a vast amount of harsh ejaculations from compositors and pressmen who have to contend with these difficulties. In the first place, why cannot wood engravers, half-tone plate makers and electrotypers produce their work in compliance with the point system? Second, why don't rulers adjust their pens to the point system? Any printer who has had to space a job so as to strike on rules would appreciate such a revolution in ruling.

Possibly this change could be made or adopted by the rule-pen manufacturers. Certainly if printers, when ordering a job ruled, could have it done on this system, they would have no other. L. H. S.

ON IMPOSITION AND STONEWORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, N.Y., July 30, 1892.

I have acquired a great deal of useful knowledge from the articles occasionally published in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER for the benefit of apprentices, and being desirous of bringing their interests more favorably before the many older and more experienced readers of your journal, with your kind permission I would like to ask of them an explanation of what seems to me the most difficult branch of the trade.

I am an apprentice in my third year, and have as yet been unable to put my knowledge of imposition and stonework into practical use. The time is not far distant when, by virtue of the time I have served at the trade, and on my merits as a workman, I shall demand a right to practice it, and endeavor to become a master thereof. In the meantime, however, I should like to learn as much about it as possible through the medium of THE INLAND PRINTER. If I can make myself competent at the stone, I will consider myself a thorough workman.

Now, an article of this sort would prove interesting and instructive to a great number of ambitious but much-abused aspirants to the title of "Skillful Compositors," who look to these little hints in hopes of obtaining a more refined idea of the "Art Preservative." I, for one, and I venture to say that most of those subscribers who have yet to finish their apprenticeship, would feel greatly indebted to anyone who offers any suggestions in our behalf. FRANK NOLAN.

THE SHERIFF WILL SEE HIM.

To the Editor: ALBERT LEA, Minn., July 30, 1892.

We have before us a circular from a printer of Toledo, Ohio, quoting prices on commercial work and samples of paper used. The work done is good, as is also the stock. They were sent to one of our patrons in this city and we think that a firm that will do work for these prices should be severely criticized by the press of the country, as such prices are not only ruinous to the trade in general, but must also be to the man who makes them. We quote below prices given:

1,000 7-lb. packet noteheads, at	$1.50
1,000 5-lb. statements, at	1.50
1,000 6-in. XX white envelopes	1.50

These prices are fifty per cent below what we are getting for the same class of work, and we are only making a fair profit. We emphatically protest against such unreasonable prices and would be glad to see the firm come under the ban of those believing in the motto of "live and let live." M. & C.

HE SAID HE WAS A JOURNEYMAN.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., August 12, 1892.

The inclosed sample is a proof of a stick of matter set in one of the offices of this city by a compositor who represented himself to be a journeyman printer:

about town

J. H. McGrew, 639. Rialto, Blg. has lately returned from a bussiness trzp throngh West. Mr. McGrew, has a fine souverier consisting of twenty six high grade photographic news of World's Fair building shoving them exactly as they stand in theis in complete state Approobriate discriptive mitter accompanies each view, aud the entire collection is encIcsed in a cover containing a Sterescopic lense.

They are put npon thn market at a figure thyt wlaees them in reach of every body and are furnished to the trade dy H. J. Smith & Co. 263 & 265 Wabash Ave.

He said he was not used to jobwork, but had always worked on straight matter; and he probably intended this sample to be a piece of jobwork. As it is something entirely new in the job line, perhaps some of THE INLAND PRINTER readers would like to see it. W. P. T.

CHEAP BOTCH PRINTING.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Kan., August 1, 1892.

Here is a dandy sample business card issued by one of our Kansas City printers, who goes the rounds *soliciting* and giving out cheap prices calculated to make people who are paying a fair price for their work think they are being robbed. You see he heads his card *cheap* printing, all of which his card would imply in itself. I think THE INLAND PRINTER cannot be too severe on these persons, and should make it a special feature to show them up in the fullest and most impressive manner, in protection to the better class of printers and the printing business generally. THE INLAND PRINTER is read by hundreds of business men who know nothing about the printing business, and the comments of THE INLAND PRINTER will surely have a good effect and discourage greatly the use of this cheap trash. They should make a special effort to obtain these samples and

set apart a department for their full airing, in the most effective way, each month, which would be fully appreciated by the better class of printers all over the country. In fact, these amateurs are greatly injuring the printing business outside of large work which their facilities will not allow them to tackle. Paper houses give them the use of their cutters for paltry orders of stock. Foundries allow them to come in and use their second-hand presses (when their rattletrap is out of order), and thereby encourage and keep them alive, to the detriment of all legitimate business. You cannot go for them too hard, and it ought to be kept up continually as long as one of them exists. The country is alive with them — so thick you can hardly walk on the street without running against one with his package of samples under his arm. W. W. Cox.

MAPS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

To the Editor: Vienna, Austria, July 23, 1892.

Having to write for our Imperial State Printing Office here a periodical report on the progress of the various graphic branches, I often quote your valuable paper, which, at my request, has been subscribed for. On page 902 of No. 10 I read that a new map of the United States is issued by the Burlington Route and sold at 12 cents. As we have no firm here where such maps could be had, I would feel greatly obliged if you would kindly send me a copy. I have seen in America magnificent maps engraved by the wax process. I presume that the Burlington map is of that kind. I should at all events be thankful to you if you could send me a copy of such a map where I can find not only one route but the various routes which connect New York and Chicago.

I seize this opportunity to ask you whether you deem it advisable to have a map engraved which would show the Austrian exhibition at Chicago and the French one. If, as I believe, you have at your disposal such maps, and maps of your city itself, kindly send them to me, stating the cost per 1,000, including the engraving. Silas.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

To the Editor: Topeka, Kan., August 15, 1892.

Suppose a piece of work is contracted for at $25, and when completed the cost is found to be as given below, what sums should be set down, and in which of the columns left blank at the right? Will some reader of The Inland Printer, who has theories on figuring printing office profit and loss, answer this and give a solution of his method? What we want to know is, which department earned a profit.

Department.	Cost.	Profit.	Loss.
Composing room	$8.40		
Pressroom	5.50		
Bindery	2.25		
Stock	4.80		
Fixed charges	2.00		
Total	$22.95		

Much has been written about the *cost* of production, and most thoughtful printers have arrived at more or less practical methods of computing it, but there still remains to be demonstrated a proper method of distributing the profit or loss among the several departments through which a job ordinarily passes. Mr. De Vinne recently declared the composing room an eternal "sink-hole" for the profits of the shop, but the statement is questioned by equally eminent printers in America and Europe. *If* it is a "sink-hole," the proprietor or business manager ought to ascertain *why*. The common excuse of "blind estimating" is evasive. Here is a case where the estimate was high enough to leave a small profit on the job, and most proprietors might be content with that; but the question still remains: Did the composing room, as one of the five departments, earn any part of that profit? If not, then there must be a cause for it. That cause ought to be determined beyond a peradventure; then it can be corrected. The same proposition applies to every other department. When estimating each was charged with a known or supposed proportion of the cost, and proper management dictates that each should yield a profit. But did they? A. B. C.

FROM MISSOURI.

To the Editor: St. Joseph, Mo., August 19, 1892.

Organized labor (and all labor is organized in St. Joseph) is making great preparations for their demonstration September 5. The various unions are showing much enterprise in the efforts being made to make the occasion memorable and the display creditable. Our business men are assisting in a financial way, and a great many houses will be represented in the procession with floats, banners and various devices to catch the eye. Typographical Union No. 40 will turn out in magnificent style, and each chapel in the city will be represented. Al Nash and W. Campbell are getting out the souvenir programme, Shirley & Bro. doing the printing. It will be a beauty.

The Combe Printing Company have enlarged their quarters recently, moving their pressroom to the ground floor. Their lithographing department is doing some excellent work, and is keeping work in the city that has heretofore gone to St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

The Steam Printing Company has not amounted to much since its reorganization. The impression prevails that it is only a question of time until it will go out of existence entirely. The plant is worn out.

Will M. Shirley & Bro. put in a Miehle pony, this month, and have made quite a number of additions to their office. They are doing a good business and print nothing "sloppy." Ed Young has charge of the composing room, while Joe Patterson officiates in like capacity in the pressroom.

The *Journal of Commerce* got out a special number for August, on account of the Commercial Club opening. It contains 58 pages, with the cover printed in two colors, and is altogether the most attractive number yet issued. The half-tones and zinc etchings were quite a feature.

Both of the morning papers, the *Herald* and *Gazette*, have shut down on their Monday issues, and now come out six days a week. Progression with a vengeance!

Business in all lines of the printing industry is at a complete standstill. At the time I write, the largest offices in town are laying off almost their entire force, and the prospects for the next ten days are not encouraging. But a great revival is expected for the fall and winter, and the probabilities are that all the offices will be running night and day with extra men.

St. Joseph.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: Melbourne, N. S. W., July 8, 1892.

Our bright star of prosperity is still behind the clouds. My forecast of last month has unfortunately proven too true. The printing business has never been in such a demoralized condition. There are fully two hundred compositors unemployed, of which over one hundred and fifty sign the book daily at the society rooms. Many of the offices have reduced hands, while some are working half time, and others giving a week's holiday to five and ten men at a time. There is a small ray of sunshine peeping through the dark cloud which envelops us at the present, and that is that parliament will be opened next week; this will be the means of providing employment for twenty-five or thirty additional hands on the "Hansard" staff.

Reference was made in this correspondence to the proposal of the master printers to reduce wages by ten per cent. Since my last there have been many meetings of both parties, deputations, correspondence and conferences, with the result that a compromise has been effected. The final offer of the typographical society was that the minimum "stab" rate be £2,

16s. ($13.44) per week of forty-eight hours, and the piece rate of 1s. 1d. (26 cents) per 1,000 ens in place of £3 ($14.40), and 1s. 2d. (28 cents) per 1,000 ens. The master printers in accepting this ultimatum closed their communication as follows: "I hope that the depression in business, which has existed for some time past, will soon pass away, and that one of the immediate results of the reduction will be that a larger number of your members will have constant employment, and that the present amicable feeling will long continue."

The *Australian Typographical Journal*, in an article on the question, says: "The acceptance of a reduction is never a source of satisfaction, but the general expression of opinion in the trade undoubtedly is, that the society has not given away anything but what was warranted by the extraordinary condition of affairs existing at the present time."

The compositors of both Ballarat, Victoria and Sydney, New South Wales, have had to submit to a reduction in the rate of wages.

Mr. Charles Edgerton, mayor of Hawthorn, of the firm of Edgerton & Moore, printers, was unanimously elected chairman of the local bench at a meeting of the honorary justices.

There is some talk of another daily paper being started in Melbourne. If successful it would prove a great boon just now, but there appears to be an insurmountable difficulty—"want of funds."

The Melbourne Printers' Overseers' Association, with a laudable desire to assist the unemployed printers, initiated on Saturday afternoon, June 25, at the Melbourne Athenæum, an idea unique in the colonies, namely, a typesetting contest. The conditions were that the competitors had to get in their "dis" during the morning, start on full cases, minion type, use their own sticks set to 13 ems pica, reprint copy (an article from the *British Printer*), spacing, corrections, etc., to be taken into account. Time, two hours. Mr. James Thompson, manager of the *Evening Standard*, who acted as judge, started the fourteen competitors, representing the principal printing establishments in the city, punctually at three o'clock, and called time at five o'clock. The winner of the first prize, £5, 5s. ($25.20), and a German-silver composing stick, was Mr. Windsor, of Messrs. Walker, May & Co., who set 5,427 ens net. Mr. Gibson, of the *Evening Standard*, was second with 5,413 ens net. The record was very good, considering the type used was very dirty and the light bad. Mr. Windsor had been out of employment for six months just preceding the competition. It is a noticeable fact that the winner hails from a jobbing office. In the evening a concert was given in the same hall, and a successful programme gone through before a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Charles Edgerton, the president of the Master Printers' Association, who presented the prizes, eulogized the recipients, and stated that the results of the day's efforts would materially assist the needs of their brethren of the "stick and rule" who were less favorably situated than themselves.

HARRY DIDDAMS.

LONDON NOTES.

To the Editor: LONDON, England, August 5, 1892.

Now that the general election has been lost and won, printers are turning their attention to the printing and kindred trades exhibition to be opened at the Agricultural hall, London, on September 20. Without doubt the forthcoming show will fully represent the vast interests concerned. The space has been taken up readily, and altogether the exhibition promises to prove a great success. There will be a fine exhibit of Christmas cards, and it is generally anticipated that better results will be forthcoming from this exhibition than from any of its predecessors. It is understood that several new machines will be shown during the exhibition, and of these I will send you particulars later.

Mr. Harvey Dalziel, whose patent twin-clamp stereo blocks have proven such a success, has turned his attention and inventive powers to perfecting the stereotyping process, and has been so far successful as to be in a position to announce a striking novelty in this direction. Excellence of reproduction and economy of time over electrotypes are two of the special features claimed in this new process. Mr. Dalziel also asserts that the plates, being made of hard metal, will stand more wear and tear than ordinary electrotypes. How far the new process is an improvement upon the old and a competitor to the system of electrotyping has yet to be proved by experience. From specimen examined it would seem that the new system is capable of reproducing finer and closer work than the present process has been able to do, but whether it will prove a practical and reliable substitute for the process of electrotyping is a question which will need further consideration.

The great drawback to the use of fine tone-process illustrations has been and is the difficulty of obtaining good electrotypes from the original blocks. I have known many instances when even fairly sharp electros from zincos have altogether failed on the machine, necessitating the lifting of the plate and the insertion of the original blocks before the work could proceed — the result in most cases being the destruction of the original block as far as its further utility is concerned. This is, of course, a serious matter where reprints are likely to be required. In fact, I have an instance in my mind where a reprint of an important work had to be abandoned owing to the failure of the electrotyping process to produce good casts of process plates. Where the process of electrotyping has failed, it seems scarcely likely that stereotyping will succeed. However, the trade will welcome any advance in this direction, and will wish Mr. Dalziel success.

The well-known house of James Salmon & Son will shortly introduce to the trade Wright's new patent book-folding machine. The makers are confident that it will prove the most perfect machine of its kind ever placed on the market, and that, in fact, it will have no rival. This, of course, we shall prove in due course, when we have the opportunity, as no doubt we shall, of examining its merits at the forthcoming exhibition. I also understand that the same firm have several new things coming out.

One or two interesting and instructive competitions are on the tapis and likely to take place. As type-composing machines have undoubtedly come to stay, it would, I think, prove exceedingly interesting if a competition between the rival machines could be arranged. As, however, all claim to be the best and all have some weakness or another, it is very doubtful whether such a test could be brought about. The Linotype proved a great attraction during the last exhibition, and as a work of art and a piece of splendid workmanship it deserves notice. But I am not altogether satisfied with its work or its reliability, which must be an essential and important feature in any machine that essays to supplant hand labor. The Thorne was not at work during the last exhibition, but I have seen it at work since, and I must candidly admit that it is a machine which deserves attention and a fair trial. I would certainly like to see a trial between the rival machines; but as I fear this will be entirely out of the question, the next good thing would be a test of speed and efficiency between hand and machine composition. I bracket efficiency with speed because one without the other would prove worse than useless.

As American printers produce the greater proportion of the theatrical posters used in this country, it will interest your readers to know that it is being seriously considered by the profession whether these dramatic announcements serve any good purpose. Do theater-goers care a cent about these bills, and do these richly colored and imaginative posters serve any other purpose than that of affording realistic pictures for the art gallery of the masses — the streets? These are the questions agitating the minds of certain worthy members of the profession. One or two of the better class theaters may drop the use of these bills, but the printing trade may rest assured that the time-honored use of these theatrical posters will not be

abandoned altogether, for I am confident that the minor theaters in the poorer neighborhoods would never fill, or even half fill, without them.

The *Printing Times and Lithographer*, after a life, or rather several lives, of adversity, has been given a fresh start under the guidance of Mr. J. S. Morriss, and with every apparent chance of success. Among the contributors to the first part of the new issue may be mentioned W. D. Richmond, who writes on the "Aciérage of Copper Plates"; W. T. Wilkinson, on "Photo-Lithography"; I. W. Harland, on the "Prospects of Wood Engraving"; E. Whitfield Crofts, on "Our Trade Contemporaries," and your present contributor on the "Position of the English Color Printing Trade." Mr. I. W. Harland, by the way, cut the first photograph ever taken on wood (in 1852 or 1853), a map of the moon by Nasmyth, reduced onto the wood by the Rev. Vincent Beechy, and published in the *Art Union*.

I note the following among recent applications for letters patent: Improved appliances for dampening the board rollers or stone on lithographic machines, a lithographic machine for printing in several colors at one operation, improvements in indenting presses for dating railway and other tickets, and an improved method for preparing metallic plates for lithography.

H. Wood Smith.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: Toronto, Ont., August 20, 1892.

The event of the month in this city was the annual meeting of the National Typothetæ of America. A large number of visitors were present, and the social features of the entertainment were well carried out. They consisted of a reception on Tuesday evening, an excursion to Niagara Falls on Wednesday, a banquet on Thursday evening, the week concluding by a carriage drive on Friday. As to the business of the convention I will leave that to your representative. I believe that all present at this session will go away from Canada bearing with them a high opinion of the citizens of Toronto generally.

From all appearance Toronto Typographical Union will carry off the honors as the largest and best equipped body in the great labor demonstration to be held here on September 10 next. An energetic committee has the matter in charge, and it is confidently expected that there will be at least four hundred and fifty in line. At the last meeting of the union it was decided to authorize the committee to procure both a band and banner for the occasion. We have been for several years endeavoring to procure the latter, but this time I believe we have succeeded, as a large amount of money has been subscribed for the purpose and the banner has been ordered. The design will include on the front the seal of the union, and on the reverse side a wreath of maple leaves surrounding a beaver and our motto "United to support, not combined to injure." The size will be 64 inches by 42 inches, and it will be made of heavy silk trimmed with rich gold fringe, the colors being blue and red. The demonstration, on the whole, promises to be one of the largest ever held in this city, as the enthusiasm is worked up to the highest notch. This year an extra impetus is given to the affair by the fact that the annual meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will hold its annual session here, the first time in six years.

Speaking about the congress, a few words of the history of that body will not be out of place. Some years ago, in the year 1872, the various unions in Ontario sent delegates to what was then called a Trades Assembly, which was quite successful for a few years, but the panic struck the country and the collapse of the assembly followed. In 1886 the Toronto Trades and Labor Council took the initiative in calling a meeting of delegates to meet in Toronto, which meeting was largely attended, but only by Ontario delegates. At that meeting a motion was made and carried to make the association permanent under the name of Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. The congress met the next year in the city of Hamilton, followed by London. Up to this time the meetings were attended only by Ontario representatives, it being impossible to get any from the other provinces of the dominion. But at the London session it was decided by a unanimous vote to hold the next meeting in Montreal. Those who had worked hard for years to keep the congress alive, were rewarded by having a large representation from Quebec, as well as a few from British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Since then the congress has grown in numbers and influence, and the present session will be the largest in its history, as it is confidently expected that over one hundred delegates will be in attendance. The session lasts four days, and will be held in the chamber of the Legislative Assembly. The president is Mr. W. Lafontaine, of Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, Montreal.

At the last meeting of No. 91, Messrs. M. J. Meehan, R. G. Stewart and John Armstrong were elected delegates to the congress.

Business is the dullest in my experience in book offices, and machines have knocked out the newspapers, men on the *Globe* only averaging two days a week.

Your editorial in last month's issue, *in re* piece scale on machines, has the right ring it. The time has not come for piecework, and I believe our employers can trust us to consent to one when the machine is capable of doing a fair day's work every day in the week. In this city a piece scale has been asked for by two of the offices, the one using the linotype offering the large amount of 12½ cents per thousand. The union refused to consider the scale for piecework at the present time.

The first report of the Toronto Technical School has been issued. On December 7, 1891, the city council passed a by-law establishing the school. It was through the instrumentality of the Trades and Labor Council that this was brought about, that body having been agitating for it for a long time. The school was first opened on January 25 last, and concluded its first session April 30. The success has been more than that anticipated, the attendance totaling 299 pupils, ranging in age from 14 to 42 years. The next session will open on October 1.

Wellington.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: New York, August 16, 1892.

The printing business is particularly quiet here. There are complaints of there being too many compositors in the town for the work to be done, especially news hands. This is nothing unusual at this period of the year, when such centers as Philadelphia, the towns in Jersey, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, etc., send representatives here under the impression that New York is prosperous all the year round. This is the time of year especially that grumblings are heard in the absence of a proper printers' institution where they could assemble with some degree of satisfaction, instead of the cramped basement offered them at present. Engraving, bookbinding and other branches of the trade are equally as tame in tone, the establishments behind the *World* building offering no inducements for applicants. The Cosmopolitan Magazine Publishing Company is advertising for hands in the press department, as they are reorganizing. A characteristic, unusual contest is to come off in the city some days hence, namely, a typesetting match between two one-armed comps., named Penrod and Mortheimer. "More power to their elbows."

The settlement of the *Tribune* affair, as an unfair office, by the Union, No. 6, is a source of satisfaction to most persons locally interested, though some view it with sinister ideas, seeing that it hung fire for fifteen years, and has been consummated without any apparent justification beyond Mr. Reid's belief that his nomination for the Vice-presidency might be aided thereby. That is the suspicion hinted by some and scouted by others. It does not matter much now, but the affair threatened at one time to cause the forced retirement of the union's president, as he was charged with aiding in forcing the

agreement with the *Tribune* at such a time against the will of the majority of the members. However, the president and the committee explained the circumstances to the satisfaction of the majority of the voters in the union. The *Tribune's* hands are all Mergenthaler's machinists.

The *Union Printer* of this city is dealing in politics heavily again, not being able to resist the spirit of the times, when politics is in the air. It wants the democratic President-elect and Vice-president-elect to "sit on" whatever rat papers advocate their cause — and there are several such papers throughout the country. Fancy the amount of disinterestedness required by the *Union Printer*, and fancy making the President and Vice-president elect of the United States responsible for rat newspapers at such a political juncture! If Messrs. Cleveland and Stevenson were printers, and in the union, the claim would be put with *some* show of sweet reasonableness.

Somebody is always inventing a new story about the intentions of the editor and owner of the *Advertiser*, New York. He has been lately assigned as editor of the New York *Herald*, the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, and a new daily to be issued in the interests of Tammany. The Colonel denies them all, and has, to put it mildly, all his efforts laid out on his own paper. His flopping, after the result of the Minneapolis convention, has brought him into an arena that was already too full, and he has risked a lot on the success of Mr. Harrison at the next election.

Miss Marbury, of New York, has created a new professional occupation for women. She was originally somewhat of a society girl, but had the wisdom to forsake that inane *rôle*, becoming the business representative of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." She intercedes in most of Mrs. Burnett's business details with theatrical men. She has an office in this city, and, I believe, represents Sardou's American interests, those of Jerome K. Jerome and Haddon Chambers, who are playwrights, etc. She is said to be quite an expert in knowing how to "place" a play.

At a recent meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, Mr. Henry Askew, of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, in an address asked the meeting to agree with his union, which at its annual meeting issued and adopted a circular enjoining as follows: "That ten hours was too long a work-day; that the International Typographical Union had proven itself unable to shorten the same; that the book and job trades were anxious for the change; that the unions in the larger towns could enforce the change, and it was resolved to appoint a committee to arrange a convention with some half-dozen sister unions on the nine-hour question, to pledge each union concerned to forward the general object; that such unions as were not present at the proposed conference should, if approving the objects of the same, send confirmatory resolutions, etc." Mr. Askew said the committee had been appointed. Typographical Union No. 6 debated the proposal, one amendment being offered that action be deferred until the general vote on the nine-hour fund was announced; another was to refer the subject to the various chapels for a vote. Both were defeated by a large majority of No. 6. Chicago's intentions were indorsed. This looks like business, and the United Typothetæ cannot now repeat the assertion that the question is not imminent enough to be of practical importance, and they will not be wise to shirk discussion on the point any longer, as they have admitted doing. The employers at Boston have set the example by agreeing with the proposed request; while the members of the Typothetæ profess to be anxious to find out by circular if the union men want such a thing as a nine-hour day! It is to be admitted that Philadelphia recently —or rather the International Typographical Union there— tabooed the subject; but the suggested fund, when voted on, will show the action of the International Typographical Union at Philadelphia to have been unwise, in all probability. I have not the slightest doubt on the point.

Including Typographical Union No. 6, sundry unions in this city have resolved to make suitable, and in many instances unusual preparations for Labor-Day parade. Uniform clothing is to be worn to an unprecedented extent.

The *Union Printer* calls attention to the desirability of Typographical Union No. 6 setting about taking means to teach machine composition to the members who require it. This is by no means a new question, either in the union or in these columns. It has been neglected by the union, on the plea that the proposal was not necessary, since the employers would see to it in their own interests. They did in the *Tribune* and *Recorder* offices — practically in every instance in this city so far. But it is not safe to infer that employers would do so when machine composition has been a universally accepted fact. Then, they will at least require reduced wages as a condition of teaching the art, if they undertake to teach it at all, when they can procure typewriters at lower pay. I say this will be the ruling temptation if they cannot get ready-made hands or teach them at considerably reduced wages. Why leave such an inducement at their doors, if it can be avoided by a timely concession? Unfair offices, such as that at Rahway, New Jersey, are now employing girls at the machines. The *Union Printer* puts the matter on somewhat similar grounds, but in less detail; but it is a timely caution. And the *Union Printer* ought to advocate that young men be preferred to others in selecting novitiates — I mean men of no greater age than twenty-five. Manual dexterity and quickness of memory are the conditions of real success in working typewriting machines. Universal experience indicates this. LEONIDAS.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., August 18, 1892.

At the regular July meeting of Detroit Union, Tuesday, August 2, was set for holding a special election, by chapels, for the purpose of voting on the various propositions relegated to subordinate unions. The result of the vote was: In favor of proposition to create a resistance fund, 150; against, 106. In favor of proposition to levy an assessment of 10 cents per week for the support of the Pittsburgh strike, 103; against, 152.

It was also decided that at the same time a vote be taken whether or not No. 18 will affiliate with the Michigan State Union. The vote on this was: For affiliation, 105; against, 148. The friends who favored affiliation are very much disappointed at this vote, claiming that much good could have been accomplished. On the other hand the opposition also gave good reasons against it. A large number think that the Michigan State Federation of Labor is sufficient.

For a long time it was said that typesetting machines would be introduced on the *Free Press*. This was doubted by a large number; but they are here, and sixteen have been placed in the composing room and in operation. The Mergenthaler is the machine selected. This has resulted in dispensing with about thirty regular caseholders so far. The local members are taking hold and learning to operate the machines. The union at a special meeting held on July 31 adopted the following machine scale, which was accepted and is in force:

SECTION 1. No one not a member of Typographical Union No. 18 shall be employed to operate any machine or machines run in connection with any office under the jurisdiction of this union. This shall also apply to foreman and assistant foreman in such office.

SEC. 2. All work on machines shall be done on time. All matter not set by machines shall be set by the piece. All cuts and other "phat" shall be paid as bonuses to all men at work in the office except foremen and regular ad. men.

SEC. 3. Learners shall be paid $16 per week for a period not exceeding four weeks, after which time, if competent, the operator shall receive the regular scale. A week shall consist of six days of eight hours each.

SEC. 4. The machinist shall not have any control of the operators.

SEC. 5. The time scale on machines designed to displace hand composition or distribution shall be fifty cents per hour for work done on morning papers and forty-five cents per hour for work done on evening papers. A day's work shall consist of not less than six nor more than eight hours. All over eight hours, up to ten, shall be charged at the rate of price and a half; over ten hours, double price.

SEC. 6. In offices where both hand composition and machine composition are done there shall be no culling of "phat" for the machines, such as

leaded matter, poetry, matter with a great deal of quads in it or "phat" tables. All matter must be given out in a fair manner.

The Trades' Council of this city are making preparations for the proper celebration of Labor Day. A handsome souvenir will be issued, which will net a good profit. The editorial department is in the hands of George W. Duncan, president of No. 18, which is sufficient to say that everything will be O. K. Mr. Duncan knows how to wield the gavel over a meeting, and is equally capable with the pen. The souvenir will contain a short historical sketch of all the unions connected with the Trades' Council, and will be a book of about fifty pages, something after the pattern of the one issued by the Trades' Assembly of Chicago last year. In the parade on Labor Day, Detroit Union will head the second division. The celebration will be held on Belle Isle, which is one of the handsomest parks in the country. A band concert and athletic sports will be some of the features.

The western members of the Typothetæ who passed through Detroit on their way to Toronto were entertained by the Detroit Typothetæ and given an excursion on the Detroit river.

George H. Esterling, a former Detroiter, now of Chicago, is in the city, as a member of the committee of Chicago Union to solicit No. 18's approval of the object of Chicago Union for the nine-hour work day convention. A special meeting of the union was held this evening. The resolutions adopted by Chicago Union were indorsed by a vote of 22 to 14. Those members who opposed the motion to indorse believe that the best interests of the entire craft would be subserved by first securing the coöperation of the International Typographical Union, and think the movement in its present form a revolutionary one.

Detroit Union adopted a resolution requesting central committees of all political parties to have their printing done in offices using the union label. Also, one requesting the Hon. D. M. Dickinson, a member of the Democratic National Committee, to use his influence in bringing the Philadelphia *Record* and the New York *Evening Post* into the fold of unionism.

A. W. Hubbell, late of the *Tribune* composing room, has removed to Imlay City, Michigan, and has acquired the Imlay City *Optic*. His many Detroit friends wish him success in his new field of labor.

R. Jaffray has been appointed night foreman on the *Tribune*.

C. C. Johnson, for a number of years with Winn & Hammond, has assumed the foremanship of the Wilton-Smith Printing Company. P. A. L.

AMERICAN PAPER MAKERS' CONVENTION.

THE American Paper Makers' Association held their fifteenth annual convention at Saratoga, New York, on July 27, at the usual place of meeting, namely, the Grand Union Hotel. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance fully up to former years. Among those present from the west were: H. A. Frambach, Kaukauna, Wisconsin; J. H. Whorton, Appleton, Wisconsin; Robert McAlpine, Marinette, Wisconsin.

The eastern paper mills were very generally represented, while the dealers in paper makers' supplies, such as stock, wires, felts, alums, chemicals and improved machinery were out in full force and helped swell the numbers to the banquet. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Hon. Warner Miller, New York, president; Hon. William Whiting, Holyoke, Massachusetts, vice-president (writing); Hon. George Russell, Lawrence, Massachusetts, vice-president (book); H. A. Frambach, Kaukauna, Wisconsin, vice-president (news); J. S. Van Nortwick, Appleton, Wisconsin, vice-president (manila); Thomas Rice, Chicago, Illinois, vice-president (wrapping); O. C. Barber, Akron, Ohio, vice-president (boards); H. J. Chisholm, Portland, Maine, vice-president (wood pulp); A. G. Paine, New York, vice-president (chemical fiber); W. T. Barker, Boston, Massachusetts, secretary and treasurer.

The convention was called to order by President W. A. Russell, who made a good opening address. The minutes were read by Secretary Barker, who also made his report, which showed conclusively that Secretary Barker had been at work during the year. The secretary's report was adopted.

Hon. William Whiting, of Holyoke, made his report for the writing paper division. The demand had been up to the supply during the year, but not enough to improve prices. He reported the building this year of several writing mills, both east and west.

George Russell reported for book mills. He said that the product had been much increased and prices reduced.

Robert McAlpine, of Wisconsin, reported for manila mills. His report was not very encouraging for manila mills, but they were holding on and trying to keep in line.

Mr. Chisholm reported for the wood pulp division, and made many valuable suggestions.

Many subjects of interest to the trade were discussed, such as the disinfecting of foreign rags, the Torrey bankrupt bill, the silver question, etc.

Among the speakers at the banquet in the evening were President Russell, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Boston; C. F. Libby, of Maine; Hon. Warner Miller, of New York; H. A. Frambach, of Wisconsin.

The convention adjourned *sine die*, to meet next year at Chicago, when it is hoped the western manufacturers will be largely in attendance.

LAW AND TOOTHACHE.

The enterprise of one of the Boston dailies in publishing a coupon entitling the holder to ten minutes' consultation with a prominent lawyer is emulated by the *Rocky Mountain Herald*, of Denver, which publishes a coupon as follows:

AUGUST 13, 1892.

A Bad Tooth

Troubles you? The likelihood of a big fee prevents your consulting a Dentist? Perhaps you cannot afford it. Well, this

"Herald" Tooth Coupon

Meets your case exactly. It entitles you, WITHOUT ANY CHARGE WHATEVER, to

Ten Minutes' Consultation

With COL. BARTLETT, Dentist, at 1517 Stout street, if presented between 6 and 8 P.M. Monday. Mr. Bartlett has been retained by the HERALD for the benefit of its readers. A similar coupon will appear every week until further orders. Write the HERALD and let us know whether it proves of assistance to you or not.

A CANDID EDITOR.

THE following is an extract from a unique salutatory which appeared in the *Resources of Oregon*, a new paper recently started at Portland, Oregon, by Edward W. Dugan. "I am running this paper all by my lonely. I am thoroughly satisfied with it. Typographically, I call it neat. Editorially, it is a question of taste. This valuable paper is started to fill a long-felt want—by the editor—for more cash. It will be devoted to the welfare of the editor first, to Portland next, and the manufactures and industries of Oregon. I don't care a continental whether you advertise or not. I am going to set my own type, pay for my presswork and paper, and enjoy the privilege of saying just what I please, and those not admiring the style of the long-felt want needn't ante. This paper has come to stay as long as it pays. When the little dollars cease to tinkle it will quietly curl up its tiny toes and be buried in the Oregonian graveyard."

Special Communication to THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ.

THE sixth annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, which closed August 19, at Toronto, Ontario, was declared by the delegates the most profitable and enjoyable in the history of the organization. The delegates who have attended similar gatherings in the great American cities, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston and other centers, frankly admit that Toronto has outdone them all. As President Woodward expressed it at the great banquet, on Thursday night, their experiences were a chapter of agreeable surprises.

The delegates began to arrive by rail and boat from far and near on the morning of the 15th, and they kept on coming until well into the night. The corridors of the Queen's Hotel were thronged with a constantly increasing crowd of delegates, and as each visitor arrived he was welcomed to Toronto by President W. A. Shepard, of the Typothetæ, and members of the Reception Committee of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association, of whom Mr. R. L. Patterson was the chairman. President Shepard and Mr. Patterson were assisted by A. F. Rutter, vice-president of the local association. W. H. Apted, James Murray, C. W. Taylor, Daniel Rose, H. Bruce Brough, Dan. A. Rose, Richard Brown, F. Diver, Hugh C. McLean and others.

The opening session of the convention was called to order on Tuesday, August 16, at 10:30, by President Shepard. On the platform with him were First Vice-President E. R. Andrews, of Rochester; Second Vice-President J. S. Cushing, Boston; Third Vice-President G. M. Courts, Galveston, Texas; Amos Pettibone, of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee; ex-President Theodore L. DeVinne, New York; Colonel Rockwell, of Boston, and Treasurer Charles Buss, of Cincinnati.

President Shepard opened the proceedings by reading to the convention his annual address. The past year, he said, had not been marked by anything of an unusual character. It had been eventful in this respect, that the Pittsburgh strike among the printers, which began last September, is not yet over. The history of the strike shows that although the struggle has been severe, and although the business of those who did not yield to the demands of the strikers was seriously injured, and that there was great difficulty in obtaining workmen; still, what are called typothetæ offices are now fully manned, and are doing three-fourths of all the work done in Pittsburgh today.

When action was taken by the International Typographical Union, at its Boston meeting, in 1891, on the nine-hour question, it was naturally supposed that the matter was virtually disposed of until that body would meet in June, 1892. We have it stated by the Pittsburgh employing printers that contracts based on this reasonable supposition were entered into by not only the Pittsburgh employers but also by printers all over the country. It does appear singular that a subordinate society should precipitate a strike on this question, in spite of the action of the national authority, and before that authority had pronounced upon it; and more singular still, that that body should sustain a strike inaugurated under such circumstances.

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the association last year, a resolution was adopted approving and indorsing the action of the Pittsburgh typothetæ in resisting the demands made by the typographical union, and pledging them our hearty support. In pursuance of this resolution, the Executive Committee issued a circular, a copy of which is incorporated with their report, and which they have dealt with at some length. I am certain the action of the committee will receive the hearty support of this body. Associated, as we are, for mutual protection, it should become a pleasure as well as a duty to assist those of our number who have been called upon to resist unjust demands made by their employés. Single-handed and alone our brethren resisted the strike for several months, while the International Typographical Union was extending material aid—every union printer on the continent contributing ten cents a week toward the strike fund. It was but right that the Executive Committee, representing you in this matter, should carry into practical effect the resolution passed by you, and tender the Pittsburgh employers, who are members of the United Typothetæ of America, all the moral and financial aid this association could furnish.

A good deal has been said about the relations we have occupied toward the strikers, and the officers of the typothetæ have been condemned because they did not accept offers from the typographical union, or make overtures to them, toward effecting a reconciliation. Now, there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything. The right way is not for workmen to ignore the fact that employers have rights as well as themselves, nor to place in the hands of a few hot-headed leaders, who are fed and pampered by the horny-handed sons of toil, their liberty, their very life—it is not to resort to the mean and dastardly acts that disgraced the conduct of some of the strikers at Pittsburgh, and which, alas, marks the progress of strikes everywhere—nor to trample upon and drag through the mud the highest and noblest principles of man's nature. That is the wrong way.

The strike at Pittsburgh, in my opinion, was unwarranted and unjustifiable, and up to the present time I have not seen any honest attempt to defend it. It could not be expected that the officers of this association would make proposals to effect a settlement of their differences while the men were still throttling the throats of their employers. The men should have first laid down their arms and voluntarily offered to resume their relations with their employers before any attempt at reconciliation could be expected.

I believe in conferences with our workmen, when there are any disputes, as the best method to settle those disputes. I have no sympathy for the men who grind down their employés to starvation prices and obstinately refuse to consider their complaints, nor have I any sympathy with the men who are always grumbling, and are never so happy as when engaged in creating trouble between the employer and his workmen. I believe that in nine cases out of ten strikes can be avoided if those affected are willing to come together and discuss their differences in a fair and amicable spirit. I have said more than once, and it is worth saying over and over again, that if employer and employé were willing to be governed by the golden rule in considering the many questions that are continually coming up—if the law of Christian love were allowed to assert its sway over all the relations of life, the great burning question of capital and labor would not long disturb the peace of communities, paralyze trade and commerce, and bring desolation, murder and ruin in its trail.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last convention, I appointed Mr. Gallison, of New York, to unite with the American Press Association in its efforts to obtain free admission to Canada of trade journals printed and published in the United States. I presume that gentleman will report at the proper time.

The right of each member of a typothetæ, or of any society, to express his individual views, and to act upon those views, is conceded by every one. But when any particular policy has been adopted by a typothetæ—when delegates are appointed to the national society, instructed to carry out that particular policy—it should at once be admitted that then the individual right no longer exists. The delegation appointed to carry out the views of the body is a unit, and it goes without saying that no one member of that delegation has the right to express views at variance with the expressed action of the local organization. The majority must rule. When we became members of the typothetæ we agreed to stand or fall by the action of the association; so when a delegation comes to this body with definite instructions to carry out a certain line of action decided upon by the body from which they obtained their power, no one member has the right to air his peculiar views or to vote against the action of the delegation. The New York Typothetæ took proper action, in my opinion, upon this question at a meeting in December last. The policy there advocated was that the delegations should make their special action conform to the recorded decisions of the local body. I think this action will commend itself to the judgment of all the members of this convention.

I have been requested to refer to a practice which is in operation in Canada and Great Britain, but which I understand does not prevail across the lines. It is this: When a union printer is selected to take charge as foreman, either of a pressroom or composing room, he at once ceases to be a member of the Typographical Union. In this country and in Great Britain the foreman, as a general thing, has the employment of the workmen, and it is but reasonable and just that the man having charge of your establishment should be independent of the men he employs. He is placed there to look specially after his employer's interests, and in my opinion should have no connection with the typographical union.

The question is often asked, why do we not establish a scale of prices; and we are told that if we would only agree upon a price list, large numbers of printers would be added to our association. This has been tried again and again, but in every instance of which I have any knowledge, proved a failure. But it has been demonstrated that by coming together, frankly and intelligently discussing questions of cost and production, cultivating a kindly and forbearing spirit, and by a fraternal interchange of views on business matters, better prices have been obtained in every city where a typothetæ has been established. In this connection I was pleased to note that the typothetæ of New York, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee for the purpose of compiling a statement as to the customs of the printing trades, and of suggesting a price scale for work not under contract. There is no doubt that such a price list would be of great advantage as a matter of reference, even if not inflexibly adhered to. It would be of general interest to know what has been the result of the committee's investigation.

The question of a uniform standard of type is one of great importance, and it is satisfactory to know that efforts are being made by other associations to bring about a change in the system of measurement. At its annual meeting, in February last, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association appointed a committee to take the matter in hand. I am informed that the International Typographical Union and the typefounders have also appointed committees, and I would recommend this convention to

appoint a committee to act in concert with the other bodies, so that the present absurd system of measuring type may be changed.

It is strange what absurd ideas some of our employés and some journalists have of the objects of this association. There is a prevalent opinion that the United Typothetæ of America was organized to oppose any effort our employés might make to increase their rate of wage, or shorten the hours of labor. And it is said by writers in some of the papers that the United Typothetæ of America and the International Typographical Union are standing like bulldogs, waiting and watching for the first overt act to pounce upon each other. The employé who entertains such an absurd opinion, and the writer who utters such arrant nonsense, have entirely mistaken the objects of this association, and the attitude we bear towards our workmen.

While our object is mutual protection, and while we purpose to control and manage our own business, it is self-evident that we are not only desirous, but it is to our interest, to cultivate the kindliest feelings toward our employés, and to do all we can to advance their interest. We can have no quarrel with our workmen, because they try to improve their social condition, or to increase their rate of wage, or to shorten the hours of labor. It is their right, and so long as they do not attempt to impose upon us conditions and terms which our business will not allow us to accept, nor try to fix a hard and fast wage for good and bad, nor attempt to interfere with the details of the management, which of right belongs to ourselves, there can be no valid objection to their combinations.

In discussing the nine-hour question, it is very evident there will be great diversity of opinion. We cannot expect to be of one mind upon this or any other question. But I am sure this, as well as the other questions that may be brought before this convention, will be approached in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, showing that we are willing to investigate all subjects intelligently and thoughtfully, as men willing to learn and to be convinced. If we will respect each other's convictions, and are willing to do as we would be done by, our legislation will produce good results. I am sure our organization will occupy high ground upon this as well as upon all other questions that may come before it, being considerate, but firm and dignified, in its action.

Secretary Waddey in his report stated that new organizations were formed during the year in Savannah, Georgia, Buffalo, London, St. Joseph, Missouri, and Des Moines, Iowa. A measure was recommended at the last annual meeting to secure the repeal of the law of the United States permitting the post-office department to print advertisements upon post-cards. The law had been repealed.

The Executive Committee's report contained a brief history of the printers' strike in Pittsburgh, which began in October, 1891, and still continues, 300 union men being out. The work, it was stated, is now being turned out by non-union men, who are working ten hours a day. The strikers are holding out for a nine-hour day. The result of the interrogation of the master printers by the executive as to the shortening of the workday was stated. Out of 1,000 employers in the organization, only 60 expressed themselves as being in favor of the nine-hour day. The committee recommended the prosecution of test cases in the courts of Pennsylvania, which, if necessary, may go before the Supreme Court of the United States, to settle the question of the rights of employers and employed, and whether labor organizations shall have the right to intimidate non-union men who wish to work. The convention determined to fight the matter out to the end.

At the afternoon session interesting papers were read by W. G. Bishop, New York, on hard packing and cylinder press-work; R. R. Donnelley, of Chicago, on the uniform measurement of type; Stuart Scott, of St. Louis, on the sovereign remedy for green rollers, and by W. J. Gilbert, of St. Louis, on the relationship of publisher and author.

The Toronto Employing Printers' Association tendered a reception to the delegates and invited guests in the evening in the pavilion, and the warmth of the welcome extended was only equaled by the cordiality of the acknowledgments which were made.

Wednesday, the 17th, was spent by the delegates and visitors in an excursion to Niagara Falls, on the steamer Chicora. At Queen's Royal, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, an elaborate luncheon was prepared for the delegates and a most enjoyable time was had.

On Thursday, the 18th, the morning session and a portion of the afternoon was devoted to a consideration of the nine-hour question. A committee, composed of Hon. J. J. Little, of New York, Richard Ennis, of St. Louis, and J. Stearns Cushing, of Boston, appointed on Tuesday to prepare a report upon the subject, submitted the result of their labors. That their deliberations were not harmonious was shown by the fact that two reports were necessary to convey their views to the convention.

The majority report, signed by Hon. Mr. Little and Mr. Ennis, was adverse to any change being made in the present workday. These gentlemen claimed that the shortening of the hours of labor would increase the cost of production by eleven per cent, which was more than the profits of the business, and held that it had not been shown that the change would benefit the workmen.

Mr. Cushing proposed that when three-fourths of the typothetæ should signify their acceptance of the shorter day the executive should fix a day a few months ahead upon which it should go into operation. Some of the reasons given in favor of the change were that it was sure to come anyway, and that it would do no injury to anyone, as it would affect all alike.

Issue was joined on the question, and it was fought out in executive session, the discussion being prolonged from 11 A.M. until 3:30 P.M., with an intermission at noon. When the vote was taken the master printers showed themselves to be largely in favor of the existing state of things, by adopting the majority report by more than four to one.

Mr. C. H. Blakely, of Chicago, presented the report of the Nominating Committee. The report was received, and there being no further nominations, the secretary was directed to cast a ballot for the whole list, as follows:

President — W. H. Woodward, St. Louis.
First vice-president — John R. McFetridge, Philadelphia.
Second vice-president — James Murray, Toronto.
Third vice-president — W. B. Briggs, Providence.
Fourth vice-president — M. B. Murdock, San Francisco.
Fifth vice-president — N. L. Burdick, Milwaukee.
Sixth vice-president — W. H. Bates, Memphis.
Secretary — W. C. Rogers, New York.
Treasurer — Charles Buss, Cincinnati.

Executive Committee — Amos Pettibone, Chicago, chairman; Col. H. T. Rockwell, Boston; Edwin Freegard, St. Louis; J. C. Rankin, New York; Theo. Spraoull, Pittsburgh; A. M. Geesaman, Minneapolis.

The committee upon the Pittsburgh printers' strike, which commenced last September and still continues, made a report. The strike, which is for the nine-hour day, has cost the trade unions about $50,000, so the report stated, while the employers had expended about $25,000 in resisting the demands of the printers. The committee reported that there were a good many matters connected with the strike that ought to be settled by the courts, and suits which had been begun in Pittsburgh, relative to boycotting and conspiracy, ought to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. This would cost money, and it was suggested that instead of allowing the Pittsburgh printers to bear all the expense, a general contribution should be levied. About $3,000 had already been subscribed, but as much again would be necessary. The suggestion met with ready approval and the money will be raised.

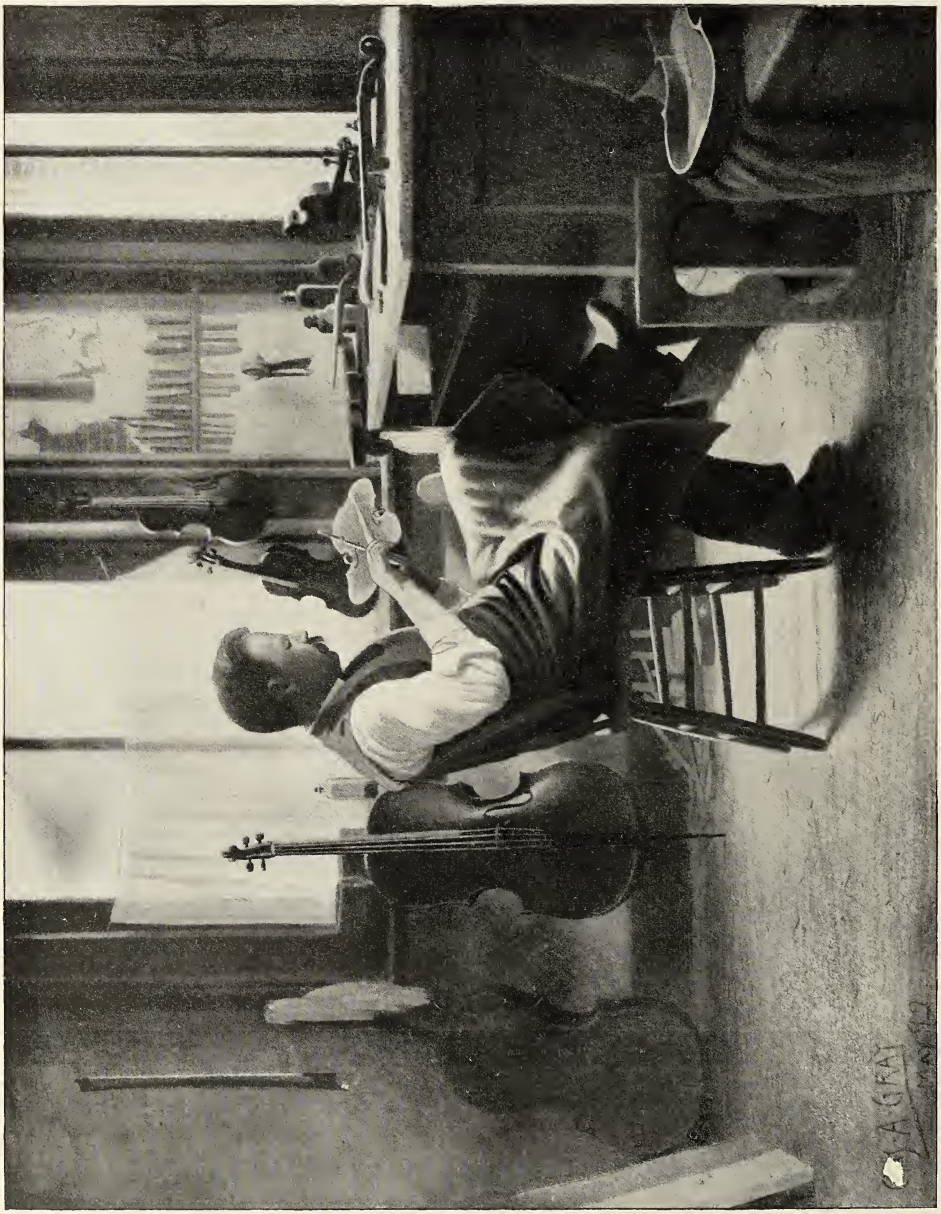
Mr. Alexander Pirie, representing the Canadian Press Association, was introduced, and addressed a few felicitous words to the convention.

In the evening the great dining hall of the Rossin House was elaborately decorated for the banquet, and filled by the jolly banqueters it presented a picture of splendor seldom seen in Toronto. The affair was a pronounced success.

A brief session was held on Friday morning, at which the remaining business was disposed of. The apprenticeship question was referred to a committee for consideration and report. Interesting papers were read by John R. Barber, of Toronto, upon "Electricity in the Pressroom," and Theodore L. De Vinne, of New York, upon "Masculine Printing." Chicago was decided upon as the next place of meeting.

WHITELAW REID.

Specimen of imitation steel stipple plate, engraved by the F. A. RINGLER Co., 26 Park Place, New York.



THE VIOLIN MAKER.

Reproduced especially for THE INLAND PRINTER, from the original painting in oil by Chas. A. Gray

Resolutions of thanks were tendered the committees of the Employing Printers' Association and the retiring officers.

In the afternoon the delegates who had not left for home — some of those from the far West and South went early in the day — were driven through the principal residential streets and the fashionable suburbs across the Rosedale ravine. There were about seventy-five carriages in line. They returned by way of Jarvis, Carlton and College streets to Mr. Robert Jaffray's residence at Grenville and Surrey place, where they were entertained by Mr. Jaffray at luncheon.

It was after 5 o'clock when the visitors returned to the Queen's Hotel, with the favorable impressions they had previously formed of Toronto as a city, doubly strengthened by what they saw during their drive.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

THE unusually large number of patents relating to the printing interests that have been issued during the past month, the complicated nature of many of the machines, and the limited space allotted to me in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, render it impossible for me to furnish such a summary as the merits of the inventions deserve, and I shall therefor confine myself to a brief statement of the nature of each of the inventions.

Sturges Whitlock, of Shelton, Connecticut, has secured a patent (479,382) upon a very ingenious mechanism for operating the beds of printing machines. He provides a gearing, whereby, in machines involving a reciprocating bed and a rotating cylinder, the former is driven at a uniform speed in both directions beneath the latter. He further provides mechanism whereby at the end of its movement the driver may be slipped to reverse the bed with an easy and positive action.

Two patents (479,772 and 479,773) were issued to Messrs. G. A. Goodson and A. S. Capehart, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, upon machines for matrix making. The machines described in the patents are improvements upon the patents heretofore issued to Mr. Goodson, and which are known to the printing trade. One of the patents just issued is the sole invention of Mr. Goodson, while the other is the joint invention of Messrs. Goodson and Capehart, and both have been assigned to Thomas S. Bossford, of New York, receiver of the Minneapolis Electric Matrix Company. Patent No. 479,539, issued to Mr. C. L. Travis, and assigned to the Minneapolis Electric Matrix Company, relates to that class of matrix-making machines in which there is employed, as a character-selecting device, a key or lever mounted on a horizontally movable pivot, and is intended generally as an improvement upon the construction shown in the Goodson patents.

F. W. Heald, of New York, describes in his patent, No. 479,508, a very simple and inexpensive method of obtaining printing surfaces, his method consisting in placing over a sheet of matrix paper or cardboard two exceedingly thin sheets of copper. The cardboard and copper sheets are then placed in the carriage of a matrix machine which is provided with a series of type-dies which are adapted to be driven into the yielding surface by a sharp and sudden blow. The accompanying illustration, Fig. 1, shows in section the matrix board or paper, A, with the two copper sheets, B and C, and the die, D.

FIG. 1.

Homer Lee, of New York, has secured a patent for an improvement in plate-printing machines the object of which, it is stated, is to provide this class of machines with the means whereby the shock occasioned at each corner by the change in direction of travel of the bed is obviated. A plan view of a plate-printing machine embodying his invention is shown in Fig. 2. (479,516.)

A. W. Vaughn, of Stuart, Iowa, has patented an improvement upon the printing press, for which he secured letters patent in 1891, the present invention consisting in the provision

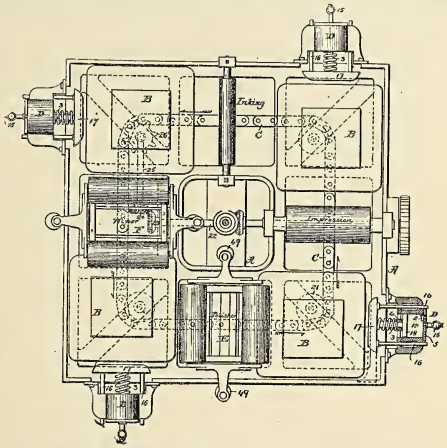


FIG. 2.

of means for regulating the impression on the sheet to be printed, and for preventing the tympan from pressing a sheet down before it is subjected to pressure by the roller, thus preventing the blurring of the sheet on the form before an impression is made by the action of the roller.

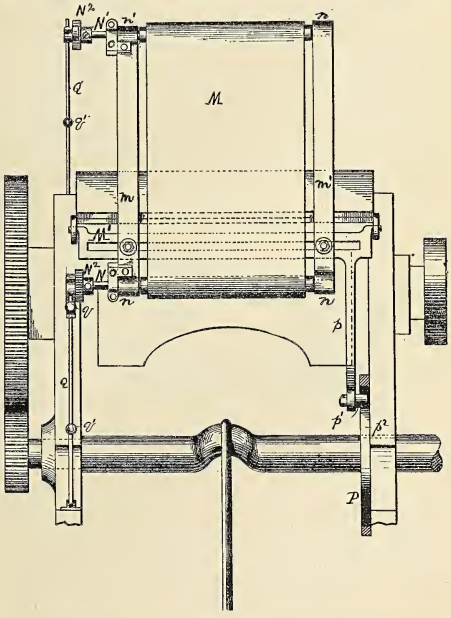


FIG. 3.

A patent has been issued to Thomas G. Spence, of Brooklyn, New York, for an improvement in inking attachments for

printing presses. The invention consists of an improved inking attachment for printing presses. The usual inking rollers are dispensed with, and in their place is substituted an inking ribbon, as shown in Fig. 3. (479,674.)

A patent secured by John H. Stonemetz, of Erie, Pennsylvania, shows a very ingeniously constructed machine, constituting a combined paper-folding and sheet-delivering mechanism for printing presses.

Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, the prolific inventor of printing presses, again comes to the front, this time with an

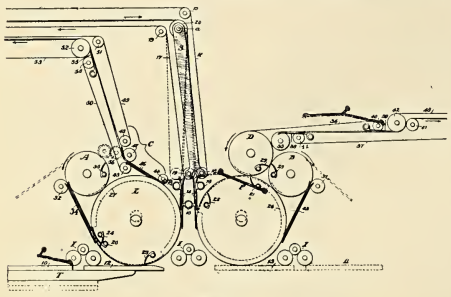


Fig. 4.

improved form of printing machines. The invention relates to that class of presses wherein the impression is taken between a flat bed and a cylinder, and two objects are accomplished, the first consisting of the printing and delivering of two perfect copies for each stroke of the bed, and the second being to print upon one side of the sheets and to deliver the same. A longitudinal section of the machine is shown in Fig. 4. (480,042.)

Stephen D. Tucker, of New York, has been awarded a patent upon an improved form of registering mechanism for double-cylinder flat-bed printing machines. A detailed description of the mechanism cannot be given in this article.

A patent issued to James Hackett, of Taunton, Massachusetts, upon an improvement in printing presses, shows an attachment designed to automatically operate the ordinary fountain inking roller and the fly attachment for delivering the printed sheets. An idea of the construction and operation of the device may be had upon reference to Fig. 5, in which the press is shown in section. (480,191.)

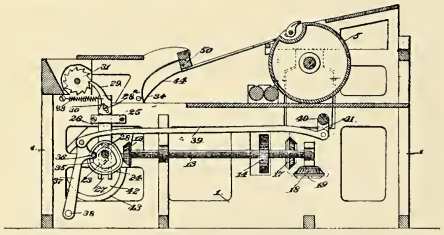


Fig. 5.

S. C. Beckwith, of New York, and W. W. Street, of Springfield, Massachusetts, have secured two patents upon new forms of matrix-making machines, which they have assigned to the Matrix Manufacturing Company, of New York City, New York.

W. W. Hastings and F. D. Foster, of Jersey City, New Jersey, have secured a patent upon an improvement in typesetting machines, which they have assigned to the Lagerman Typotheter Company, of New York. The machine is an improvement upon that class of typesetting machines in which the types are dropped into a hopper where they encounter mechanism for placing the types right side up, and rotates the types so as to bring them into proper position. The invention relates particularly to the trippers, and consists in combining with them a type-holding device upon which the trippers act to turn the types.

John Phelan, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has patented a novel and useful form of galley lock. The invention relates to that class of galley locks in which pins are movable in parallel slots oblique to the face of the presser-plate or side-stick. The device is so constructed as to give a more uniform pressure throughout the column of type. Mr. Phelan has assigned two-thirds of his interest in the patent to William Trimble and Jacob H. Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

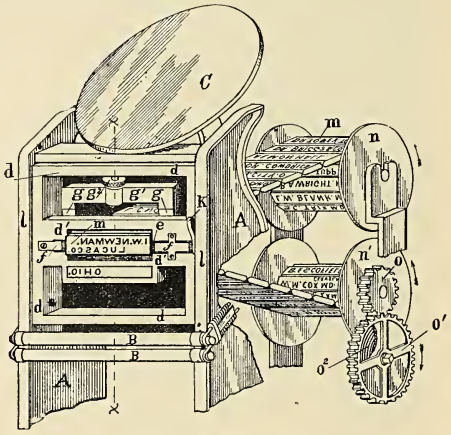


Fig. 6.

A patent granted to I. W. Newman, of Toledo, Ohio, upon an attachment to ordinary lever or rotary printing presses, for use in printing addresses, is shown in Fig. 6. (479,917.)

T. A. Briggs, of Arlington, Massachusetts, is the inventor of a paper-feeding machine of that class which is intended to pass sheets of paper from a pile to the press.

James W. Hunt and Arthur J. Phillips, of Toronto, Canada, are joint inventors of an improved form of printing apparatus designed for use in the manufacture of paper boxes.

AUSTRALASIAN ITEMS.

A Saturday evening lately in Melbourne was a particularly conspicuous one for printers, being termed in the theatrical advertisement, "Compositor's Night," in big caps. It appears that a member of the *Evening Standard* companionship has been on the sick fund for some time, and is now on his last legs, and will never be able to "graft at case" again. The chapel, therefore, decided to raise a lump sum for the invalid, and hit upon the plan of engaging the family circle and amphitheatre of the Bijou Theater on a comedy night of a professional company. For this privilege they gave $175, and by doubling the price of tickets hoped to do well, and it proved so, for a great crowd turned up, with not a seat to spare. Said one critic in the press: "Never before was there such an array of members of the craft together, with their wives and sweethearts, as that presented before the curtain." The chapel netted $260 over the affair, and were further honored with a donation from the Governor (Lord Hopetoun) of $10 in reply to a letter which set forth the scheme. Lord Hopetoun, in his letter conveying his sympathy with the object, desired to be enlightened as to the meaning of the title "Father of a Chapel."

The annual dinner of the North Tasmanian Typographical Society was held in Launceston, and was a very successful affair. Various toasts were given, and in that of "Union Firms" it was

said that a most cordial feeling existed between employers and employés.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution of Hansard in the Parliament of New Zealand was attained in July.

Mr. Sandford, a compositor holding cases on the *Lyttelton Times*, Christchurch (New Zealand), took his seat in the House of Representatives at the opening of Parliament, and he was honored with being chosen by the government to second the address in reply to the governor, and in doing so showed by his sensible remarks that although what is termed a "labor member" he is an acquisition to the house. Mr. Sandford was some years ago a "country editor," in Otago, but gave it up as a bad job.

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, a journalist and managing director of the New Zealand Times Company, has been chosen by the New Zealand Cabinet to fill the newly-created portfolio of Minister of Labor. Mr. Reeves takes a keen interest in all social questions, and is probably the best speaker in the liberal party.

A reduction of printers' rates soon followed after the Melbourne affair, as the leading Sydney (New South Wales) papers gave notice of making a reduction of 2 cents per 1,000 ems.

The Wellington branch of the New Zealand Typographical Association, which is ever to the fore in matters unionist, has just appointed a federation committee, which is instructed to endeavor to bring non-affiliated unions of workers into federation with the Wellington Federated Trades Council.

SOME INK FORMULAS.

INK FOR COPYING WITHOUT PRESSURE.

Extract logwood	1 ounce
Sodium carbonate, crystals	2 drachms
Neutral potassium chromate	15 grains
Gum acacia	2 drachms
Glycerin	1 ounce
Distilled water	q. s.

Place the extract in coarse gunpowder in a porcelain capsule with the sodium carbonate, add 8 fluid ounces distilled water and heat until the extract is all dissolved and the solution acquires a deep red color. Remove from the heat and add the glycerin, then the chromate and the acacia, each previously separately dissolved in a little water.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

MARKING INK FOR PACKAGES.

Take lampblack and mix thoroughly with sufficient turpentine to make it thin enough to flow from the brush. Powdered ultramarine, instead of lampblack, makes a fine blue marking mixture for the same purpose.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

An excellent and very cheap ink is made by mixing ¼ ounce of bichromate of potash and 4 ounces extract of logwood in a stone jar or demijohn with 2 gallons of hot water. Shake well and let it stand for about two weeks, shaking occasionally.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

INK FOR WRITING ON GLASS.

By rubbing up equal parts of lampblack and iron scale (hammer scale) with strong gum mucilage an ink is obtained which can be used for writing on glass.—*Pharmaceutical Record.*

STENCIL INKS.

Take of shellac, 2 ounces; borax, 2 ounces; water, 25 ounces; gum arabic, 2 ounces; and of Venetian red a sufficiency. Boil the borax, shellac and some water until they are dissolved; add the gum arabic and withdraw from the fire. When the solution has become cold complete to 25 ounces with water, and add more red to bring it to a suitable consistency.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

An excellent stencil ink for boxes and packing cases can be made by mixing lampblack, fine clay and gum arabic together. The lampblack gives the color, the clay furnishes a body, and the gum an adhesive. Water will answer as a solvent, but lampblack is so light that a few drops of vinegar or other acid will facilitate its admixture with the other ingredients. Any good adhesive substance, such as dextrine or gum tragacanth, may be found to answer as well as gum arabic to bind the mixture. —*Scientific American Cyclopedia.*

INK FOR RUBBER STAMPS.

Anilin (violet or crimson)	1 part
Water	4 parts
Methylic alcohol	4 parts
Dissolve, then add:	
Molasses, Glycerin, of each	1 part

—*Druggists' Pocket Book.*

INDELIBLE INK.

Aniline black	1 drachm
Strong hydrochloric acid	60 drops
Alcohol	6 drachms

Dissolve, and add a hot solution of 1½ drachms gum arabic in 3 ounces of water.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Silver nitrate	125 parts
Ammonia water	250 parts
Soda (commercial)	175 parts
Mucilage acacia	375 parts
Boiling water	125 parts

Dissolve the silver salt in the water of ammonia, and separately the soda in the boiling water and mix; add the mucilage and set in the sun until the mixture becomes brown.—*Pharmaceutical Record.*

Nitrate of silver	50 grains
Tartaric acid	40 grains
Carmine, No. 40	5 grains
Solution ammonia	½ ounce
Mucilage of gum arabic	½ ounce

Dissolve the nitrate of silver in the ammonia, and add the tartaric acid; then rub the carmine with the solution. Lastly, add the mucilage. This ink is red when first written with; on the application of heat it soon changes into black.—*Nelson.*

INK FOR WRITING UPON ZINC AND TIN.

Chlorate of potassium	60 parts
Sulphate of copper	120 parts
Aniline blue (water soluble)	1 part
Acetic acid	100 parts
Pure water	q. s.

Dissolve the chlorate of potassium and sulphate of copper in 1,400 parts of water, and dissolve the aniline blue in 400 parts of water, and add to it the acetic acid. Then mix both solutions. Upon zinc this ink is applied directly by writing with a steel pen. If to be used on tin or tinned iron, first free it from grease by ether, then rub over with a solution of equal parts chloride of zinc and hydrochloric acid. Of course, to write with this ink upon any surface the latter must be thoroughly clean.—*New Idea.*

THROWING DICE FOR BIBLES.

LAST June twelve children in the parish of St. Ives, Hants, England, gathered together in the parish church and threw dice for the possession of six bibles. This curious custom dates back to 1675, when a certain Dr. Wilde provided by will that once a year six English bibles should be raffled for by twelve worthy children in the parish. The sum of $250 was devoted to this end, and this amount was invested in an orchard, the rentals of which are annually devoted to the purpose specified in that old will. So for over two hundred years the practice of throwing dice for the six bibles has been religiously observed and the occurence is now attended with considerable ceremony.

SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

ODE TO A NIGHTINGALE.

BY JOHN KEATS.

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk,
Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains
One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk:
'Tis not through envy of thy happy lot,
But being too happy in thine happiness,—
That thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees,
In some melodious plot
Of beechen green, and shadows numberless,
Singest of summer in full-throated ease.

O, for a draught of vintage! that hath been
Cool'd a long age in the deep-delved earth,
Tasting of Flora and the country green,
Dance, and Provençal song, and sunburnt mirth!
O for a beaker full of the warm South,
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene,
With beaded bubbles winking at the brim,
And purple-stained mouth;
That I might drink, and leave the world unseen,
And with thee fade away into the forest dim:

Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget
What thou among the leaves hast never known,
The weariness, the fever, and the fret
Here, where men sit and hear each other groan;
Where palsy shakes a few, sad, last gray hairs,
Where youth grows pale, and spectre-thin, and dies;
Where but to think is to be full of sorrow
And leaden-eyed despairs,
Where Beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes,
Or new Love pine at them beyond tomorrow.

Away! away! for I will fly to thee,
Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards,
But on the viewless wings of Poesy,
Though the dull brain perplexes and retards:
Already with thee! tender is the night,
And haply the Queen-Moon is on her throne,
Cluster'd around by all her starry Fays;
But here there is no light,
Save what from heaven is with the breezes blown
Through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways.

I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,
Nor what soft incense hangs upon the boughs,
But, in embalmed darkness, guess each sweet
Wherewith the seasonable month endows
The grass, the thicket, and the fruit-tree wild;
White hawthorn, and the pastoral eglantine;
Fast-fading violets cover'd up in leaves;
And mid-May's eldest child,
The coming musk-rose, full of dewy wine,
The murmurous haunt of flies on summer eves.

Darkling I listen; and, for many a time
I have been half in love with easeful Death,
Call'd him soft names in many a mused rhyme,
To take into the air my quiet breath;
Now more than ever seems it rich to die,
To cease upon the midnight with no pain,
While thou art pouring forth thy soul abroad
In such an ecstacy!
Still wouldst thou sing, and I have ears in vain —
To thy high requiem become a sod.

Thou wast not born for Death, immortal Bird!
No hungry generations tread thee down;
The voice I hear this passing night was heard
In ancient days by emperor and clown:
Perhaps the self-same song that found a path
Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the alien corn;
The same that oft-time hath
Charmed magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.

Forlorn! the very word is like a bell
To toll me back from thee to my sole self!
Adieu! the fancy cannot cheat so well
As she is fam'd to do, deceiving elf.
Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades
Past the near meadows, over the still stream,
Up the hillside; and now 'tis buried deep
In the next valley-glades:
Was it a vision, or a waking dream?
Fled is that music:—Do I wake or sleep?

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

O Nightingale! thou surely art
A creature of a fiery heart:—
These notes of thine—they pierce and pierce;
Tumultuous harmony and fierce!
Thou sing'st as if the God of wine
Had helped thee to a valentine;
A song in mockery and despite
Of shades, and dews, and silent night;
And steady bliss, and all the loves
Now sleeping in these peaceful groves.

I heard a stock-dove sing or say
His homely tale, this very day;
His voice was buried among trees,
Yet to be come-at by the breeze:
He did not cease; but cooed—and cooed;
And somewhat pensively he wooed:
He sang of love with quiet blending,
Slow to begin, and never ending;
Of serious faith, and inward glee;
That was the song—the song for me!

TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

BY JOHN MILTON.

O nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still;
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart dost fill,
While the jolly Hours lead on propitious May.
Thy liquid notes that close the eye of day,
First heard before the shallow cuckoo's bill,
Portend success in love. O, if Jove's will
Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft lay,
Now timely sing 'ere the rude bird of hate
Foretell my hopeless doom in some grove nigh;
As thou from year to year hast sung too late
For my relief, yet hadst no reason why:
Whether the Muse or Love call thee his mate,
Both them I serve, and of their train am I.

ONE of the most unique and attractive souvenirs ever conceived in the dominion, it is said, was issued by the Employing Printers' Association, of Toronto, in the shape of a handsomely bound, beautifully illustrated and well-written sketch of Toronto and Niagara Falls, with a programme of the entertainment afforded the members of the United Typothetæ of America who attended the annual convention held in Toronto. The souvenir is about six inches square, bound in imitation Russia leather, with the title page embossed in gold, producing a striking and artistic effect.

EXAMPLES AND QUERIES.

T. A. BIRTCH,
SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL

OPTICIAN.

Would this impel you to buy spectacles?

Geo. Heynis. Paperhanger.

P. Heynis. Printer.

Geo. Heynis.
DEALER IN
Wall paper, Window Shades, Painters material.
PAPERHANGER, PAINTER, CALSOMINER, Whitewashing, &c
796 HINMAN STREET,
BETW. LINCOLN & WOOD STR'S.
Chicago- Ill

Does this indicate tasteful work?

Grand Leap Year Ball
GIVEN BY THE
Stone Cutters' Ass'n of Dayton,
AT
SCHANTZ'S HALL,
Monday Eve., May 30th, '92.

Note.—As we are Raising Funds for the Erection of a Monument in Woodland Cemetery we Respectfully Request Your Support and Presence at Our Ball.

Yourself and Company are Cordially Invited to Attend.

During the evening Mr. James Findlay, of Bamf, Scotland, will dance the famous Highland Fling. Sword Dance and other Scotch Dances.

MUSIC BY 13th REGIMENT BAND.
Strict Order Will be Maintained.
TICKETS 25c.
THE COMMITTEE.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL DAYTON, O.

Would you attend a ball if thus invited?

SAM'S FORMERLY HOTEL.
LEROY HOUSE.
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COMMERCIAL TRADE.
S. Cloyer, Prop.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.

What other inducement than this would secure your patronage?

GRAND ANNUAL RECEPTION
OF
Company A. 2d Regiment Infantry
N. G. P.
TO BE GIVEN AT THEIR HALL RACE STREET BELOW SIXTH
Tuesday Evening, April 7th, 1891

ADMISSION *Paid* $.100

Would you feel proud if you were a member of this regiment?

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

THE Hon. Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, has written for the September *Forum* a frank review of the trouble at Homestead, in which he makes an effort to point out a remedy for such conflicts. He proposes the incorporation of labor organizations on the same plan and plane with organizations of capital.

AMONG the cheap books published that are as disgraceful as bad taste and bad printing can make them are "Leah; or the Forsaken," "In Stony Places," and "The Household of Bouverie," issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia. They are certainly cheap, but their distressingly bad appearance makes the perusal of the books a penance.

"VISTAS OF HAWAII, THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC AND THE INFERNO OF THE WORLD," is the startling title of a handsome brochure illustrated and published by William F. Sesser, St. Joseph, Michigan, for the Kilauea Volcano House Company and the Oahu Railway and Land Company, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. The work is replete with historical, industrial, statistical and other information about the islands, and elaborately illustrated by numerous beautiful photogravures from photographs especially prepared for the work. Some of the scenes are delightful. Mr. Larrin A. Thurston, of Honolulu, edited the work. The typography is that of the A. B. Morse Printing Company, of St. Joseph, Michigan, and is admirably done.

HOMO ET CANIS; or the Autobiography of Old Cato and Some Account of His Race, by John Paul Dudley, A.M., M.D. edited by Thomas L. Townleigh, A.B., M.D. Chicago, the Republic Publishing Company. This is a portly volume of 664 pages, finely illustrated. It is dedicated "To wide-awake, intelligent boys and girls who are brimful of thought, fun and the spirit of advancement, and who will never become too old to have an hour's romp with a friend whose greatest blessing is in their love and care, and to men and women whose hearts are not yet sear and bloodless, who are still in some degree seekers after the new, the beautiful and the true." It is a novel writing throughout — a strange mixture of science, of philosophy, of things real and unreal — with facts and fancies, but so full of instruction and so thoroughly entertaining as to be delightful. The story was written by Dr. John Paul Dudley and found among his manuscripts by his literary executor and editor, Dr Thomas L. Townleigh. It is the biography, or properly speaking the autobiography of his old Newfoundland dog Cato, the fine picture of which shown on this page forms a frontispiece to the book. It is the design of the book to show a dog's view of dog life from all sides, and with it many sides of human life. It arouses human interest in dumb animals, and will create a love for the dog, the most faithful and affectionate to mankind of all dumb animals. The good doctor had a guard and friend many a dark and stormy night in Old Cato. He believed that he took an interest in his patients, and he frequently was introduced as Dr. Cato, and the sick children were especially glad to pat his old curly head. THE INLAND PRINTER can only say it is a good book and will make every boy and girl and every man and woman better who reads it.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

A wealthy employer of Boston, says a writer in the Boston *Globe* of July 31, recently said: "Suppose I take a contract to do a large job, and make, as I think, due allowance for the cost of labor and material, the men being in my employ for a long time before I take this contract, and after I get well under way on this new contract I find that I am going to lose money unless I can get my labor cheaper. I go to my men and lay the facts before them, and ask them to consent to a reduction of 25 cents per day on their wages, and they refuse.

"I know I can get all the men I want at the price I can afford to pay. What I want to know is, haven't I a right to discharge my old hands and hire other men who will be glad to get work at the wages I offer? If I haven't this right I want to know why."

The answer of a trade unionist, from his standpoint, will be interesting. The gentleman has practically said: "On figuring this job I have made a miscalculation, and I or my men have got to suffer the loss—Why haven't I a right to force them to do the losing? I give them a fair chance. I tell them they can leave and lose all their wages until they can find another job, or they can lose 25 cents per day on this one."

To the ordinary contractor this seems perfectly fair, and it is because it has always been customary for all contractors to take this course. It never seems to occur to the contractor that when he makes a miscalculation, the loss, and the whole of it, should justly fall upon him. He reasons that as there are lots of poor men in the market, who have nothing to do, it will be a charity to give them the work even at small pay, and his reasoning seems to stop there.

He does not appear to see that his old hands he discharges must now take the idle positions and lose all their wages, and his new hands are doing his work and losing the amount of his miscalculation.

Instead of putting the 25 cents per day loss on his old hands, he has put upon them a greater loss and let his new hands lose the 25 cents per day. He has distributed the loss among twice as many people, but has he made it any less easy

for them to bear? Let us see. Let us suppose he had 100 men and it will take 400 days to do the job. This means that there is $10,000 to lose, and he intends for each man to lose $100 of it. Had the men been asked to lose $100 each, they would probably have submitted to it, if it were to stop there. But the truth is this is only the beginning of the difficulty.

This employer is a contractor in the open market, and this cut-down has enabled him to do a job $10,000 less than the given price and make his usual profits.

Every other contractor must compete with him, and as a consequence every other contractor must cut wages if he is allowed to cut the wages of his men. He has practically said: "Haven't I a right to cut the wages of my men, even if the system of competition is so arranged that it cuts the wages of all other men in the trade, and fixing it so those now out of work cannot get work again except at cut rates? I didn't make the competitive system. I take it as I find it.

"When I miscalculate I have a right to throw the loss on some one else if I am smart enough. What right have laboring men to unite and resist me when I try to save myself at their expense; even if the loss I throw on them multiplies a hundred fold because I have set the ball a-rolling?" As to the best right to cut wages it will be seen that it depends very much upon which party states the question.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

FROM Saundry, Chapel street, Penzance, England, a neatly designed but indifferently executed advertising leaflet.

T. R. ASBURY, foreman *Chronicle* office, Bozeman, Montana. Samples of general work, neatly and tastefully executed in all departments.

MAXWELL JOHNSTON & CO., 78 Wellington street west, Toronto, Ontario. Firm business card and announcement circulars in colors, well and attractively put forth.

THE Gatling Printing Company, Norfolk, Virginia: Specimens of general printing. Inattention to details and poor presswork render the indifferent designs unattractive.

L. BARTA & CO., 148 High street, Boston, Massachusetts, inclose to us, with copy of "News Papers," just published by the Dickinson Typefoundry, a handsome card advertising their specialties. "News Papers" is a delightful specimen of work.

W. H. WRIGHT, JR., the electric printer of Buffalo, New York, presents us with one of his always handsomely designed and well executed blotters. Mr. Wright is receiving encomiums from our British cousins on the high quality of his work, we observe.

"QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS" is the title of a neat little leaflet advertising the Curtis Printing Company, 71 and 73 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minnesota. It is printed in tints and colors on fine paper, in the usual tasteful style of the company, and has a strong quality of originality.

E. H. FREEMAN, Los Angeles, California, sends an oddity in the shape of a letterhead for an outing party, the pied appearance of which is evidently produced intentionally, and is printed on brown wrapping paper. A firm billhead accompanies this specimen, neatly composed and well printed.

JOHN J. F. YORK, apprentice, with F. H. Gerlock & Co., printers, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Business card in colors and bronze, of creditable design. The colors are well blended, and give the work an attractive appearance from their originality. There are some minor faults in the card in the line of details. Mr. York is to be congratulated on his progress.

"COLORADO TOWNS AND RESORTS," issued by the Hotel Committee, Silver Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar, Denver, 1892." Thus reads the handsomely embossed cover in red and silver of this work, printed by W. F. Robinson & Co., printers, of Denver, Colorado, who say: "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success." If they keep on getting out as fine work as the book in question, their success is assured. Beautiful halftones of the cities of "Chile, Colorado," with explanatory text, appear on each page, with well executed portraits of eminent knights. It is a "good job," Messrs. Robinson.

THE A. B. Morse Printing Company, of St. Joseph, Michigan, have submitted to us some samples of their work. In all the specimens excellent judgment, care and good taste are manifest. There is no straining after originality in bizarre designs. Tasteful composition, clean presswork and close attention to details mark the specimens throughout.

THE Weaver-Shipman Company, printers, engravers and binders, of Springfield, Massachusetts, have favored us with specimens of the very neat and tasteful work produced by them. The originality in the specimens is as pronounced as the display of neatness and good taste. To quote a paragraph in their announcement leaflet: "There is the gist of the whole matter — attractiveness. It gains the attention of the public and wins trade. Only thus can printing pay."

WE have received with the compliments of A. H. Barber, superintendent and principal of the High School of Walkerton, Indiana, a catalogue of the Walkerton Public Schools for the year 1891-1892, and calendar for 1892-1893, printed by the Independent Book and Job Department. It is one of the worst specimens of typography we have seen. There seems to be plenty of material to do good work in the office producing the pamphlet, but it is difficult to conceive how bad taste and botchwork could produce a worse result. It is a reflection on the judgment of the instructors of youth when such work is accepted by them.

"STRAIGHT BUSINESS, NO GOSSIP," is the declaration of principles of Evans, the printer, 190 Federal street, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in a neat little brochure dealing in points about printing. Like all of Mr. Evans' productions the work is original and attractive, and the arguments for patronizing good printers at fair prices are well and logically put. Mr. Evans has no hesitation in explaining his success. He says: "You may doubt what I say when I tell you that I do work for the best business houses in the two cities, and why? 1st, Because they always get what they want. 2d, Because I always try to give a customer the worth of his money. 3d, Because my printing suits the most exacting. I have no complaint of dirty finger marks on my work, or poor presswork. 4th, I employ, in each department, people of experience; pay the full worth of all in my employ; make them feel at home; and by so doing, everyone takes an interest in his work and studies my interest. 5th, To maintain my reputation of doing good work only, is my principal aim. I make it a rule to fully satisfy every customer, and if I spoil a job, no matter what the expense, I print it over, freely and willingly, without argument. 6th, I rarely disappoint a customer when I promise to have the work done at a certain time; and when in need of a job "double quick," you will find prompt service at my office."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. Y., Scranton, Pa. Do you supply samples of printing, or do you not. *Answer.*— We do not.

G. W. M. Dickson, W. Va. Please answer the following query, if you have the authorities at hand: What was the real motive in the beginning in making the diphthongs æ, œ, etc., as the pronouncing is usually as safe without the first vowel? I have been asked this by school teachers here and I have no full history of the matter at hand. *Answer.*— We do not know of any authority which tells when the form of diphthongs æ and œ were first used. The form is perhaps the most natural and easily understood as designed to express these two vowel sounds a and e, or o and e pronounced in one syllable. Many object to the use of these forms of the diphthongs as useless and pedantic, but their necessity cannot be questioned until a phonetic character be adopted to express their pronunciation.

WHAT LETTER IS IT?

The pieces of brass rule shown on the opposite page, when properly combined, form an initial letter. What letter is it? To the printer first sending in a correct answer we will give one year's subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER. To the one sending the second correct answer, a six month's subscription. For the third correct answer, a copy of "Diagrams of Imposition." The rules, properly placed, will be printed in our October issue, and the names of the three persons first solving the problem correctly will also be given. In sending answers contestants must submit diagram showing pieces as they think they should be combined. Do not mutilate the magazine. Make a drawing. Let us hear from you.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

GOOD job printers are in demand in southwest Virginia.

THERE are now only two offices in Lima, Ohio, which have not signed the scale of the typographical union.

LINOTYPE machines will be put in for a year's trial by the *Pioneer-Press*, of St. Paul, Minnesota, in the near future.

THE Galesburg Typographical Union has presented a new scale which calls for 28 cents, and $13 per week of fifty-nine hours.

THE Brotherhood Steam Print, of Galesburg, Illinois, will move into their new quarters on Kellogg street about October 1 next.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Joseph W. Lyons will oblige his brother by addressing the secretary, typographical union, Shreveport, Louisiana.

THE Milwaukee *Journal* early in August locked out forty-five men, and filled the office with non-unionists. Latest advices state the trouble has been settled.

SINCE July 1, all the printers of Riverside, California, have had a nine-hour day, and both employers and employés are perfectly satisfied with the arrangement.

THE Will S. Marshall job printing and publishing house, of Lexington, Kentucky, which has been non-union for a long time, has been opened to union printers.

THE *Register-Gazette*, of Rockford, Illinois, has lately signed the scale of the local typographical union, which now gives No. 213 two offices—one morning and one evening.

MERGENTHALER typecasting machines are being put in all over the state of Texas and will be put on the *News*, of Galveston, as soon as the manufacturers can deliver the order.

THE typographical union of Guthrie, Oklahoma, No. 258, will offer employers a new scale, to take effect about the middle of September. The increase asked will be so small that it is thought it will be accepted without difficulty.

THE typographical union of Brantford, Ontario, is not recognized by offices, but all printers are in the union. The union is sustained more for the purpose of giving apprentices, when they have finished their time, a card when leaving town.

ALL the union offices of Jackson, Michigan, newspaper and job, are now running the union label in a conspicuous place on the work turned out. The union has had printed little cards bearing the label on one side and a list of the fair offices on the other for distribution among the members.

A PRESSMEN'S union has been organized at Springfield, Illinois, during the past month, every pressman in the city (with one exception) going into it. The officers elected are as follows: President, James K. Brewer; vice-president, Edward Holsworth; recording secretary and treasurer, Jacob Neubich. Executive Committee—George Allison, John Maisel and N. W. Edwards.

MR. O. B. TURRELL, who is about to retire from the position of foreman of the state printing office, at Sacramento, California, succeeded the late E. G. Jefferis May 1, 1880. In turn, he was succeeded by M. D. Carr, under Governor Stoneman. Upon the death of Governor Bartlett, J. D. Young was appointed superintendent of state printing by Governor Waterman, and Mr. Young, recognizing Mr. Turrell's especial fitness for the place, immediately appointed him as general foreman of the office. He was again reappointed by the present efficient superintendent at the beginning of Governor Markham's term. The position of foreman of the state printing office is one which calls for rare executive ability and sagacious business tact, and the fidelity and zeal Mr. Turrell has ever manifested in discharging the onerous duties of his office have earned for him the confidence and esteem of every administrator he has so faithfully served. Mr. Turrell was kindly remembered by the employés of the office in the presentation of an elegant gold watch, suitably inscribed, and to Mrs. Turrell, his most excellent wife, was presented a magnificent pair of opera glasses. Mr. and Mrs. Turrell are about to visit their home in New York, and the pleasant recollections of their long residence in the Golden State will, it is hoped, always serve to remind them of "home, sweet home."

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE August number of THE INLAND PRINTER attracted much attention among the eastern paper mills.

JAMES RAMAGE has now the old Franklin Paper Company at Holyoke running in good shape on cardboard.

HON. BYRON WESTON, of Dalton, Massachusetts, has started up the Centennial mills which had been shut down for repairs.

THE government mill of Crane & Co., Dalton, Massachusetts, is nearly completed and will be making bank-note paper early in the fall.

J. H. WHORTON, of Appleton, Wisconsin, and George Whiting, of Neenah, Wisconsin, have been east purchasing machinery, etc., for their new mills.

THE walls of the new Linden Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, are rapidly rising. Mills in Holyoke spring up as by magic. It is a hustling town.

THE Carew Manufacturing Company, of South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, are progressing very rapidly, and will double their capacity when the mill is ready to run.

MR. WALSH, late business manager and superintendent of the Owen Paper Company's writing mill, at Housatonic, Massachusetts, has resigned, and is open for engagement.

THE new Mittineague Paper Company's mill at West Springfield is about completed. It is really a very pretty structure, though not so large as a number of the Holyoke mills.

GEORGE E. CALLENDER & Co., is the name of a new paper firm on Beekman street, New York. Charles Callender, the papermaker, of Glendale, Massachusetts, is one of the firm. We wish them success.

THE American Wood Paper Company, of Spring City, Pennsylvania, owned chiefly in Providence, Rhode Island, have shut down their pulp mill indefinitely, throwing out of employment a number of hands.

THE familiar faces of Charles Stewart, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and W. O. Tyler and Mr. Fowler, of Chicago, Illinois, have been seen about the New England paper mills of late laying in stocks to meet the demands of their respective houses.

DURING the last month the paper trade has kept up fairly well, considering the excessive heat which has been experienced in all the leading centers of trade in this country. Book and news mills seem busy, and get all they can do, but do not seem to improve prices.

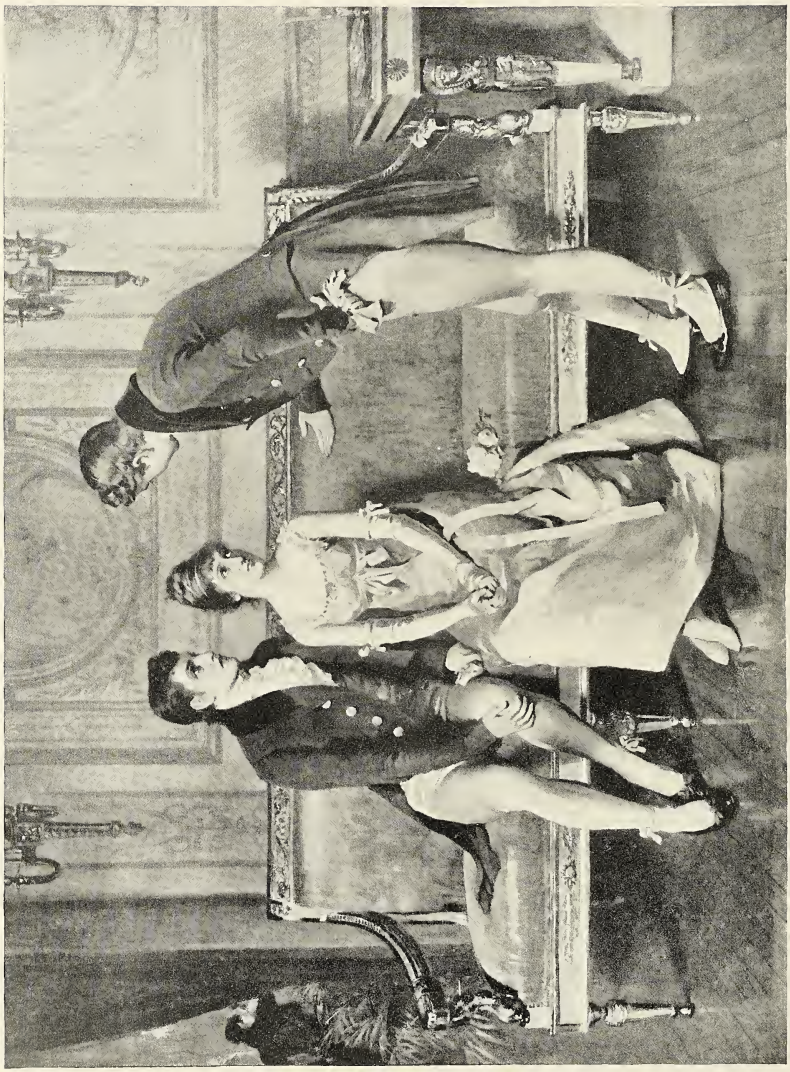
PAPER stock of all kinds has held firm, and has had a fair movement, with the exception of jute and manila stocks. Butts have taken a decided tumble, and bagging follows suit. There is a likelihood of an embargo on most if not all foreign rags, owing to the prevalence of cholera in so many sections.

A BRASS RULE INITIAL, DISMANTLED.

Made by Burt H. Vernet, with Griffith, Axtell & Cady Co., Holyoke, Massachusetts.
What letter is it? (See page 1068.)

SPECIMEN OF BRASS RULE WORK.

Designed and executed by W. B. Fitzpatrick, Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



THE UNWELCOME INVITATION.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by Boston Engraving Company, 237 Tremont street, Boston

This has had a tendency to make sundry rag and paper stock dealers very loath to part with their goods at present low prices. Should an embargo be placed on foreign rags, there would be a panic in domestics, and paper would have to advauce in price very materially.

THE Beloit Iron Works has been awarded by the American Paper Making Exhibit Company the contract to build the finest machine on earth, to be run at the World's Fair. The machine will be 106 inches wide, and will be as perfect in detail as possible. It will be trimmed in nickel and aluminum. It will cost $24,000. It is expected that a Fair programme will be printed on paper made by the machine.

THE Agawam Paper Company, Mittineague, Massachusetts, have been making improvements to keep up with the times, having added to Mill No. 1 two new beater engines and one new washer. This mill runs exclusively on bonds, ledgers and linen papers, making three tons per day, and the addition to the mill would indicate that the demand for this particular grade of paper is on the increase. The total product of the two mills is twelve tons daily.

THE officers of the Morley Press and Paper Company, elected, are as follows: President, W. C. Newell, of Springfield, Massachusetts; treasurer, A. W. Eaton, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; secretary, Ambrose Eastman, of Boston, Massachusetts. Directors—John E. Copeland, Northampton, Massachusetts; John Davis, Boston, Massachusetts; H. B. May, Lee, Massachusetts; A. Buchanan, Holyoke, Massachusetts; C. A. Edgerton, Mittineague, Massachusetts; J. H. Morley, Florence, Massachusetts.

CHICAGO NOTES.

M. B. MCABEE has moved his office from 170 Madison street, to the West side, on Monroe street, in connection with the *Age of Labor*.

MR. JACKSON BLIZARD, well known in Toronto, Ontario, and Denver, Colorado, is the hustling representative of the *American Mason* iu this city and surrouuding country.

MR. FRED E. MCCREADY, lately connected with the New York office of Messrs. T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, manufacturers of paper cutters and bookbinders' machinery, has changed his field of labor to the Chicago office, at 413 Dearborn street.

LETTERS of incorporation were granted to Francis F. Browne, F. C. Browne, and T. S. E. Dixon, promoters of the Dial Company of Chicago, on July 27, to print and publish the *Dial* and other periodicals, books, etc. Capital stock, $50,000.

STEPHEN MCNAMARA, manufacturer of printers' rollers, corner Van Buren and Clark streets, we are happy to learn, has completely recovered from his recent indisposition, and has resumed the management of his Chicago office, vice Mr. M. Parker, who is no longer in his employ.

MR. T. L. MILLS, New Zealand correspondent for THE INLAND PRINTER, has been requested by the editor of *Hollister's Eight-Hour Herald* to write up the eight-hour movement in Australasia. The New Zealand papers spoke very highly of an eight-hour article from Mr. Mills' pen which appeared in the *Baltimore American* a few months ago.

THE Woman's Temperance Publishing Association Electrotype Foundry has been succeeded by the Gardeu City Electrotyping Company, incorporated, aud the new company has largely increased its facilities for doing electrotyping, zinc-etching and half-tone work. The firm is located at the old stand, 167 Adams street, and Mr. C. E. Pratt is manager.

The excellent portrait of Right Hou. W. E. Gladstone appearing in this issue is from a pen drawiug made from a recent photograph, and is a faithful likeness of this world-renowned leader in British politics, the artist being Mr. Hugo Olof von Hofsten, a gentleman who has been doing some very clever work on the Chicago *Graphic*, and has scored quite a success in his particular line. In these days when portraits are so often reproduced by the mechanical half-tone process it is refreshing to see at times a strong, characteristic and striking piece of penwork such as this picture is. There will always be a field for workers iu this particular brauch of the art.

MR. H. H. LATHAM, manufacturer and dealer in printers' and bookbinders' machinery at 304–308 Dearborn street, has formed a stock company to deal in all kinds of printers' and binders' machinery and supplies, under the title of the H. H. Latham Manufacturing Company. Capital stock, $100,000. The promoters are H. H. Latham, Hubbard Latham and E. C. Latham.

MAJOR HANDY will reserve 1,500 seats in the Manufactures building for newspaper men at the dedication exercises next October, he having concluded that many representatives of newspapers will be in attendance. Many hundred answers have been received to a circular letter which he sent out August 1, inquiring what number of reporters might be expected.

THE numerous friends of "Joe" Sprague will regret to learn of his serious illness at his home, 626 West Congress street, this city. His condition is very precarious, being the result of a paralytic seizure. Mr. Sprague has been for years one of the best known ink salesmen in the United States, and latterly has had control of the Empire Show Printing Company, of which concern he is president and treasurer.

ON the evening of August 10 the Chicago Press Club gave a reception at its parlors to the Hon. William K. Sullivan, for many years managing editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*. Mr. Sullivan is in the city temporarily from his post as consul to the Bermudas. Mr. Sullivan made a happy response on being introduced to the company. The evening was spent in reading, recitations, and vocal and instrumental music.

MR. E. PROUTY, of the Prouty Company, 204 Dearborn street, has recently returned from Kansas City, where he went to start one of their American cylinder presses. The press went so satisfactorily and so pleased a number of gentlemen who witnessed its running that Mr. Prouty came back with six orders for the same machine. This certainly speaks well for the Americau and shows that a good thing is appreciated.

TWO companies have recently been incorporated for the purpose of publishing trade journals in Chicago. The Trade Publishing Company of Chicago was incorporated on July 30, by Fred Whitfield, Edwin K. Walker and Arnold Heap (capital stock $20,000), and on August 6 the Trade Magazine Company was incorporated to publish illustrated trade magazines, the capital stock being $50,000, the promoters being Emil Klein, Theo. Jakel and Leo Canda.

FROM all appearances the couing Labor Day demonstration will be the greatest display of the strength of the various labor organizations ever seen in this city. All of the unions are making an especial effort to have as many men in line as possible, and stringent orders are being issued by the different committees representing the various unions. The following orgauizations have decided to place a fine of $5 on each member who is known to work on Labor Day; also a fine of $3 on all members who are not in line with their uuion on that day: Tinners' Union No. 1, the Metal Cornice aud Skylight Workers' Union No. 61, aud the Tin and Sheet-iron Jobworkers' Union No. 62. The tin and sheet-iron workers expect to turn out with 1,000 men in line and will be uniformed in an appropriate manuer, which will be emblematical of their craft.

THE proposition of Andrew Cahill, of *Bearings*, of Chicago, to organize a national cycling newspaper men's association, is said to be gaining ground. It is proposed to include all newspaper men who are cyclists and to have as a distinctive badge a cycle wheel with the letters N. E. W. S. on the face. No dues will be collected. The permanent officers will be selected from the various states of the union. It is hoped that this

organization will, by creating a greater interest in cycling journalism, bring before the public, through the medium of the press, the advantages of cycling. In time it may reasonably be expected that traveling members will derive all the advantages in the various cities they visit which are usually extended among fraternities. N. H. Van Sicklen, the veteran wheelman, has consented to act as secretary pro tem.

Mr. W. F. Gray, manager, E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, 327 Dearborn street, Chicago, the well-known makers of wire stitchers, died suddenly of heart failure, on August 15. His sudden decease was a great shock to his numerous friends and business acquaintances. We extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy. The business of the company will be continued by Mrs. Donnell, assisted by Mr. Ernest Rayfield, who has been appointed manager in Mr. Gray's place. All orders for machinery will have the same prompt attention as in the past. Mr. Rayfield has been a resident of Chicago for over eleven years, and was for several years connected with the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company and with Marder, Luse & Co., of this city, and he has a large acquaintance among printers in all parts of the country.

The following Chicago firms have been incorporated during the month at Springfield, Illinois: George W. Ogilvie Company; $50,000; to manufacture, print and publish books, pamphlets, etc., and deal in printed matter generally; promoters—George W. Ogilvie, Nathan Corwith, Lewis W. Parker. Nederlander Printing and Publishing Company; $1,050; for publishing a newspaper in Holland language, and general printing and publishing business; promoters—C. H. Workman, E. De Junge, L. Holstein. The Gardening Company; $30,000; to print and publish gardening journal and other periodicals, books, etc.; promoters—Gilbert L. Grant, Henry W. Magee, John T. Condon. Catholic Press Company; $20,000; conduct and manage newspaper and publishing house in Chicago, Ill.; promoters—Thomas P. Hodnett, Michael J. Fitzsimmons, Bernard P. Murray.

A meeting of the Interstate Associated Dailies, an association composed of daily newspapers printed in small cities, was held at the Grand Pacific hotel August 9. President T. C. Raynolds, of the Akron (Ohio) *Beacon and Republican*, presided. There are twenty-five daily papers in the association, and three states, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, sent representatives to attend the meeting. The main business transacted was the formation of a syndicate to coöperate in securing foreign advertising for the members. A manager for the syndicate was selected and headquarters established in Chicago, the intention being to coöperate with the various advertising agencies here. Among the newspapers represented at the meeting were the *Illinois State Register*, Bloomington *Pantagraph*, Rockford *Register-Gazette*, Joliet *Daily News*, Lafayette *Courier*, Michigan City *Despatch*, Terre Haute *Express* and South Bend *Tribune*.

On August 24 last, Mr. Thomas Hughes, president of the Hughes Lithographing Company, died of injuries received the night before when alighting from a train at Ravenswood. In some unaccountable way he slipped and fell beneath the wheels, which passed over both legs. He was removed to his home and all that was possible done to save his life, but without success. Mr. Hughes was born in North Hampden, England, in 1848. In 1870 he moved with his family to this country, settling in Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Shober & Carqueville Lithograph Company as foreman of their pressroom. For twelve years he was connected with this establishment in the one position, when he severed his connection to embark in the business world for himself. On May 24, 1882, a new lithographing establishment was started under the firm name of Hughes & Johnson, and under the guiding hand of Mr. Hughes the industry continued to thrive and grow. In 1887, upon the death of his former partner, a stock company was formed under the name of the Hughes Lithographing Company, with Mr. Hughes as president, a position which he held at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children.

TRADE NOTES.

Watt F. Caldwell has leased the job printing department of the Piqua, Ohio, *Daily Call*.

J. F. Woodhous has bought an interest in the Atchison Steam Printing House, of Atchison, Kansas.

C. J. Smith & Co., book and job printers, of Leavenworth, Kansas, were closed by mortgagees August 6.

D. W. Lerch, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, has put in a new pony Cottrell which gives satisfactory results on small work.

Klaus & Barclay, job printers, St. Louis, Missouri, have sold out to Vreeling & Grubb; establishment valued at about $2,500.

St. Clair, printer, St. Louis, Missouri, has turned over his office to the Dickinson Paper Company, which held mortgage for $600 on the plant.

Atwood & Woolsey, job printers, of West Superior, Wisconsin, have consolidated with and form a part of the Goodell Printing Company, of the same place.

The Charles F. Thomas Printing and Stationery Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, has added a new tag machine to their outfit, which is now very complete.

The new firm of Stinson & Wilson, of Salem, Oregon, who bought out E. M. Waite, style themselves the E. M. Waite Printing Company. They are doing well.

Mr. Charles P. Fleming, of Vincent, Alabama, has bought a half interest in the book and job office of R. D. Lamont, of Birmingham; style of firm, Lamont & Fleming.

The Brandon Printing Company, of Albany, New York, has filed a certificate with the secretary of state, setting forth that its capital has been increased from $10,000 to $25,000.

Mr. Cal Street, of the firm of Buttenweiser & Street, 214 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio, has sold out his interest to V. E. Miketta, the firm name being now Buttenweiser & Co.

William B. Duchemin, formerly of C. Souer & Co., has opened up an office over the Franklin Typefoundry, 168 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio, the firm name being Wm. B. Duchemin & Co.

Printing office proprietors in Salem, Oregon, are stirred up on account of the county's work being given to foreign lithographing firms. Some action in the matter may be taken at no distant date.

W. H. Bingham, formerly with the Jackson Corset Company, will start a job office in the near future, at Jackson, Michigan. He has bought his supplies of J. F. W. Dorman, printers' supply house, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. C. P. Ogilvie, late of Homer, Louisiana, has purchased an interest in C. W. Hardy's printing establishment, Shreveport, Louisiana, the new firm being known as Hardy & Ogilvie. The office has been moved to larger and more commodious premises.

The Smith-Brooks Printing Company, of Denver, Colorado, announce to their patrons and the public a change of location to 1735 Arapahoe street, Club building, where they will take pleasure in furnishing promptly and reasonably everything in the printing line.

We call especial attention to the pen and ink sketch line engraving on another page, entitled "An Ideal Head," the work of Mr. P. R. Audibert, of 183 Monroe street, Chicago. Mr. Audibert has recently returned from California, and all wishing work in that particular line will be glad to learn that he is again with us. The demand for portraits by this process

is on the increase. Many prefer line work to the best half-tone, especially for work where the editions are large and it is not practicable to use enameled paper, and where good printing results are desired on a medium quality of paper.

MR. F. H. MCCULLOCH, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, has leased his half interest in the office of McCulloch & Whitcomb to S. O. Simonson, formerly a job printer in the *Standard* office of that city. The business will be continued under the name of Simonson & Whitcomb.

PALMER, CRIPPEN & TAPLEY have secured the quarters formerly occupied by Joseph H. Dorety, at 527 Commercial street, San Francisco, California, and have opened an agency for Ault & Wiborg's inks, Montague & Fuller's bookbinders' machinery, and the Miehle Press Company.

MR. W. H. WRIGHT, the father of Mr. W. H. Wright, Jr., the "electric printer," of Buffalo, New York, has invented and patented a rail for electric street railways that promises to be one of the most useful inventions ever brought before the public. A company is being formed to place it on the market.

THE Bismarck (North Dakota) *Tribune* job department has just ordered a large amount of new material, including the latest faces in job type, which will make it by far the best equipped job office in North Dakota. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Marder, Luse & Co., Central Typefoundry and A. D. Farmer & Son will furnish the new material.

THE Tolan-Cook Printing Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, have ordered a four horse-power Otto gas engine, a pony Cottrell cylinder press, a copperplate press and a rubber stamp outfit. They have also bought out the *Gazette* jobroom. The office will be well equipped with three platen presses and a cylinder. They are crowded with orders and are turning out a very fine class of work.

THE Monoline Composing Company is the name of an association which was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, on August 4, for the purpose of acquiring the right of using any invention in the art of printing. The principal office is at Washington, D. C. The promoters are S. T. Thomas, Frankland Jannus, Stephen Jannus, E. P. Mertz, Leon Tobriner, all of Washington, D. C. The capital stock is $5,000,000.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17-23 Rose street, New York, have issued a neat circular describing the Huber crank movement two-revolution press. This press is said to be meeting with great favor wherever introduced. From the list of printers shown in the circular, using the various kinds of Huber presses, we are led to believe that all the various makes are also meeting with great favor. Printers about to put in a new press should send for one of these circulars.

JUDGE HERRICK has appointed Amasa J. Parker receiver in the case of the trouble in the large printing house of Weed, Parsons & Co., of Albany, New York. His bond was fixed at $200,000, his sureties justifying in the sum of $400,000. The firm is one of the oldest in the country and is well known to publishers and printers. For years back it has been a non-union office. Defendant Parsons filed notice of appeal to the general term. Mr. Parker is in charge and is running the business.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

A NEW paper called the *Blade*, published in the interests of the colored race, has appeared at Atchison, Kansas.

THE Jackson *Patriot*, Jackson, Michigan, has recently put in a double-feed "Optimus" press, which is said to be giving satisfaction.

GEORGE FUECHLINGER has sold out the Seymour (Ind.) *Journal*, and is now publishing the Vincennes *Post*, in connection with E. A. Baecher.

A NEW paper of the comic variety called *Chic* has lately made its appearance at Bradford, Pennsylvania. It is of the "patent outside" variety, and is got out at the job office of D. W. Lerch. E. B. Chappell, No. 12 Boylston street, is the proprietor.

THE proprietors of the Cortland (N. Y.) *Daily Standard* have purchased the Cortland *Daily Journal*. The two papers have been consolidated.

THE *Herald* and *Salesman*, of Cincinnati, Ohio, have consolidated and will be published as the *Herald* at the Murdock block, 56 Longworth street.

THE ownership of the *Daily Wyoming State Tribune*, of Cheyenne, has undergone a change, Shingle, Kendall & Perry giving place to Shingle & Perry.

THE *New Commonwealth*, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has been changed to the *Republican*, Manning & Contant, proprietors; former owners, Bartlett & Manning.

WATSON R. SPERRY, editor of the Wilmington (Del.) *News*, is the lion among newspaper men in his city. He has been appointed minister to Teheran, Persia.

THE *Morning News*, of Wilmington, Delaware, appeared August 11 in a new form—six pages instead of four. It is printed on a Cox duplex press from rolls.

THE *Daily Graphic* is a democratic paper recently started at Port Townsend, Washington, owned by a stock company. F. C. Stevens, editor. Is a daily and weekly. Union.

THE Yarmouth *Herald*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on August 9, celebrated the sixteenth year of its existence. It is a bright and newsy paper, and is very handsomely printed.

THE third issue of the *Sunday Budget*, of Astoria, Oregon, appeared the 7th ult., printed from its own type. It presents a very neat appearance. It is published by Messrs. Dunbar & Selig.

WE acknowledge receipt of the first issue of *The Sunday Repository*, of Canton, Ohio, which appeared July 31 last. It is well edited, and compares favorably with many metropolitan sheets.

A COMPANY has been formed at Riverside, California, to publish a monthly, to be called the *Orange Belt*. The first issue to appear about October 1. To be a 32-page quarto. Headquarters at Riverside.

THE *Sunday News*, of Springfield, Ohio, is to be made a daily paper. D. T. West, the present proprietor, is to be editor and Mr. Abell, formerly of the *Democrat*, is to be ad. solicitor. It will run about five cases.

COL. J. C. J. PUCKETTE will begin the publication of a weekly journal at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on or about September 1. Colonel Puckette is an old and experienced newspaper man. He will employ union men only.

WE have received word from Mr. T. J. Hawkins that the *American Pressman* has suspended publication. The paper was published in the interest of pressmen, and was the official organ of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

THE *Roanoke Daily Record*, of Roanoke, Virginia, made its bow to the public on August 1. It is a four-page seven-column paper, and presents an attractive appearance. It is said to be in the field to stay, as a "barrel" of money is behind it.

THE *Daily Champion*, of Atchison, Kansas, was sold by the administrator of the estate of the late Gov. John A. Martin, to A. J. Felt, a newspaper man of over thirty years' experience. The business management is in the hands of his son, Ed R. Felt, formerly of the Great Western Typefoundry, of Kansas City, Missouri.

THE *Daily Signal* (Ind.), recently started by Van Fleet & Co., has been changed to the *Daily Herald*. It is a six-column folio, and runs a good deal of plate matter. Its success is yet problematical. It employs non-union labor, but the publishers declare they will unionize the office as soon as the patronage will warrant it. They also publish the *Signal* (weekly), a prohibition paper.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

COMPILED FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AND CHANGED AND REVISED FROM DIRECT ADVICES FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION. Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork.	Time.	Hrs pr wk	REMARKS.
*Anniston ......Ala.	very dull	discouraging	32	27	32	$15.00	60	
Birmingham ......Ala.	dull	not good	40	35	35 & 40	16.50	59	
Mobile ......Ala.	good	good	40	40	40	16.00	59	
*Fort Smith ......Ark.			—	—	—	—	—	
Little Rock ......Ark.	moderate	very poor	35	35	—	16.00	59	Papers non-union.
*Eureka ......Cal.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Fresno ......Cal.			—	—	—	—	—	
Los Angeles ......Cal.	dull	poor	45	40	—	20.00	54	
*Marysville ......Cal.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Oakland ......Cal.	dull	fair	45	40	40	18 00	59	
*Redlands ......Cal.			—	—	—	—	—	
Riverside ......Cal.	very dull	poor	40	35	35	16 to 20	54	
*Sacramento ......Cal.			—	—	—	—	—	
*San Bernardino ......Cal.			—	—	—	—	—	
San Diego ......Cal.	good	bright	40	35	40	18.00	59	
San Francisco ......Cal.	dull	very poor	50	45	30	18.00	59	Good town to stay away from.
*San Jose ......Cal.	fair	fair	40	30	35	15 to 18	59	
Santa Ana ......Cal.	fair	not good	—	30	—	15 to 18	54	
*Stockton ......Cal.			—	—	—	—	—	
Brantford ......Can.	fair	good	—	19	—	8.00	60	
*Halifax ......Can.			—	—	—	—	—	
Hamilton ......Can.	dull	fair	32	30	30	10 50	55	
*Kingston ......Can.			—	—	—	—	—	
London ......Can.	good	fair	30	28	28	9 to 10	56	
Montreal ......Can.	very fair	good	30	28	28	10 to 12	60	
*New Westminster ......Can.			—	—	—	—	—	
Ottawa ......Can.	poor	dark	—	33⅓	$11 & $12	11 to 13	54	
*Quebec ......Can.			—	—	—	—	—	
*St. John ......Can.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Toronto ......Can.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Vancouver ......Can.			—	—	—	—	—	
Victoria ......Can.	very flat	gloomy	50	45	45	21.00	53	
*Winnipeg ......Can.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Colorado Springs ......Colo.	very dull	not good	45	40	45	19.00	59	
*Creede ......Colo.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Denver ......Colo.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Leadville ......Colo.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Pueblo ......Colo.			—	—	—	—	—	
Bridgeport ......Conn.	fair	good	35	33⅓	35	12 to 15	59	
*Hartford ......Conn.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Meriden ......Conn.			—	—	—	—	—	
*New Britain ......Conn.			—	—	—	—	—	
New Haven ......Conn.	dull	fair	40	35	35 to 40	15.00	59	
*Norwich ......Conn.			—	—	—	—	—	
Wilmington ......Del.	dull	encouraging	30	25	25	10 to 12	59	
Washington ......D. C.	good	good	45	42½	42	18.00	54	Subs in demand.
*Jacksonville ......Fla.			—	—	—	—	—	
Pensacola ......Fla.	good	fair	35	30	35	15 00	60	All offices union.
*Americus ......Ga.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Atlanta ......Ga.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Augusta ......Ga.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Columbus ......Ga.			—	—	—	—	—	[12 cents.
Macon ......Ga.	dull	not encouraging	33⅓	30	—	15.00	59	Machine scale for morning papers
*Rome ......Ga.			—	—	—	—	—	
Savannah ......Ga.	fair	not encouraging	37½	35	35	15 to 18	59	
Honolulu ......H. I.	very quiet	poor	60	50	50	20.00	53	
*Boise City ......Ida.	fair	good	50	45	45	21.00	53	
*Moscow ......Ida.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Alton ......Ill.			—	—	—	—	—	
Aurora ......Ill.	fair	good	30	25	25	10.00	59	
Bloomington ......Ill.	poor	fair	27½	25 & 27½	$13.50	13.50 to 18	59	
*Cairo ......Ill.	fair	not good	31½	29	35	12.00	59	All offices union.
Champaign ......Ill.	fair	good	—	$10	$12	13.50	59	
*Chicago ......Ill.	quiet	quiet	48	43	40	18.00	59	
*Danville ......Ill.	good	good	25 to 30	$10	25	12.00	59	
*Decatur ......Ill.			—	—	—	—	59	
Galesburg ......Ill.	quiet	fair	—	25	—	12 to 16.50	59	
*Joliet ......Ill.	good	fair	30	27	27	12.00	59	
*Ottawa ......Ill.	dull	better	29	27	30	12.00	59	
Peoria ......Ill.	poor	not encouraging	38	35	40	16.50 to 21	59	
Quincy ......Ill.	fair	fair	33⅓	30	30 & 33⅓	15.00	59	
Rockford ......Ill.	good	good	30	25	27	12 & 15	59	
*Rock Island ......Ill.			—	—	—	—	—	
Springfield ......Ill.	quiet	dull	35	32	33⅓	15.00	59	Too many subs in city.
Anderson ......Ind.	dull	not good	25	20	25	13.25 to 16	59	
*Crawfordsville ......Ind.	good	fair	—	25	25	12.00	—	
*Elkhart ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Evansville ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
Fort Wayne ......Ind.	fair	fair	35	30	—	13.50	59	Plenty of subs for all emergencies.
*Frankfort ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Indianapolis ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Kokomo ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Lafayette ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
Logansport ......Ind.	fair	good	28	23	28	12.00	59	
Marion ......Ind.	dull	fair	—	23	$9 to $12	12.00	59	
*Muncie ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
*New Albany ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
Peru ......Ind.	good	good	30	25	30	12.00	59	
*Richmond ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
*South Bend ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Terre Haute ......Ind.	very good	uncertain	32	30	32	14.00	59	
*Vincennes ......Ind.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Burlington ......Iowa			—	—	—	—	—	
Cedar Rapids ......Iowa	dull	good	30	27	25	12.00	52	
Council Bluffs ......Iowa	dull	better	35	33	32	15.00	59	
*Davenport ......Iowa			—	—	—	—	—	
*Des Moines ......Iowa			—	—	—	—	—	
*Dubuque ......Iowa			—	—	—	—	—	
*Keokuk ......Iowa			—	—	—	—	—	
Ottumwa ......Iowa	dull	dull	27½	25	27½	12.00	59	
*Sioux City ......Iowa	very fair	better	38	33⅓	35	16 & 18	59	
Atchison ......Kan.	fair	good	30	25	30	15.00	60	
*Fort Scott ......Kan.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Hutchinson ......Kan.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Kansas City ......Kan.	medium	better	33⅓	30	32	15.00	59	

* No report.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, SEPTEMBER, 1892 — Continued.

TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION. Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork.	Time.	Hrs pr wk	REMARKS.
Leavenworth ... Kan.	very dull	not encouraging	25	25	30	$15.00	59	
*Topeka ... Kan.	fair	fair	33⅓	28⅓	40	15.00	59	
*Wichita ... Kan.			—	—	—	—	—	
Frankfort ... Ky.	fair	fair.	37	37	37	15.00	59	
Lexington ... Ky.	dull	fair	33⅓	30	33⅓ & 35	14.00	59	
*Louisville ... Ky.			—	—	—	—	—	
Baton Rouge ... La.	good	fair.	40	35	35	15.00	59	
*New Orleans ... La.	fair	fair	45	40	40	18.00	59	
Shreveport ... La.	very dull	not bright	35	32½	35	18.00	54	
*Portland ... Me.	fair	good	30	25	25	14.00	—	
*Annapolis ... Md.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Baltimore ... Md.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Cumberland ... Md.			—	—	—	—	—	
Boston ... Mass.	fair	good	40 to 45	38	40	15 to 18	59	Nine-hour day on state printing.
*Cambridge ... Mass.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Fall River ... Mass.			—	—	—	—	—	
Haverhill ... Mass.	fair	fair	—	22 & 27	25	12.00	59	
*Holyoke ... Mass.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Lawrence ... Mass.			—	—	—	—	—	
Lowell ... Mass.	very good	better	30	21 to 25	—	12.00	60	
*Lynn ... Mass.			—	—	—	—	—	
*New Bedford ... Mass.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Springfield ... Mass.			—	—	—	—	—	
Worcester ... Mass.	quiet	quiet	40	33⅓	35	12 to 15	60	During July and August 58 hours [per week.
Adrian ... Mich.	fair	good	—	25	25	12 00	59	
Ann Arbor ... Mich.	dull	not encouraging	—	30	30	12.00	59	
Bay City ... Mich.	fair	bright	34	32	32	14.00	59	
*Detroit ... Mich.			—	—	—	—	—	
Grand Rapids ... Mich.	fair	encouraging	35	30	—	15.00	59	No piecework in job offices.
Jackson ... Mich.	good	fair	33	30	—	13.00	59	
*Kalamazoo ... Mich.			—	—	—	—	—	
Lansing ... Mich.	good	fair	32	28	30	13 to 15	59	
Muskegon ... Mich.	quiet	dull	28	25	25	12 to 15	59	
*Saginaw ... Mich.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Duluth ... Minn.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Minneapolis ... Minn.			—	—	—	—	—	
St. Paul ... Minn.	good	uncertain	42	37	35 to 42	16.00	59	
Winona ... Minn.	fair	poor	—	23	25	12.00	59	
*Meriden ... Miss.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Vicksburg ... Miss.			—	—	—	—	—	
Hannibal ... Mo.	fair	fair	30	25	—	12 & 14	59	
*Jefferson City ... Mo.			—	—	—	—	—	
Kansas City ... Mo.	good	good	40	35	37½	17.00	59	
*St. Joseph ... Mo.	good	uncertain	35	30	35	15.00	59	
St. Louis ... Mo.	medium	fair	43	38	45	18.00	59	
Sedalia ... Mo.	fair	encouraging	30	25	30	12.00	60	
Springfield ... Mo.	extra good	very good	30	27	30	13.50	59	
*Anaconda ... Mont.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Bozeman ... Mont.			—	—	—	—	—	
Butte ... Mont.	very quiet	fair	50	45	—	24.00	59	
*Great Falls ... Mont.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Helena ... Mont.	fair	uncertain	50	45	—	24.00	53	
*Missoula ... Mont.	quiet	fair	50	40	—	24.00	59	
*Kearney ... Neb.			—	—	—	—	—	
Lincoln ... Neb.	fair	better	35	30	33⅓	15.00	59½	
Omaha ... Neb.	dull	favorable	40	37	37	16 & 18	59	
South Omaha ... Neb.	good	fair	$14	$14	—	16 to 20	59	
Concord ... N. H.	good	good	—	20	25	12 to 15	59	
*Dover ... N. H.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Manchester ... N. H.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Nashua ... N. H.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Camden ... N. J.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Elizabeth ... N. J.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Jersey City ... N. J.			—	—	—	—	—	
Newark ... N. J.	fair	fair	40	36	—	17.00	59	
New Brunswick ... N. J.	poor	not encouraging	—	25	25 & 30	9 to 16	55	
Paterson ... N. J.	fair	good	35	30	30	12.00	59	
*Trenton ... N. J.			—	—	—	—	—	
Albany ... N. Y.	good	good	40	35	38	15.00	59	Mergenthaler machine scale: day, [$20; night, $23.
Binghamton ... N. Y.	dull	fair	28	25	25	12.00	59	
*Brooklyn ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Buffalo ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Elmira ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
Glens Falls ... N. Y.	good	fair	25	23	23	10 to 15	59	
Jamestown ... N. Y.	very good	good	25	22	—	12.00	60	There is always work here.
*Lockport ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Newburgh ... N. Y.	fair	good	—	27	27	12.00	59	
New York ... N. Y.	dull	poor	50	40	37 & 43	18.00	59	
*Oswego ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
Poughkeepsie ... N. Y.	fair	good	30	23	—	12.00	59	
*Rochester ... N. Y.	better than usual	fair	33	30	30	14.00	59	Machine scale in non-union offices, [$15 per week of six nights.
*Rouse's Point ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Saratoga Springs ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Schenectady ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Syracuse ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Troy ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
Utica ... N. Y.	fair	good	35	31½	31½	12.50	59	
Watertown ... N. Y.	dull	bright	—	—	—	10.00	59	All work done by week.
*Yonkers ... N. Y.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Virginia City ... Nev.			—	—	—	—	—	
Asheville ... N. C.	good	good	30	30	30	12 to 14	54	
Charlotte ... N. C.	fair	good	25	25	25	10 to 12	60	
Durham ... N. C.	dull	fair	—	25	25	9 to 12.50	59	
*Raleigh ... N. C.	very good	encouraging	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	15 to 18	59	
*Wilmington ... N. C.			—	—	—	—	—	
Bismarck ... N. D.	fair	fair	35	—	35	16.00	56	
*Fargo ... N. D.			—	—	—	—	—	
Grand Forks ... N. D.	very good	encouraging	30	30	35	15.00	60	Good steady men can always get [something to do.
Akron ... Ohio	fair	good	30	25	32	12 to 15	60	
Canton ... Ohio	fair	fair	35	30	30	10 to 18	59	
Cincinnati ... Ohio	very dull	gloomy	45	41	40	18.00	59	
*Cleveland ... Ohio			—	—	—	—	—	
Columbus ... Ohio	very dull	not encouraging	35	33⅓	36 & 38	15.00	59	
Dayton ... Ohio	slack	fair	35	32	—	—	—	
*Defiance ... Ohio			—	—	—	—	—	
*East Liverpool ... Ohio			—	—	—	—	—	
Findlay ... Ohio	dull	fair	28	25	28	12.00	59	

* No report.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, SEPTEMBER, 1892 — Continued.

TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION. Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork.	Time.	Hrs pr wk	REMARKS.
Lima .... Ohio	very fair	good	27½	24½	27½	$12.00	60	
*Marietta .... Ohio			—	—	—	—	—	
Massillon .... Ohio	fair	good	—	25	25	10 to 12	59	
*Newark .... Ohio			—	—	—	—	—	
Springfield .... Ohio	fair	good	33⅓	30	30	15.00	59	
*Steubenville .... Ohio			—	—	—	—	—	
*Toledo .... Ohio			—	—	—	—	—	
Youngstown .... Ohio	fair	fair	37½	33⅓	—	15.00	59	
*Zanesville .... Ohio			—	—	—	—	—	
Guthrie .... O. T.	dull	poor	25	20	25	12 & 15	60	
Astoria .... Ore.	fair	good	50	45	—	21.00	59	
*Portland .... Ore.			—	—	—	—	—	
Salem .... Ore.	dull	very bright	45	40	40	21.00	59	
*The Dalles .... Ore.	quiet	not encouraging	45	45	40	18.00	59	
*Altoona .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
Bradford .... Pa.	fair	fair	30	28	30	14.00	59	
*Butler .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Chester .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Erie .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Greensburg .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
Harrisburg .... Pa.	poor	not bright	30	30	30	12.50	60	
Johnstown .... Pa.	good	fair	25	27	27	12 to 16	59	
*Lancaster .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
Meadville .... Pa.	good	good	30	25	25	12.00	59	Room for more subs.
*New Castle .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Oil City .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Philadelphia .... Pa.	fair	encouraging	40	40	40	16.00	59	
*Pittsburgh .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Pottsville .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Reading .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Scranton .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Uniontown .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Warren .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Wilkes Barre .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Williamsport .... Pa.			—	—	—	—	—	
York .... Pa.	fair	encouraging	28	25	25	9 & 10	59	Only one union paper.
Pawtucket .... R. I.	good	very bright	—	30	—	14 to 18	58	
*Providence .... R. I.			—	—	—	—	—	
Woonsocket .... R. I.	medium	better	40	33⅓	—	12.00	59	No morning papers.
Charleston .... S. C.	dull	dull	37½	—	35	17.00	60	
Columbia .... S. C.	fair	dull	40	40	—	18 to 20	54	
*Greenville .... S. C.			—	—	—	—	—	
Aberdeen .... S. D.	very good	bright	28	25	25	12 to 18	59	
*Sioux Falls .... S. D.			—	—	—	—	—	[hour.
Chattanooga .... Tenn.	good	good	35	33⅓	37½	15 to 18	59	[machine at 42 and 50 cents per
Knoxville .... Tenn.	good	good	33⅓	32	—	15.00	—	[morning paper, piece, and one
Memphis .... Tenn.	dull	poor	40	38	40	18 to 24	59	Evening papers, time work; one
Nashville .... Tenn.	dull	dull	40	35	40	18.00	59	
Austin .... Tex.	not good	gloomy	40	40	—	20.00	54	
*Cleburne .... Tex.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Dallas .... Tex.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Fort Worth .... Tex.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Gainesville .... Tex.			—	—	—	—	—	[put in all over the state.
Galveston .... Tex.	dull	fair	42	42	45	20.00	59	Mergenthaler machines are being
*Houston .... Tex.			—	—	—	—	—	
*San Antonio .... Tex.			—	—	—	—	—	
Waco .... Tex.	fair	good	37½	35	35	16.50 to 17	59	
*Ogden .... Utah			—	—	—	—	—	
*Salt Lake City .... Utah.	fair	quiet	50	45	50	20.00	53	
*Burlington .... Vt.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Rutland .... Vt.			—	—	—	—	—	
Lynchburg .... Va.	dull	moderate	30	30	30	12 to 15	—	
*Norfolk .... Va.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Petersburg .... Va.			—	—	—	—	—	
*Richmond .... Va.			—	—	—	—	—	[southwest Virginia.
Roanoke .... Va.	good	first-rate	30	30	—	13.50 to 18	59	Good job printers in demand in
*Bellingham Bay .... Wash.	dull	not promising	50	45	45	21.00	54	
*Centralia .... Wash.			—	—	—	—	—	
Olympia .... Wash.	fair	good	50	45	45	21.00	53	
Port Townsend .... Wash.	fair	good	50	45	50	21.00	53	
Seattle .... Wash.	very dull	not encouraging	50	45	50	21.00	54	
Spokane .... Wash.	good	fair	50	45	50	21.00	53	
*Tacoma .... Wash.			—	—	—	—	—	
Charleston .... W. Va.	fair	good	33	30	31	15.00	59	
*Wheeling .... W. Va.			—	—	—	—	—	
Ashland .... Wis.	fair	not very bright	33⅓	30	35	15.00	59	
Milwaukee .... Wis.	very bad	doubtful	40	35	35	14 to 20	59	
Oshkosh .... Wis.	quiet	good	25	23	25	11 to 15	60	
Superior .... Wis.	excellent	promising	40	35	40	17.00	59	
Cheyenne .... Wyo.	fair	good	45	40	42	21.00	60	
*Laramie .... Wyo.			—	—	—	—	—	

* No report.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A LADY, twenty-one years of age, has opened a printing office in Boston.

A VERY convenient mucilage can be made of onion juice. On being boiled a short time it will yield, on being pressed, quite a large quantity of adhesive fluid.

THE paragraph mark "¶" is a Greek "p," the initial of the word paragraph. The early printers employed a dagger (†) to show that a word or sentence was objectionable and should be cut out.

THE three English novels, "Alton Locke," "Pendennis" and "David Copperfield" go out of copyright this year. We may therefore look for innumerable cheap English editions of these stories, particularly of the last named, which continues to be the most popular of Dickens' extraordinarily popular novels.

THACKERAY had a free pass over the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's lines. Carlyle genially observed that penny ferryboats in Scotland allowed a blind fiddler to cross for nothing to amuse the passengers. Thackeray never liked Carlyle much after that, and Carlyle said that for his part he could not understand why.

TO CUT GLASS TUBES, BOTTLES, ETC.— Wrap two bands of thick blotting paper around the vessel, leaving less than ¼ inch between them at the place to be cut. The paper is

applied while wet and is cut ¼ to ½ inch wide. If the article to be cut is large, leave more than ¼ inch between the wet bands. Apply a fine flame from 2 to 3 inches long to the glass between the wet bands, slowly revolving the bottle or tube and keeping the flame steadily on the glass. The clean cut along this line is rapid and very satisfactory. Prof. William Thompson devised the process.

THOMAS COOPER, the Chartist, whose death is reported from London, belonged to that type of men of which Thomas Carlyle was the best representative. Of immense force of character and indomitable will, by sheer force he made his way from ignorance and obscurity to mental and political influence and power. He lacked Carlyle's rugged vision and picturesque statement, but he had his intensity and single-sightedness, though he was not averse to changing his opinions when convinced of his error, as was the Chelsea sage. Cooper was a great friend of Charles Kingsley, and many have recognized the Chartist in the latter's "Alton Locke."

SOME mystic meaning shimmers o'er
The dewy dingle of the hills—
One day of tranquil life the more
Has passed into oblivion's chills.

The silken strands of tawny light
Stream o'er the opalescent lake
And glorify the coming night,
As love's hopes on my heart-strings break.

This sweet refrain of chastest rhyme—
What is it for? What does it mean?
Such stanzas, mystic and sublime,
Make the average poem in a magazine.

Chicago News Record.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

Below is given a list of corporations, chartered recently to do business in the line of printing and allied trades, with capital stock of each.

Akron World Co., Cleveland, Ohio. $30,000. Publishing one or more newspapers and doing a general printiug business.

Beebe Photo-Engraving Co., Deuver, Colo. $25,000. Photo-engraviug, publishing aud bookbinding, lithographing, etc.

Current History Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich. $25,000. Printing and publishing magazines, books, etc.

Democrat Company of Madison, Ind., Madison, Ind. $5,000. Operate a printing and job office, newspaper office, blankbook, stationery, bindery and publishing office; to priut and publish and circulate a daily and weekly paper.

Die Oesterreichische Ungarische Zeitung and Publishing and Printing Co., Hackensack, N. J. $25,000. To edit and publish a newspaper and to transact the business of job printers.

Farrington Priuting Co., 33½ Beach street, Boston, Mass. $5,000. Engage in and carry on a general printiug and publishing business.

Flatonia Publishing Co., Flatonia, Texas. $3,000. To publish a newspaper at Flatonia, Tex., to operate a job printing press, and do a geueral printing and publishiug business.

Gazette Publishing Co., Portlaud, Oregon. $20,000. Publication of the *Pacific Coast Hotel Gazette*, also the printing of and furnishing hotels with all necessary printed matter and stationery.

George M. Allen Co., Orange, N. Y. $50,000. To manufacture and publish works of art, books and periodicals.

Graeff Publishing Co., Camdeu, N. J. $10,000. To conduct a general printing business, etc.

Great Southwest Publishing Co., Durango, Colo. $20,000. Print and publish newspapers and do a general printing business.

Herald Publishing Co., Bonner's Ferry, Idaho. $2,500. Publication of the Bonner's Ferry *Herald*.

Kelso Printing and Publishiug Co., Kelso, Wash. $2,500. General printing and publishing business.

M. A. Winter & Co. (incorporated), Richmond, Va. $10,000. To publish and sell books.

Messiug Printing and Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. $15,000. Conducting the printiug and publishing business. Promoters—Hermon J. Messing, Simon J. Messing, W. A. Hutchison.

McGeorge Printing Co., New York city, N. Y. $10,000. General printing business.

Morristown Priutiug Co., Morristown, N. J. $100,000. To carry on the business of printing in all its branches, etc.

Montana Publishing Co., Boulder, Mont. $10,000. Publication and conductiug newspapers, general job printing, book printing and bookbinding business, transaction of a printing and publishing business. Promoters—William Kennedy, Karl M. Hansen and Frank Showers, Boulder, Mont.

News Publishing Co., Austin, Texas. $10,000. A printing and publishing business, and in connectiou therewith the sale of goods, wares and merchandise of a stationery and blankbook manufacturing business.

News-Review Co., East Liverpool, Ohio. $10,000. To publish daily and weekly newspapers and to do all kinds of book and job printiug.

North Shore Publishing Co. of Rogers Park, Rogers Park, Ill. $1,000. To establish and publish a newspaper and to do a general printing and publishiug business.

Northwesteru German Publishing Co., Portland, Ore. $5,000. To publish a weekly newspaper in the German language.

Ohio Valley Publishing Co., Wheeling, W. Va. $40,000. To publish a weekly paper and to do all kinds of printing.

People's Coöperative Publishing Co., Paola, Kan. $5,000. To do general printing and publishing.

People's Party Publishing Co. of Butte, Mont., Butte, Mont. $10,000. General printing and publishing business, manage, print, publish and circulate a daily and weekly or daily and semi-weekly or both, newspaper at Butte, Mont. Promoters—Samuel Mulville, John Gable, Harry H. Cullum, Jno. McMurray, J. H. Jones, C. W. Hauscom, Jas. Naughtou, all of Butte, Mont.

Peoples Publishing Co., Dighton, Kan. $2,000. To priut and publish a weekly uewspaper.

Philip Ascher Company, Bayoune, N. J. $60,000. To carry on the business of printing and manufacturing stationers.

Post Publishing Co., Denver, Colo. $50,000. To publish and sell a daily and weekly democratic newspaper in the City of Denver, Colo.

Provident Publishing & Manufacturing Co., Waco, Tex. $25,000. To trausact a geueral publishing business.

Putnam Box Corporation, Putnam, Conu. $5,000. To manufacture aud deal in wood and paper boxes of every description and in straw board and paper of all kinds and to do job printing in all departments.

Rawsthorne Engraving and Printing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. $12,000. Transacting a printing and publishing business.

Real Estate News Co., Fort Lee, N. J. $10,000. To print books and pamphlets, etc.

Record Publishing Co., Roanoke, Va. $10,000. To do uewspaper printing and publishing.

Republican Newspaper Co., Springfield, Mo. $3,000. To publish daily and weekly papers and to do job printing.

Review Co., Camden, N. J. $10,000. Printing aud publishing a newspaper, etc.

Review Publishing Co., Lockland, Ohio. $2,500. To print and publish a weekly newspaper aud to do a general printiug and publishing business.

Robinson Printing Co., 91 Oliver street, Boston, Mass. $25,000. To do all kinds of book and job printing, engraving, electrotyping, binding and to deal in priuters' materials, and to do any and all thiugs necessary or iucidental thereto.

Rocky Mountain Official Guide Co., Denver, Colo. $10,000. To print and publish railway and city guides, time tables, advertising pamphlets, etc.

Rogers Typographic Co., Detroit, Mich. $5,000. To manufacture and deal in type-castiug and printing machinery, etc.

Russell Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. $10,000. To do a general printiug business.

San Fraucisco Printing Co., San Francisco, Cal. $100,000. To do a general priutiug, binding and publishing business.

Skagit County Publishing Co., Sedro, Wash. $2,500. Geueral printing and publishing business.

Souvenir Publishiug Co., Portland, Me. $5,000. To own, publish and deal in magazines, papers and books.

Spokane Publishing Co., Spokane, Wash. $10,000. To publish the Spokane *Miner* and to carry on a general publication business.

Spriugfield Union Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass. $80,000. To publish and sell newspapers and other periodicals.

Star Publishing Co., Coldwater, Mich. $5,000. To do printing and publishing.

Stenotype Company, Portland, Me. $500,000. Manufacture and deal in all kinds of writing, printing and typesetting and typewritiug machines.

St. Louis Spanish Club Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo. $9,000. General priuting and publishiug business in English aud Spanish. Promoters—C. H. Mekeel, Ferd. Harrsen and L. J. W. Wall, all of St. Louis, Mo.

Summit Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio. $10,000. To manufacture and deal iu all kinds of games and to do a general printiug and publishing business.

Sun Review Printiug & Publishing Co., Galion, Ohio. $5,000. To do geueral printing and publishing.

Supply World Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. $10,000. To publish, sell and circulate a trade journal, etc.

Textile Record Company, Philadelphia, Pa. $50,000. Transacting a printing and publishing business.

Times Printing Company, Madison, Wis. $20,000. Printing and publishing.

Townsend Leader Company, Port Townsend, Wash. $10,300. Publishing, printing, bookbinding, engraving, lithographing and stereotyping in all branches.

Tribune Co., Gallipolis, Ohio. $7,500. To do a general printing and publishing bnsiness.

Troy Messenger Co., Troy, N. Y. $1,050. To print and pnblish a newspaper.

Union Publishing Co., Bridgeport, Conn. $25,000. To publish a daily and weekly newspaper, etc.

United States Consolidated Engraving Co., St. Louis, Mo. $12,000. To do a general engraving bnsiness.

United States Newspaper Pnblishing Company, Jersey City, N. J. $300,000. Printing, publishing and selling a newspaper, etc.

Up the Hudson Pnblishing Co., Newburgh, N. Y. $15,000. To pnblish a periodical, *Up the Hudson*.

Western Illnstrating Co., Chicago, Ill. $10,000. To make engravings and illustrations.

West Johnson Printing and Publishing Company, Easton, Pa. $15,000. Trausaction of a printing and pnblishing business.

Whartow & Barron Publishing Company, Baltimore, Md. $25.000. Publishing and printing, and the mannfacture and sale of stationery, books and periodicals.

William W. Porter & Co., Chicago, Ill. $15,000. To do steel and copper plate engraving and lithographing and to carry on a printing and general mannfactnring stationery business.

Wood & Parker Lithographing Co., New York city, N. Y. $50,000. To carry on a general lithographing, printing and publishing business.

World Publishing Co., Roanoke, Va. $25,000. To do newspaper printing and pnblishing.

World's Fair Bnreau of Registration, Chicago, Ill. $5,000. To conduct a general bnrean of registration and information; to do a general publishiug, printing and mercantile bnsiness, etc.

Young Man's Advocate Co., Peoria, Ill. $5,000. To pnblish a journal devoted to young men, known as *Young Man's Advocate;* to do a general advertising and newspaper business.

Yonng People Co., Milwaukee, Wis. $10,000. To do a general pnblishing bnsiness.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Memphis *Commercial* appears in a complete new dress of "copper alloy" type from the Central Typefoundry, St. Louis.

THE Springfield (Ohio) *News* pays a glowing tribute to their new dress of "copper alloy" from the Central Typefoundry.

T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN, the well-known manufacturers of paper cutting and bookbinders' machinery, have just placed upon the market a new paper cutter, which they call "Perfection." It is a machine that the trade has long been in want of, being low in price, simple in mechanism and perfect in construction. It has steel shafts, cut gear, friction clutch, is absolutely noiselessss, has index gauge wheel and double back gauge, and is a powerful, rapid and accurate machine for all ordinary work where one does not require a larger and more expensive cutter. It is made only in one size, thirty-inch. The well-known character of every machine turned out by this firm is a guarantee that their latest production is certainly a rare bargain, sold as it is at so low a price. The machine can be purchased of them through the New York house, 25 Centre street, or from the Chicago branch, 413 Dearborn street.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.

The Chicago, Detroit & Mount Clemens Pullman sleeping and Dining Car Line provides an elegant buffet Pullman sleeping car which leaves Chicago daily, at 8:15 P.M., running from Chicago to Mount Clemens without change, via Detroit. A nice lunch can be had on application to porter of this car before arrival at Detroit or Mount Clemens. Arriving at Detroit 7:45 A.M., Mount Clemens, 8:50 A. M. Saturday sleeper to Detroit only. Returning, sleeper leaves Mount Clemens daily, except Sundays, at 5:21 P.M. Leaves Detroit daily at 8:45 P.M., arriving at Chicago 8:00 A.M. No other line offers equal advantages. All others require long omnibus transfer in Detroit.

AMERICAN TYPE IN ENGLAND.

Frederick Ullmer, the English agent for the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis, has recently distributed six thousand Central Typefoundry specimen books in Great Britain. The sales of "copper alloy" type on the other side has grown to be a large business. The best samples of printing are set almost exclusively with type cast in St. Louis.

THE DUPLEX COLOR DISC.

The Duplex Color Disc Company report that the last two months' sales are far ahead of expectations. Prospects look good for a tremendous fall trade, and their manager says that with the increased facilities for turning out the disc, they hope to be able to fill all orders promptly, but they advise all who contemplate putting the disc in to get their orders in as early as possible.

HUSH! HUSH! HUSH!

It is rumored that a prominent Chicago daily paper has become tired of home-made pot-metal type and is about to order a complete new dress of the only genuine "copper alloy" type from the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis.

PULLMAN VESTIBULED BUFFET SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

CHICAGO TO PORTLAND, MAINE.—Commencing June 26, and continuing through the tourist season, the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway will run a Pullman vestibuled buffet sleeping car of the most modern pattern, through without change, from Chicago to Portland, via Toronto and Montreal, leaving Chicago 3 P. M. daily except Saturday, arriving at Portland for breakfast second morning. On this train there will be a Pullman car for Old Orchard Beach, and tourists for all north Atlantic seaside and mountain resorts will find this improved through service worthy of patronage. Secure sleeping car reservations and further information by applying to E. H. Hughes, General Western Passenger Agent, No. 103 South Clark street, Chicago.

SOLID GOLD PRINTING TYPE,

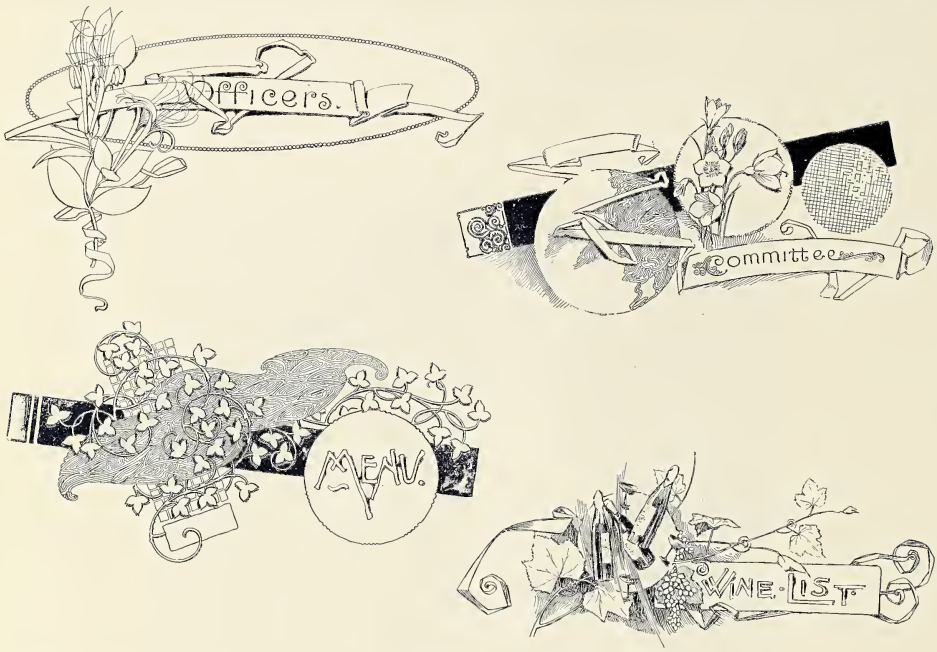
Were it not for the terrible expense, would be the best for printing purposes. Gold is not affected by acids, and is immensely strong; silver possesses also many advantages. The best type metal now in existence is the "copper alloy," manufactured by the Central Typefoundry, St. Louis. It is the lightest and most durable type metal known.

BOLD FACE OLD STYLE.

The new series of "Bold Face Old Style," shown on another page of our present issue, has just been introduced by the A. D. Farmer & Son Typefounding Company (late Farmer, Little & Co.), and supplies a want long felt by the craft. The demand for "Old Style," in preference to "Roman" faces, is daily on the increase, and many of the leading journals, as well as the finer grade of catalogues, and books of every description are now printed in "Old Style." This has created a demand for a full faced type to correspond, and the series above referred to is the first successful effort to meet this demand. An examination of the various specimen books will reveal the fact that although there are to be found "Old Style Antique," "Old Style Condensed," "Old Style Extended," etc., the "Bold Face Old Style" is lacking, so that until now the printer, in using old style body letter was compelled, when requiring a bold face to use with it, to have recourse to such faces as "Old Style Antique," "Roman Title," or some other inappropriate letter. Anything which tends to produce a harmonious effect in printing is a benefit to the tasty printer, and we have no doubt that the "Bold Face Old Style" will be so considered.

BY THE BROOK.

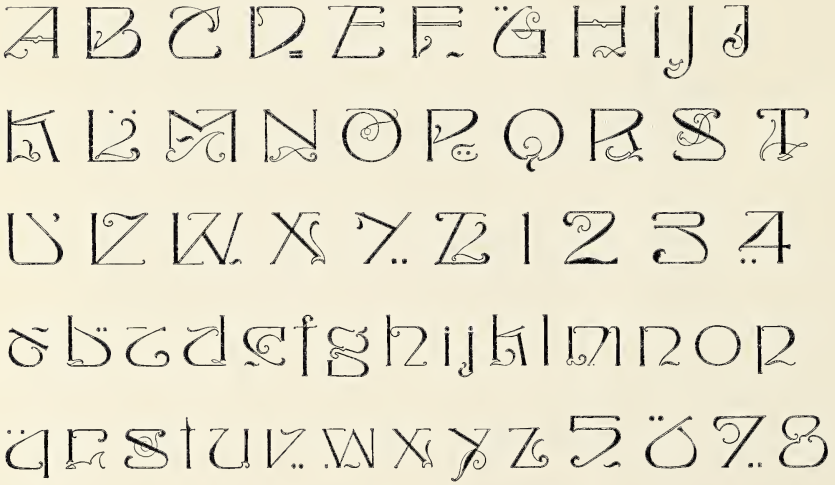
Specimen of half-tone engraving by the ELECTRO-LIGHT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 157 and 159 William street, New York.



HEADING DESIGNS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.

Electrotypes, $1.50 each.



A SUGGESTION FOR TYPEFOUNDERS.

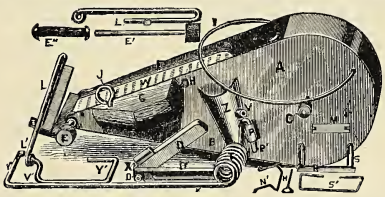
New letter design, invented and drawn by Will H. Bradley, especially for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE TYPOTHETÆ

Have abandoned their opposition to new faces of type, and are now rushing heels over head to get orders filled for De Vinne and other artistic series manufactured by the Central Typefoundry.

THE DICK MAILER.

When in 1858 Mr. Dick first offered to publishers his Patent Mailing system, he knew it would be a complete success, because of four years of previous exhaustive practical tests made in his own publication office. His was the first and original label addressing machine; the first to coat labels with paste, cut them apart, and stamp them singly on whatever



needed them. And now, after thirty years, the marked superiority of the Dick mailer cannot be questioned. An active exhibit of Dick's mailer in the hands of experts, addressing papers at the rate of two a second, can be seen on publication days in the mailing room of nearly every live paper in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Montreal, Toronto, and in multitudinous elsewheres all over the continent. Also a large number in Germany and Australia. The Dick mailer has triumphed on its merits. No agents have been employed to urge its claims. With a Dick mailer one man has addressed 182 papers in one minute, 7334 in one hour, and 45,000 in one day. Total cost, $20.25. No royalty. For further particulars write Rev. Robert Dick Estate, Buffalo, New York.

PRIZE JOB PRINTING.

It is a fact worthy of note that nine-tenths of the prize jobs and samples sent of artistic printing to be exhibited are printed with faces produced by the Central Typefoundry, St. Louis.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

FOR RENT—Desk room at 212 and 214 Monroe street (second floor), Chicago. Suitable for paper salesmen, artists, or any trade allied to printing; all conveniences. Call or address THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY.

FOR SALE—29 by 42 two-roller Hoe drum cylinder press in excellent condition, now running (list price $2,800); will sell for about one-fourth of original cost. P. C. DEARDOFF, 1114 Fifth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

I NEED a good book and job cylinder press, double medium or larger. Would like to pay in part with two Adams bed and plateu presses, medium and double medium. Correspondence invited. I also wish to put in a faster press than my No. 8 Optimus, bed 39 by 55 inches, in A1 condition. Would prefer a flat bed perfecting press, but a faster cylinder will do. If anybody desires to take my two-revolution press in a trade, let me hear from him. CHARLES A. CALVO, JR., Columbia, S. C.

NO. 2 PRACTICAL SPECIMENS is now ready. "Better than ever" is the general verdict. Inclose 25 cents in stamps at once to McCulloch & Whitcomb, Albert Lea, Minn. A few left of No. 1 at 15 cents additional until sold.

POSITION WANTED—By an A1 jobber and stone hand who has had charge of first-class New York book and job offices for several years; will accept first-class position in any part of the country; can refer to present employers. Address C. E. THURSTON, 140 East Ninety-seventh street, New York city.

PRINTERS' "Ivory Paste," new tableting composition; no glue, easy made; strong, elastic, not sticky; white; recipe $1. A. L. KNOX, Hoopeston, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—A capable and successful practical printer and business man, with an experience of eighteen years in the printing business, wishes to form a partnership with a thoroughly reliable party (practical printer preferred) with a capital of $2,000 to $4,000 who can command a good trade in fine commercial and general jobwork, and who is capable of successfully looking after all outside details—leaving the inside management to undersigned. Location desired, city of 50,000 or more population; New England or New York desired, or would go West in rightly located, growing place. Imperative that trade should be of the best (will not handle cheap work), that prices shall be remunerative, that party shall be a "hustler" and shall have the best of business recommendations. Address "GEORGE," care INLAND PRINTER.

PROOFREADER WANTED—By leading law book printer; useless for anyone to apply who is not experienced in that class of work, and cannot give evidence of ability to hold position of head proofreader in a large establishment. Address, with full particulars, "LAW PUBLISHER," care INLAND PRINTER.

STEADY situation wanted by an all-around job printer and pressman; references furnished. Address "ALL-AROUND," care INLAND PRINTER.

TO RENT—For a term of years, 7-column folio weekly newspaper and job office, with good subscription list, advertising and job patronage in live town. Owner unable to attend to it; rare chance. Address "H. & S.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A man traveling to the printing trade to carry a few specialties as a side line; good commission. R. K. LEBLOND & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A position in a good, first-class printing office; job office preferred; either as job compositor or assistant pressman. Address A. L. WHITE, Cambridge, Iowa.

WANTED—An eastern photo-engraving and printing company wants a first-class representative, as salesman, in the West; good salary to the right man. State former connections and references. Address "MIDDLE," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—First-class experienced solicitors in connection with our printing department, exclusive territory given. Terms on application. Address THE W. W. WHITE CO., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—First-class job printer to take charge of county office in Iowa; steady job; good wages to right man; send samples of work. Address "T. M. A.," care INLAND PRINTER.

COUNTING MACHINES.

Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE." FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, *Washington, D. C.*

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

A NEW TOOL FOR BENDING BRASS RULE.

THE MODE OF OPERATION IS SIMPLE, AND WITH THE

ELITE RULE BENDER

YOU CAN EASILY LEARN THE ART OF RULE BENDING.

Price, $2.00. POST PAID. FULL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH BENDER.

ELITE MFG. CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

3 of Our PAPER JOGGERS 4 are sold after giving first order. Evening Bars can be instantly removed.

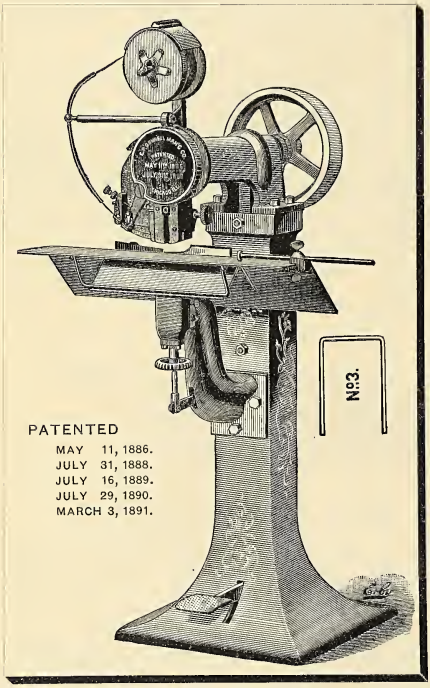
OUR TWO FACED ALARM COUNTER

Rings at any desired number. Set instantly with thumb screw. Made of Iron and Brass, only $10.00.

R. A. HART & CO., *Battle Creek, Mich.*

DONNELL WIRE STITCHING MACHINES

Five Different Styles. From $125 Up. Steam Power, Flat and Saddle Table.



FOR

BOOKBINDERS,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS,
LITHOGRAPHERS.

This Machine will also drive Staples through Hard Wood, Leather or any other Flexible Material.

IT IS ADAPTED FOR MANY USES BESIDES STITCHING BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

HAS NEW SELF-ADJUSTING "WIRE STRAIGHTENER."

SELF-ACTING GAUGE,
WHICH INSTANTLY ADJUSTS FOR ANY THICKNESS OF WORK.

NEW SPOOL TENSION.

Machines Shipped to Responsible Parties on Trial.

THE FAVORITE No. 3. Hundreds in use all over the United States. The No. 3 Improved will compete with any DOUBLE HEAD MACHINE and only requires *one* operator. Every revolution of the pulley feeds, forms, drives and clinches a staple, and the capacity of the machine only depends on the operator. It is usually run about 120 revolutions per minute. There are no parts to change on this machine. Uses flat and round wire. *Will Stitch from One Sheet of Paper to One-Half Inch Thickness, either Flat or Saddle.*

BEST STEEL WIRE—Guaranteed for all Sizes and Makes of Stitching Machines, at the Lowest Market Prices.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.

Manufacturers of all kinds of BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY,

NOS. 327 AND 329 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

ERNEST RAYFIELD, Manager.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

Douglas.

18A, 36a Long Primer (10 Point). 2.40

ENGLAND HAS TO UNDERGO THE
Revolt of the Colonies to Submit to Defeat and
Separation to Shake under the
Volcano of the French Revolution to Grapple

12A, 24a, Pica (12 Point). 2.10

THE SHADES OF NIGHT
Falling Fast as Through the Sanctum
Door there Passed 38

10A, 20a, Great Primer (18 Point). 3.30

THE NORTHWESTERN INK COMPANY
Manufacturers of Black and Colored Lithographing Inks
485 Printing House Square

8A, 16a, Double Pica (24 Point). 4.30

RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY
New York City to London in Thirty-Six Hours
234 Watered Stocks For Sale 567

6A, 12a Five-Line Nonpareil (30 Point). 4.45

MEXICAN REPUBLIC
Daily Exercise of the Flexible Tensors

4A, 8a, Double Great Primer (36 Point). 4.90

MAGNIFICENT FACE
Useful and Excellent Series 38

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

337 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

15A 20a $3.00 — 12 POINT AMERICAN OLD STYLE No. 2. — 20a Lower Case $1 00

THE INDIAN AND HIS HUNTING GROUNDS
Are fast disappearing, the one by various paleface refreshments, the other by civilized landgrabbers.

12A 18a $3.50 — 18 POINT AMERICAN OLD STYLE No. 2. — 18a Lower Case $1.25

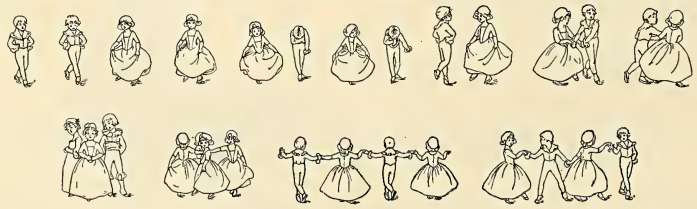
AMERICAN TWO-LEGGED COONS
Plenty south of Mason and Dixon Line. 92

10A 15a $4.00 — 24 POINT AMERICAN OLD STYLE No. 2. — 15a Lower Case $1.50

BALLOON ROUTE 76
To top of Chicago Sky-Scrapers

30, 36 AND 48 POINT READY SOON.

JOB FONT $2.50. — LITTLE REBELS. — CARD FONT $1.50.



JOB FONT $5.00. — LITTLE REBELS No. 2. — CARD FONT $3.00.

THIRTEEN CHARACTERS TO EACH FONT.

A. D. FARMER AND SON

— NEW YORK —
63 & 65 Beekman Street and
62 & 64 Gold Street.

TYPE FOUNDING CO.

— CHICAGO —
Warehouse, 109 Quincy Street.
Chas. B. Ross, Manager.

— ESTABLISHED 1804 —

6 Point Bold Face Old Style. 60 a 30 A—$3 25

BOLDFACE OLD STYLE A USEFUL LETTER FOR THE JOB PRINTER

European Visitors to the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago should beware of the Bunco Man, who still works the Game in the same Boldfaced Old Style

Disastrous Collisions on the Ocean caused by Fogs and Racing for Records

$1234567890

8 Point Bold Face Old Style 50 a 24 A—$3 25

SOME ASTRONOMERS DECLARE THEIR BELIEF

That the Planet Mars is Inhabited and therefore capable of Supporting Life, this is a fortunate and timely announcement at present

Where is the Marian Columbus to Start the First Air Ship for the Planets

$1234567890

10 Point Bold Face Old Style. 36 a 18 A—$3 15

CONTENDING IN THE SAME OLD STYLE

Educational Campaigns are welcome and profitable to the Printing Trade

Presidential Aspirations Blooming

Grand Musical Torchlight Parades delight the Small Boy

$1234567890

12 Point Bold Face Old Style. 24 a 12 A—$2 80

PRINTERS ADMIRE THIS OLD STYLE

Handsome and Original Characters Designed to meet the Demand for a New Job Face in Old Style

Now for Regular Old Fashioned Summer Weather

$1234567890

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES
1892
DEMOCRATIC

No. A.

Grover Cleveland.
Price, 50 cts. By Mail, 55 cts.

No. P.

Adlai E. Stevenson.
Price, 50 cts. By Mail, 55 cts.

No. D.

Grover Cleveland.
Price, 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.

No. R.

Adlai E. Stevenson.
Price, 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.

No. Q.

Cleveland and Stevenson.
Price, 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.

No. F.

Grover Cleveland.
Price, $1.50. By Mail, $1.60.

No. S.

Adlai E. Stevenson.
Price, $1.50. By Mail, $1.60.

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1892

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Specimen Sheets and Cuts of the Republican Candidates, of the above sizes, furnished upon application.

AN IDEAL HEAD.

Specimen of penwork, by P. R. Audibert, 183 Monroe street, Chicago.
Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER.

INTERIOR VIEWS OF PRINTERS' HOME.

CHILDS PARLORS, TWO VIEWS.
DREXEL PARLORS.
DENVER ROOM.
ST. LOUIS ROOM.
INTER OCEAN ROOM.
SAN FRANCISCO ROOM.
JEFFERSON DAVIS ROOM.
CHICAGO ROOM.
HENRY LEDYARD ROOM.
STAIRWAY.
DORMITORY.
KITCHEN.

WE have photographic views of the accompanying rooms in the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, 4½ x 7½ inches, neatly mounted on heavy cardboard, 8 x 10 inches, with short description of each room upon the reverse side.

To anyone now a subscriber of this journal sending us the names of two new subscribers and $4.00, or to anyone sending us his subscription (either new or a renewal) and one new subscription at the same time, and $4.00, we will send any five views, postage free, as a premium. To anyone sending us a club list of six subscribers, at $2.00 per year each, we will send as a premium a complete set of thirteen views.

If you wish to purchase them independently of a subscription send $1.25, and any five of the views will be mailed you, postage paid; or, send $2.75 and the full set of thirteen will be sent you.

Address, **THE INLAND PRINTER CO.**
.....PUBLISHERS,
212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

OUR CLUB LIST.

Many readers desiring to continue with us will perhaps wish to secure some other magazine in connection with **THE INLAND PRINTER.** To such we submit the following Club List, which enables one to obtain two standard publications at but little more than the cost of one, or at least at considerable reduction. We hope to receive many orders for this combination offer.

	ONE YEAR.
Andover Review and The Inland Printer	$ 5 00
Atlantic Monthly and The Inland Printer	5 00
Cassell's Family Magazine and The Inland Printer	3 00
Century Magazine and The Inland Printer	5 25
Charities Review and The Inland Printer	2 60
Christian Union and The Inland Printer	4 25
Cosmopolitan and The Inland Printer	4 00
" " " " " with *Memoirs	5 50
Critic and The Inland Printer	4 50
Current Literature and The Inland Printer	4 20
Far and Near and The Inland Printer	2 60
Godeys Lady's Book and The Inland Printer	3 25
Good News and The Inland Printer	3 65
Harper's Magazine and The Inland Printer	4 75
" Weekly and The Inland Printer	5 00
" Bazar and The Inland Printer	5 00
" Young People and The Inland Printer	3 25
Horseman and The Inland Printer	4 75
Illustrated American (Weekly) and The Inland Printer	9 75
Illustrated American (Monthly) and The Inland Printer	$ 2 50
Journal of American Folk Lore and The Inland Printer	4 25
New York Clipper and The Inland Printer	5 00
New York Weekly and The Inland Printer	4 00
North American Review and The Inland Printer	5 75
Overland Monthly and The Inland Printer	4 00
Public Opinion (new name) and The Inland Printer	4 00
Puck and The Inland Printer	5 75
Scientific American and The Inland Printer	4 25
" " (and Supplement) and The Inland Printer	5 75
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Spirit of the Times and The Inland Printer	6 25
St. Nicholas and The Inland Printer	4 25
Turf, Field and Farm (renewal) and The Inland Printer	6 25
" " " " (new name) and The Inland Printer	5 50
United Service Magazine and The Inland Printer	4 75
Youth's Companion (new name) and The Inland Printer	3 00

*The Memoirs offered in connection with subscriptions to Cosmopolitan, include either of the following: The Memoirs of General Grant, 2 vols., postage 48 cents extra; General Sherman, 2 vols., 42 cents extra; General Sheridan, 2 vols., 46 cents extra; General McClellan, 1 vol., 24 cents extra.

Write all names plainly, give street address, city and state. Say whether both papers are to go to one address or to separate addresses. Remittance by draft or money order must accompany subscription. Postal notes or currency at sender's risk. Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.
212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

J. Manz & Company,

183, 185 and 187 Monroe Street,

Chicago, Ill.

Engravers

and manufacturers of

Printing Plates by all processes.

Correspondence solicited.

Call on us at our New Address,

183, 185 and 187 Monroe Street.

Take Elevator.

OUR NEW QUARTO.

A FAVORITE PRESS IN AN IMPROVED FORM.

Below is shown a cut of our No. 14 Pearl Press, size of chase 9 x 14 inches. It possesses all the features which have made the Pearl so popular in the past and points in addition.

Solid Iron Frame

Similar to that of our Golding Jobber, insuring great strength, rigidity, and the keeping of all bearings in line.

Reversible Ink Disc.

Preventing unequal run of color.

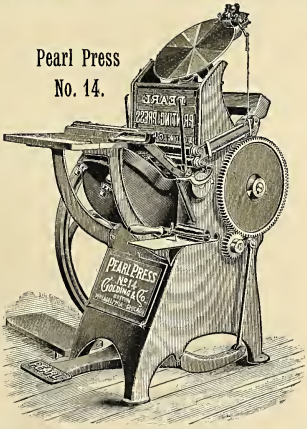
Impression Throw-Off.

Conveniently located and easily operated.

Duplex Ink Fountain.

Supplying an even color to both sides of the disc.

Pearl Press
No. 14.



PRICE, $180.

This price includes two machine rollers, hand roller and ink table, gauges, two chases and wrench, and extended shaft for steam fixtures.

OTHER SIZES OF THE PEARL.

No. 1.	5 x 8	inside chase,	$ 70
No. 3.	7 x 11	" "	110
No. 5.	9 x 14	" "	165

ONLY THE NO. 14 SUPPLIED WITH A THROW-OFF.

The Pearl is positively the best low-priced press on the market. The printer who is looking for profit needs one, at least, in his office.

GOLDING & CO., MANUFACTURERS Presses, Tools, Ink and Furniture,

1004 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
45 PLYMOUTH PLACE, CHICAGO.

FORT HILL SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks. But when you get through experimenting, come back, as everybody does, to the old reliable goods of

GEO. MATHER'S SONS,
60 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

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